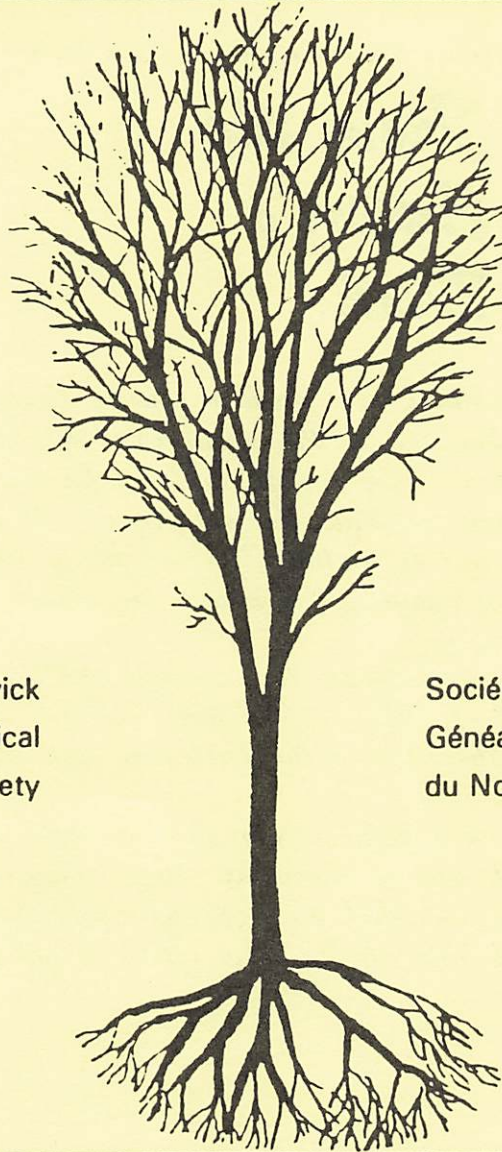


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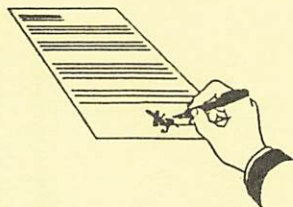
New Brunswick
Genealogical
Society

Société
Généalogique
du Nouveau-Brunswick

Issue 60 Summer 1994

Generations

Published quarterly at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, by the New Brunswick Genealogical Society. Distributed to all Society members in Canada, the United States and overseas. The Society also publishes books related to genealogy, sponsors periodic seminars and is a member of the Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies, Inc.



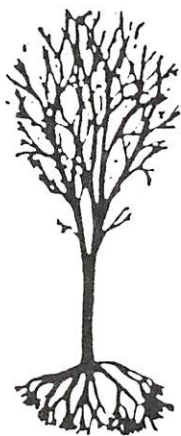
From the Editor's Desk

Another deadline has arrived, and another issue is ready for the publisher. It is my pleasure to state that due to the magnificent response from the faithful contributors, not only did we have enough material for this issue, but there is a substantial number of pages awaiting the next issue. If your submission did not make this issue, please don't be alarmed, for everything submitted will eventually be published. Thank you again, for it makes the editor's job easier when he has something to choose from.

By the time this issue is delivered, the Annual NBGP Meeting will have taken place, and the list of officers out of date, but this seems unavoidable, when the deadline for having the issue at the publishers desk coincides with the meeting date.

The deadline dates to have data on my desk, in order for them to be considered, is on the 15th day of February, May, August and November. This gives the Editor two weeks to select, paste-up, type and/or scan articles unsuitable in their submitted format, and all the other efforts to get everything ready for the camera.

Carman Williston
Generations Editor



Generations

Published by:
New Brunswick Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 3235, Station "B"
Fredericton, N.B., Canada
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Pursuing Huguenot genealogy

(continued from last issue)

The fundamentals of pursuing Huguenot genealogy are no different than doing the same thing on English, Irish or other ancestors — inquire, read, speculate, keep an open mind, be infinitely curious, have luck, etc.

The most important thing is to be alert to clues of a possible French background. Remember Dr. Carr's quotation about fishing. The clues may come from the surname and derivations of it, where people lived, who they married, with whom they associated, their occupation, etc. The possibilities are great.

For example, people with ancestors who lived in the City of London and adjacent areas should take note; most Huguenots who went to Britain settled there. However, there were other important groups elsewhere, especially at Canterbury. Several thousand Huguenots settled in Ireland, either directly or via England. New Brunswickers with Irish ancestors should look for possible Huguenot connections there, especially in Dublin, Cork, Portarlington and Waterford and in Northern Ireland in counties Down and Antrim near Belfast.

Anyone with ancestry in Jersey or Guernsey, or in areas of France where Huguenots were strong, should consider the likelihood of Huguenot roots. Anyone with a French surname and being Protestant as far back as known should suspect Huguenot roots, unless it is known that the family left France before the Reformation.

At one period in your family tree, say in the 19th century, you may have no clues. However, when you get back to the 18th century, clues may appear in parish and public records and books based on them. If there is a suspicion of Huguenot ancestry, reading general material on the country or region of interest may reveal insights into the community and family situation.

There are many excellent books on the Huguenots and their migrations to this continent. The third attachment ("Pursuing Huguenot Genealogy") gives information on access to material on the subject.

Conclusion

The Huguenots have a greater "presence" in the family and local history of New Brunswick than is generally realized. That presence offers a rich legacy and links the province to cataclysmic events in Europe about 450 years ago. It is likely that tens of thousands of former and present New Brunswickers today are descended in part from the Huguenots.

Searching for those ancestors can be fascinating and rewarding. It makes evident several of the ironies and complexities of history. It offers a greater appreciation of the European settlement of the Maritimes and the forces that shaped us. It will be satisfying for all the reasons that genealogy is satisfying.

SOME HUGUENOT SURNAMES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The names below are from a number of sources, including individuals and books. The main source was *The Trail of the Huguenots in Europe, the United States, South Africa and Canada* by G. Elmore Reaman, published in 1963 by Thomas Allen Limited of Toronto. Dr. Reaman states in the book that the 108 names on his list were provided by Esther Clarke Wright in a personal letter. The question marks in the list are taken from his book in every case.

The spellings used are common ones in New Brunswick. However, there are alternate spellings of a number of the names. The author would like to improve, expand and verify the list and so would appreciate comments¹.

The reader should use the information with caution. Inclusion in the list does not verify the claim that a name is of Huguenot origin. Further, a name may be of Huguenot origin elsewhere but be solely of Catholic origin in New Brunswick.

Ahier	Burpee	DeMill
Alexandre	Byno	DePeyster
Allaire	Cabot	Desbrisay
Ansley	Caissie	Deschamps
Aymer	Caleff (?)	DeVeber
Babbitt	Carre	Devoe
Barberie	Chadeayne	Dibble
Beardsley	Chaloner	Dingee
Beaty	Chidister	Dumaresq
Bedell	Chillas	Duval
Beebe	Cohee	Ebbett
Belyea, Beyea, Bulyea	Coombe	Eccles
Bettle	Cogle	Embree
Berton	Crozier	Estey
Billopp	Dalziell	Evarts
Bonnell	DeBlois	Fall
Bourn	DeBow	Fanjoy
Boyer	DeCourcy	Farris
Brien	DeForest	Foshay
Britney	DeGruchy	Frazee
Brundage	DeLancey	Ganong
Burditt	DeLong	Gaunce

¹ Please send comments to:

Emery M. Fanjoy
6 Botany Terrace
Halifax, N.S., Canada B3N 2Z7

Gerow
 Gesner
 Gidney
 Guiou, Gua
 Guthrie
 Guyer
 Hamon
 Harbel
 Harned
 Haycock
 Heddon
 Henry
 Heustis
 Hewlett (?)
 Hilyard
 Hoyt, Hait
 Innis
 Jean
 Jewett
 Joslin
 Jouet
 Journeay
 Kinnear (?)
 Lamoreaux
 LeFurgey, Leferge

Legresley
 LeJeune
 Lemont
 LeRoy
 Lester (some)
 Losee
 Macain
 Maybee, Mabee
 Melanson
 Mercer
 Mercereau
 Michaud, Micheau
 Morrell
 Mowry (?)
 Napier
 Nase (?)
 Ness
 Nevers
 Odell (?)
 Parlee
 Perrigo
 Perrine (?)
 Pettit
 Pickard
 Pineo

Pugsley (?)
 Purdy
 Quereau
 Rive
 Robin
 Rouse (?)
 St. Croix
 Sarvenier
 Sayre
 Secord, Sicard
 Segee
 Sipprell, Siple or
 Supplee
 Sinnott, Sinnett
 Sisson
 Stickney
 Sturdee
 Stymest
 Theal
 Tisdale (?)
 Vail
 Valleau
 Vaughan
 Vincent
 Weyman

November 1, 1993

A FEW DATES IN REFORMATION AND HUGUENOT HISTORY RELATED TO RESIDENTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

DATE	EUROPE	AMERICA
1466-1536	Erasmus, Prince of the Humanists and great influence on church reform	
1517	Martin Luther's 95 theses. "Start" of the Reform in Germany	
1521	Luther breaks with Rome	
1525	Brethren (Mennonites; Anabaptists) formed in Zurich. Followers of Zwingli	
1527	Sweden establishes Protestant national church (Lutheran)	
1532	Rabelais writes <i>Gargantua</i>	
1533	In Paris, Calvin declares being a reformer	
1534	Henry VIII establishes Anglican Church in England. Loyola, a Spaniard, founds Society of Jesus (Jesuits) in Paris	
1536	Calvin's <i>Institutes</i> ... published in Basel	
1545	Luther dies. Start of Council of Trent	
1555	Peace of Augsburg. "Germans" accept Reform	Short-lived attempt to establish colony at Rio de Janeiro by Coligny
1560	Treaty of Edinburgh. Scotland becomes Protestant (Calvinist). First use of word "Huguenot" (approx. date)	
1562	Start of eight Wars of Religion in France	Short-lived attempts to settle in South Carolina and Florida by Coligny
1563	Council of Trent ends	
1564	Calvin dies	
1572	St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in Paris	
1598	Signing of Edict of Nantes by Henry IV. End of Wars of Religion. Political and religious rights given to Huguenots	
1604		De Monts and Champlain, the former a Huguenot, discover St. John River and found Port Royal. De Monts has rights to settle and trade in what is now N.B.

1613		Destruction of Port Royal by Argyll. First English-French battle for control of region
1620		Puritans (linked to Calvinism) reach Plymouth, Mass. on "Mayflower"
1623		Founding of New Amsterdam by Walloons (residents of Northeast France & Belgium) & others. Start (approx.) of emigration of Huguenots to American colonies & West Indies (to circa. 1760)
1624	Cardinal Richelieu assumes great powers under Louis XIII	
1625		Richelieu excludes Huguenots from New France. Company of New France (Catholic) settles and exploits French North America (1627→)
1645		Charnisé, a Catholic, captures Fort La Tour at Saint John. The La Tours were Huguenots
1661	Louis XIV assumes power	
1685	Louis XIV revokes Edict of Nantes	
1688-1689	Glorious Revolution in England replaces Catholic King James II with Protestants William and Mary	
1763 →		Huguenots from Jersey (Jacques and Charles Robin) dominate Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf fishery
1783		Loyalists, including many of Huguenot descent, to Nova Scotia. New Brunswick separate colony (1784)
1787	Louis XVI signs Edict of Tolerance. Religious liberty again for Huguenots	
1836	First production of opera <i>Les Huguenots</i> by Meyerbeer, Paris	

PURSUING HUGUENOT GENEALOGY

This is the briefest of summaries of a far-reaching subject. There is a great deal of primary and secondary genealogical material on Huguenot families, their communities and their society. Much of it is widely available in university and public libraries in and within a day's drive of the Maritimes. Even the vast amount of material in European libraries and other collections is accessible from home through researchers.

The pursuit of genealogy as a profession and a hobby is more developed in Europe than in North America, in my experience. One can visit that continent to do research or use specialists there with confidence and with the probability of great satisfaction.

Surnames

There are many books on the origin of surnames of the British Isles. Some of them will be in university and larger community libraries. They should be researched for possible French origins of names of interest. Prominent authors are Bardsley, Black (Scotland), Ewen, Lower, MacLysaght (Ireland) and Reaney.

There are also excellent books on French names, especially the one by Dauzat: Visit a French-language university library or large English-language one to use them.

Helpful Books on the Huguenots

There are many books and articles on the subject. The first five mentioned below are rich with genealogical information.

Baird, Charles W., *History of the Huguenot Emigration to America*, 2 vol., New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1885

Bédard, Marc-André, *Les Protestants en Nouvelle-France*, Québec, La Société Historique de Québec, 1978

Bosher, J.F., *The Canada Merchants 1713-1763*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1987

Butler, Jon, *The Huguenots in America: a Refugee People in New World Society*, Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1983

Reaman, G. Elmore, *The Trail of the Huguenots in Europe, the United States, South Africa and Canada*, Toronto, Thomas Allen Limited, 1963

Scouloudi, Irene, ***Huguenots in Britain and their French Background, 1550—1800***, London, The MacMillan Press, 1987

Huguenot genealogy

Good "how to" books discuss researching Huguenot names. One of the best is ***Genealogical Research, Volume 2*** by the American Society of Genealogists in Washington (Kenn Stryker-Rodda, Editor). It contains 34 pages on the subject. The stakes libraries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) have useful reference material on the subject. Community libraries should also be checked.

The ***Proceedings*** and the 57 volumes of the ***Quarto Series*** of The Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland are very useful. The latter contains material on varied, relevant topics including copies of parish records of French parishes in London, Canterbury, Dublin and elsewhere in the 17th and 18th centuries. They are written mainly in English.

Subscribing libraries in eastern North America and the date at which they started their collections include University of Western Ontario, London, (1971), Boston Public Library (1891), Harvard University Library, Cambridge, MA (1892), New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston (1906) and Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine (1900). The Legislative Library in Toronto has a large collection also. Partial sets are more widely available, including at the University of New Brunswick library in Fredericton.

The ***Bulletin*** of la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français (SHPF) in Paris is particularly valuable. The ***Bulletin*** contains learned articles on the Huguenots and is the largest and best source of genealogical and local history on them. Articles cover virtually all aspects of the Huguenot experience. The collection is well indexed and easy to use. It is in French. The society's library in Paris is excellent and attractive, with good indexes of its contents.

The complete series from 1853 to the present is in the library at the University of Ottawa and partial sets are elsewhere.

The SHPF also produces the ***Cahiers du Centre de Généalogie Protestante***. It is a useful secondary source but is not widely available in Canada. However, the information in it is widely available to researchers in France and maybe in other countries.

Emigration

The massive work, ***Passenger and Immigration Lists Index***, by P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer may offer useful clues. It is widely available. There are other valuable books but of lesser scope.

Researchers

If a person has even limited information on possible French or Huguenot background, a researcher knowledgeable on Huguenot matters may be able to expand that information at a cost of only a few hundred dollars. Without any information, a researcher does not know where to "fish" and costs could mount quickly.

Reputable genealogical researchers can be engaged in most cities by contacting the local or national professional society for a list of names. It is easy to engage researchers in London or Paris, for example, including people in Paris who can communicate in English.

Emery M. Fanjoy

From - Jimmy O'Toole, "Sunmount", Burrin St., Carlow. Tel - 0503 41747.

The Carlow Gentry is the first comprehensive guide to the big houses and gentry families of an individual Irish county. The book features a complete photographic guide to more than sixty country houses and deals with twenty-nine families. The key periods in Irish history form the backdrop rather than the core of this publication where the emphasis is on personal and human interest stories.

People featured include Pierce Butler, of Ballintemple, who was a signatory of the American Constitution; Peter Fenelon Collier, founder of the New York based publishing empire to which he gave his name; Henry and Margaret Rudkin, founders of the Pepperidge Farm Bakery in America; Frederick York Wolseley, who invented the first mechanical sheep shears in Australia, and who later gave his name to Britain's first car produced in 1895; John Alexander, a property owner in Calgary before the turn of the century; the armless and legless Arthur McMurrough-Kavanagh of Borris, a member of the House of Commons (1866-1880). The book also deals with the Carlow links of two British Prime Ministers, the Duke of Wellington and Benjamin Disraeli.

Today only five of the original gentry families remain, with three occupying their ancestral homes. The book reveals a rich tapestry of personal and historic events ranging from their arrival through to the eventual division of their remaining demesne lands during the first half of this century.

Published in hardback (256 pages), the cost including postage is £17.00.

NEW BRUNSWICK NATIVES WHO DIED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

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

DECEDENT	BIRTH DATE	D E A T H		MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME	FATHER	DECEDENT'S MAIDEN NAME
		DATE	TOWN			
BARNES, ROLAND FORD	09 JUL 1863	06 OCT 1942	STILLWATER	STAURT, SARAH J.	ROLAND J.	
BARNES, SARAH JANE	17 JUL 1839	17 DEC 1942	STILLWATER	_____, CATHERINE	JAMES	STAURT
BERGIN, PATRICK	1843	04 DEC 1905	STILLWATER	WHALEN, MARGARET	PATRICK	
BOWNESS, FRED W.	09 JUL 1851	05 APR 1928	STILLWATER			
BUBAR, MARIA	26 JAN 1852	04 MAY 1926	STILLWATER	MACINTOSH, _____	GEORGE	BEYENTON
BUCKLEY, THOMAS	ABT 1841	05 NOV 1919	STILLWATER	LYNCH, MARGARET	JAMES	
BUDROW, MARY ANN	02 MAR 1862	26 NOV 1925	STILLWATER	WALKER, MARY ANN	MORRIS	WHELAN
CARTER, HENRY JAMES	19 NOV 1859	26 JUL 1942	STILLWATER			
CASEY, JAMES	19 APR 1846	16 DEC 1905	STILLWATER	MCGRATH, JOHANNA	THOMAS	
CASEY, JOHN PATRICK	____ JUN 1879	16 JAN 1941	STILLWATER	MOLAMPHY, MARY	PATRICK	
CLONEY, RICHARD A.	20 DEC 1870	23 SEP 1905	STILLWATER	MOONEY, NANCY	RICHARD	
DALY, JOHN	28 NOV 1847	24 NOV 1922	MAY	DEMPEY, _____	RICHARD	
DONOVAN, CATHERINE	20 NOV _____	03 SEP 1919	STILLWATER	BUGGRY, MARY	JOHN	ORR
DORHAM, JOHN J.	17 MAR 1853	12 JAN 1915	STILLWATER			
DOUGHERTY, NELLIE	23 JUN 1854	17 MAY 1915	STILLWATER		JAMES	RYAN
FERGUSON, HARVEY	05 FEB 1834	17 MAR 1919	STILLWATER	CHRISTOPHERSON, MARG	MICHAEL	
HILTZ, GEORGE WILLIAM	09 OCT 1826	28 MAY 1908	STILLWATER			
LONG, ANDREW	MAR 1853	31 DEC 1916	STILLWATER	MCGRATH, ELLEN	PIERCE	
MACKAY, ELANOR	25 DEC 1838	24 APR 1924	STILLWATER		WILLIAM	SPARROW
MATHEWS, JOHN	25 DEC 1830	22 MAR 1905	STILLWATER	KATON, ANN	JAMES	
MATHEWS, SAMUEL	07 JUL 1832	05 SEP 1906	STILLWATER			
MCDERMOTT, PHILLIP	22 SEP 1840	04 APR 1920	STILLWATER	NOONAN, CATHERINE	JOHN	
MCELWEE, HELEN MARY	15 NOV 1845	21 JUL 1923	STILLWATER		THOMAS	SUTHERLAND
MCGRATH, ANDREW	25 OCT 1825	14 FEB 1905	STILLWATER	SUTTON, ELIZABETH	ANDREW	
MCUSICK, MINERVA		29 JAN 1905	STILLWATER		SAMUEL	KING
MCLAIN, HENRY	22 MAR 1828	31 JAN 1909	STILLWATER	DOWDELL, SUSANNA	MURDICK	
MCRAE, ALEXANDER R.	ABT 1820	03 MAR 1909	STILLWATER	MONSE, REBECCA	HUGH	
MEALEY, ELIZABETH	29 JUN 1841	17 MAR 1906	STILLWATER	NOLAN, ANN	GEORGE	SUTTON
MELLOY, MICHAEL	07 OCT 1822	21 OCT 1906	STILLWATER	SUTTON, CATHERINE	JOHN	
PRESCOTT, MARY S.	16 JUN 1828	04 MAY 1909	STILLWATER	GILMORE, ROSE	DANIEL	MCLOIRE
REARDON, DANIEL	02 JUN 1843	12 JAN 1904	STILLWATER	_____, JOHANNAH	JOHN	
REGAN, WILLIAM	26 JUL 1847	08 SEP 1923	STILLWATER		JOHN	
RONEY, JAMES	13 OCT 1829	25 NOV 1905	STILLWATER			
RYAN, MARY ELLEN	18 OCT 1861	31 MAR 1916	STILLWATER	CURRAN, JULIA	MICHAEL	WHALEN
SAVAGE, CATHERINE	25 MAY 1848	12 NOV 1942	STILLWATER	NELSON, CHRISTINE	CHARLES W.	RYDERN
SMITH, MARY	08 FEB 1847	08 JUN 1921	S. STILLWATER	RYAN, ANNIE	JAMES	KAMBAR
STACK, EMMA	31 MAY 1861	25 AUG 1919	STILLWATER	GETTY, JANNET	CHARLES	MCGEE
STACK, MARY A.	19 DEC 1847	21 JUN 1905	STILLWATER	HAYES, MARGARET	PATRICK	BARRETT
STACK, MICHAEL	ABT 1845	11 NOV 1926	STILLWATER		THOMAS	
STAPLES, HULDAH	08 JAN 1831	20 MAR 1917	STILLWATER	LAWRENCE, PAULEY	FRANKLIN	BREWER
STEVENS, KATHEIN JANE	08 MAR 1865	08 JUL 1923	STILLWATER		JAMES	KAMBAR
SULLIVAN, ROBERT	01 JUN 1840	19 MAR 1925	STILLWATER	MELLON, MARY	PHILLIP	
TOZER, DAVID	25 OCT 1823	26 JUL 1905	STILLWATER	ROGERS, LYDIA	DANIEL	
WALSH, CATHERINE ROSE	10 MAY 1857	12 DEC 1917	STILLWATER	HARRINGTON, CATHERIN	WILLIAM	WALSH
WICKSTROM, IDA	27 AUG 1878	04 JAN 1926	BAYTOWN	SCHULTZ, EMALIE	CARL	SCHULTZ

PAF UTILITIES

The following Personal Ancestral Filer (PAF) utility programs are shareware which is available from local bulletin boards or from Compuserve. This Branch is providing them at a nominal fee. It should be noted that most shareware requests a registration fee if you intend to use the program regularly. This fee is to be paid directly to the author of the program. In order to fill up the unused disk space we have also included some TAFEL software and files of Tafels.

CASCAD13	ZIP	CFR111	ZIP	DESCEN22	ZIP	FAMSOR	ZIP
FGC	ZIP	FRU16	ZIP	FTP22C	ZIP	G-PV81	ZIP
GENKIT16	ZIP	HENRY13	ZIP	HOTNOT	ZIP	IMPORT22	ZIP
LOCASE	ZIP	MSRCH13	ZIP	PAFBAK	ZIP	GC4PAF15	ZIP
PAFBKRVW	ZIP	NE4PAF40	ZIP	PAF2PAF1	ZIP	PAFAB207	ZIP
PAFAIDE	ZIP	PAFDATE	ZIP	PAFNAMES	ZIP	PAFREPL	ZIP
PAFTBX	ZIP	PAFU0392	ZIP	PAFVW13	ZIP	AHNDES	ZIP
FRCHKDOC	ZIP	GENBKRVW	ZIP	PAFRVW	ZIP		

TAFELS:

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GD92295	ZIP	GD92043	ZIP				

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| 3) 3½ High Density Disks - 2 disks | \$5.00 |

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Send your request to: The Saint John Branch,
NB Genealogical Society, PO Box 2423, Saint John, NB, E2L 3V9

THE SEIGNEURY OF CHIPODY - (Continued)

(Continued From Last Issue)

The two settlements at Hopewell Hill and Peticodiak were [1700] composed entirely of the sterner sex, and wives were a prime necessity. These were halcyon days in Acadia, for single maids. The census of 1693 shows not a single unmarried woman between the ages of thirty-one and forty in all Acadia, only four unmarried women between twenty-one and thirty, and only seventeen unmarried ones between the ages of sixteen and twenty. About twenty percent were married before they reached the age of sixteen years, and scarcely any remained unmarried at twenty. Against the contention that much maligned and injured class, 'single females of uncertain age', did not exist in this Acadian land, is quoted the example of Marie Sale, a single lady living at Port Royal in 1686. aged 86 years! It would perhaps be taxing even the gallantry of the sons of Acadia to assume they were lacking in devotion to the other sex in not recognizing the ancient charms this venerable female once possessed. It appears, however, she came to settle in Acadia at an age past three score and ten, when most persons minds are settling towards their heavenly home.

Thibideau had taken with him to Chipoudy his wife, Jeanne Terriau, who had borne him eleven children and who was still vigorous and presided with one of the daughters over his household; but this was a sort of summer vacation; in the autumn they set out to return to Port Royal and it was necessary now for some of the young men to obtain helpmates if the project colonization was to succeed. Fortunately, that event need not be long postponed for several had already intimated they had arranged matters to be consummated the coming winter, and counted upon returning to Port Royal with the miller. The later satisfied he had his people well established, and on the road to prosperity, longed himself to return to attend to his business affairs. At the beginning of winter he set

sail, leaving three of his sons, Pierre, Michel and Charles, with six hired men and one of the Pitre at Hopewell Hill. He found nothing new had occurred at Port Royal; the difficulties stirred up by M. de Villieu were still pending - the decision of the Royal Government had not arrived. Des Gouttins continued his father-in-law in his hopes. The latter's sale of furs aided him efficiently in repaying his disbursements at Chipoudy. One is perhaps astonished to find so little trade in a small district gave satisfactory returns, where De Monts, Poutrincourt, D'Aulnay and Le Borgne and many others had found in traffic only a moderate profit and often ruinous losses, although they enjoyed a monopoly of the whole country. But it may be stated that the Acadians lived for the most part upon the products of their own labours, and that Thibideau's operations were conducted in a manner least expensive and most productive to himself.

On his return, Thibideau reoccupied his mill at Pree-Rond. In the spring of 1701 he forwarded a vessel load of supplies to Chipoudy. Andre and Jacques Martin and Jean Pitre, who had completed the matrimonial business that took them to Port Royal, embarked also with their brides. The arrival of this party at Hopewell Hill was the occasion of great rejoicing. Jacques Martin who had married a daughter of Jean Francois Brossard, had been accompanied by his father-in-law and mother-in-law, who wished to note for themselves the character of the country; they were so well satisfied with their observations that he marked out a lot of 300 arpents of land, which they rented under the ordinary conditions with a reserve that Thibideau was confirmed in his seigneurie. As the timber had the year before been prepared for log houses, each family was soon installed in its own home, and the spring's work went merrily on. It was the same at Petitcoudiack; Blanchard had commenced clearings the year before

THE SEIGNEURY OF CHIPODY - (Continued)

and built his houses; he returned there now with all the supplies necessary. Three of his nephews, who had always accompanied him in his expeditions, Antoine, Germain and Guillaume, sons of his brother-in-law, Pierre Gaudet, junior, decided to remain with him and Gaudet himself was persuaded to follow with his whole family. Blanchard and his people worked zealously and successfully during the summer and in the fall they had a large clearing made, good crops and granary and barns well stored. That year he left the property in charge of his two sons and his son-in-law, Oliver Daigle; he had no longer fears from the isolation of his settlement since Thibideau's establishment was regularly formed. In the seigneurie of Chipoudy the people were arranged as follows: Two of the sons of Thibideau in the fraternal manor-house with hired men; Jean Pitre, Andre Martin and Jacques Martin each in his own house and with the latter his mother-in-law, who wished to spend the winter with her daughter recently 'accouche' the first European birth in Albert county.

Jean Francois Brossard and his wife were captive with the beauty and richness of Chipoudy, and he took up more land [at Hopewell Hill] than his son had cleared the year previously. Their plan was to leave him on their farm at Port Royal and to have a clearing ready at Chipoudy for each of the other sons when they were married.

No doubt Brossard and his wife hoped in a couple of generations to have their children grouped in farms around the paternal homestead. After much deliberation it was decided that Madam Brossard should remain with her daughter's family while her husband returning to Port Royal would take all the necessary steps to transport to Chipoudy the cattle, utensils and supplies for their new settlement. She was a strong and enterprising woman and during the whole winter she was the centre of activity and social life in this distant wilderness, where the snows of January saw for the first time European families assembled around the blazing hearthstone.

In the spring of 1702 Brossard sailed into Chipoudy River with ten horned cattle, pigs, poultry, two young hired men and the varied merchandise required in the new settlement and he found them all busy in the sugar woods. He brought with him a second daughter, Marie Anne, and he learned from his wife that the marriage of their eldest son would take place in the autumn. He informed them at Thibideau's manor that the Seigneur was on his way; as for him, he proposed to remain until the end of August and to return to assist at the nuncio at Port Royal, but before, he wished to hang a crane in his new house, and the next day after his arrival he gave a grand frolic at which the whole settlement was present together with some Mileete Chiefs. A month after the second vessel entered Chipoudy river, it was the ancient Thibideau accompanied by his wife, several children and two hired men. Although he was already stricken by age and very uneasy as to the result of his enterprise, he had wished nevertheless to visit this domain which had cost him so much work, money and care. His two sons Pierre and Charles who had wintered in the manor met him and he was received as a veritable Seigneur. Brossard who was in some measure, his compeer, recognized himself as tenant in fief, went at the head of others to pay his respects. The Indians who were with him presented porcelain collars and when surveying the sugar woods, he was everywhere given the place of honour and received with great acclamation and firing of muskets. Thibideau on his return to Chipoudy was not a little disturbed as well by the difficulties that surrounded him as by the latest news he learned at Port Royal - war was then about being declared between England and France - though about him he saw evidences of the material realization of all his hopes and dreams. He saw five farms already created about his manor; the out-buildings rising from the sugar camps, the bee like movement of the labours, the dash about the grounds, the cattle, the thick

THE SEIGNEURY OF CHIPODY - (Continued)

verdure of the wheat, the curling smoke of the water over the waste-way from the mill, altogether gave animation to the landscape which gladdened the heart of the old man.

The settlement had visibly progressed. It was prosperous and happy. It seemed to him that poor man rising from the furrow in the ground had created life and fruitfulness by the force of his own labour and intelligence; and if France increasing her domain extended her flag to these distant shores was he not a useful instrument in that grand work? He saw himself in the past a simple farm boy of Poitre, quitting the paternal fireside surrounded by a family already too numerous having for his only future, his courage, a large stock of good nature, with a small pack over his shoulders; he hired at Rochelle in the service of LeBorgne, when the latter was making an effort to succeed d'Aulnay, he recalled the first silver coins that he earned. It was then he counted on returning someday to the old homestead.

But he met with his fate when he met Jeanne Terrian his patron offered him a concession of land in the seignury; he knew the land to be fertile; he was hard working and enterprising; he courted fortune and fortune smiled upon him; everything about him was a souvenir of the past, the little farm he cleared, the log hut in which he installed his wife as mistress, the hardships which they had sustained together and the sweet confidence of their mutual affection sustained them in their trials.

How different today the situation!

The resources of Acadie afforded them a rich abundance and all the pioneers who had followed him found in the expenditure he had made upon his land substantial aid which facilitated their settlement.

These thoughts naturally recalled to him his own family and the great project that he had cherished and besides which was one of the principal motives of his visit; he was anxious to marry his son, Pierre, who

for three years had conducted the explorations of the Seignury; he hoped to marry him to Marie Anne, daughter of Jean Francois Broissard who came, as was before recorded, to settle in Chipoudy with all his family.

The young Thibandean was industrious, far sighted, of character rather severe, and his father had determined to place him at the head of affairs in this settlement.

Five years previously he proposed settling there himself, but today he felt more wearily the weight of years his health had commenced to fail he wished to make his final plans, he would not divide the fief, he rather intended to give it to his son. He had established [1690] the eldest of all called, Pierre at Mines; if he chose the former to inherit Chipoudy, it was because of his character, he seemed more capable than the others to fill the role assigned to him; he placed under his control Charles the seventh and youngest of his sons, that he might have some day a homestead of his own. Seeing then that Broissard had determined to settle at Chipoudy he had thought, not without reason that nothing could be more convenient than to arrange a marriage between his son and the daughter of the rich inhabitant who had become the patriarch of the Seignury and the most notable of his tenants; already hints of something of the kind had passed between the two families and Thibadeau resolved to press the matter to a realization before the dangers of old age and the chances of the times could interfere. When all parties were willing it was not difficult to arrange. At the commencement of June the young and the fair Marie became fiancées; and it was arranged that after the season of work was over, the two families should return to Port Royal to consummate the marriage. Thibandean had brought with him that year [1702] some passengers for Petitcodiac who married his two daughters. The Seigneur Guillaume Blanchard, the father of these two young ladies was not able to accompany them and visit these lands, but he sent his

THE SEIGNEURY OF CHIPODY - (Continued)

two young sons, Antoine and Jean. Their vessel carried them at once to their river, where Daigle their brother-in-law who had passed the winter there with all his effects

awaited them; these two settlements presented then a nucleus of population of which the following given a precise idea.

Census 1702'				
CHIPOUDI	Children	Horses/Cows	Sheep	Pigs
Pierre Thibandeu/Jeanne Terriau; 4 boys; 4 hands; 3 Metis		18	18	24
J F Brossard/Catherine Richard	2	8	4	8
Andre Martin/Ednice N.	2	3		3
Jacques Martin/Madeline Brossard	1	4		3
Jean Pitre/Anne Commeaux	1	3		4
Pierre Pitre/Marie Martin				
Germain Savoye/his 2 sons; Julien Lord, visitors at Chipoudy				

PETICOUDIAK	Children	Horses/Cows	Sheep	Pigs
Jean and Antoine Blanchard				
Oliver Daigle/Jeanne Blanchard; 2 hired men	3	10	2	20
Antoine Gaudet/Anne Blanchard		2		1
Germain Gaudet/Elise Blanchard		2		1
Guillaume Gaudet				

There was then in the spring of 1702, 48 inhabitants, of which 3 were Metis hired, 3 horses, 47 horned cattle, 24 sheep and 64 pigs.

During the summer of 1702 the people of the two settlements of Chipoudy and Petitcodiak visited often; on Sundays the young wives, on the arms of their husbands loitered around the green dykes, and in the evenings gathered at the home of Mother Brossard, whose old age and voluble spirits gave an inspiration to the scene; her daughters, as full of vivacity as she, but still filled with maidenly reserve, received the attention of the grave Thibandeu, a young man of handsome presence, but whose natural seriousness gave to his tenderness a dignified melancholy. At the end of these evenings the young men of Chipoudy lit big

torches of resin and reconducted the Petitcodiak people to their river, singing the old songs of la belle France, but they did not separate without the aged Thibandeu had presided at evening prayer and given them his patriarchal benediction.

The season went on and Thibandeu sailed for Port Royale. He had foreseen a war between England and France and had purchased in Boston, as well as from some vessels that arrived from France, utensils, iron, powder, stuffs, and merchandise for trading purposes for his seigneurie, in case the war might interrupt communication. He placed the most valuable in his storehouses, but he had taken the pains during his last visit to construct in the midst of the forest which crowned the highlands, two leagues from the river, behind a little creek that

THE SEIGNEURY OF CHIPODY - (Continued)

protected it, a strong building of heavy timbers, where they could store merchandise in case of alarm. In that vessel also returned Pierre Pitre, who had been married at Port Royale, an inhabitant, Germain Savoye, accompanied by two of his sons. Savoye had been long tempted to follow the fortunes of Thibandeu. He came to visit the country and was charmed with it. He picked out the lands where he wished, later, to settle his children; but circumstances opposed a realization of this hope, and it was not until eight or ten years after that this family was able to settle in this locality where its descendants were afterwards to increase in great numbers. One can imagine how cordially these newcomers were received and feasted.

In 1702 the hay harvest was made the occasion of a fete in honour of Thibandeu; when all was cut and ready to be stopped, the last wagon drawn by four oxen was ornamented with flowers and leaves; the old miller still vigorous, notwithstanding his seventy four years raised himself on top with his wife and his future daughter-in-law, while all the young people followed in procession, which was led by Brossard and Savoye. The cortege thus arrived at the manor laughing, shouting and frolicking; they were received at the door by Madame Brossard, who offer gaily paying her guests the compliments of the occasion, led them to the feast which was laid on the grass.

A few days after the little vessel was ready to sail, and Thibandeu embarked with his wife, his son Pierre, the Brossards, his future daughter-in-law and Savage for Port Royale, where they arrived at the beginning of August, 1702. The first news that met their ears, on going ashore, was that war had been declared between France and England. This hastened their preparations, and in a month the young Thibandeu and his lady love were married and had set sail for Chipoudy. Old Brossard and his wife, who had just married their eldest son, joined them, and they left,

carrying a thousand good wishes from the old town of Port Royale, all the people of whom were their personal friends. These marriages had wafted about Port Royale an atmosphere of good will, of which Monsieur De Villien profited, to make Thibandeu and Blanchard offers of compromise, which they would have been wise to accept. He proposed in the name of Monsieur De Valliere to agree to their first proposals, that is to say, to recognize then as proprietors, not only of the lands which they had cleared, but also of the rivers and valleys, which they claimed, if they would admit De Valliere as their Seigneur. A rumour had been afloat that the King's Council had confirmed the pioneers in their possessions and Monsieur de Villien sought to 'hedge'; this arrangement was for the most part reasonable, while it confined the settlers in the ownership of the territories, leaving La Valliere the title of Seigneur still a very uncertain expectation. But Thibandeu, who was perhaps a little elevated by the important part he was playing allowed himself to be governed by motives of vanity, rather than sound reason, refused the compromise and carried with him Godet and Blanchard.

It was not until the twentieth of March 1703 that the Council of State confirmed these settlers their possessions at Chipoudy and Peticoudiak, but with this menacing reserve: 'Without judging anything of the seigneurial rights claimed by M. de La Valliere.' The news of this judgement gave little joy to Thibandeu, but his son-in-law, Des Gouttins, the Commissioner of Marine, felt strongly that the decision decided nothing. He resolved therefore, and with pressing persistency, that the seigneurial titles of Chipoudy and Peticoudiak should be given to Thibandeu and Blanchard. He was able to forward this demand at once, for notwithstanding the war that raged between France and England, communication was still uninterrupted in the Bay of Fundy; in fact, a letter of Des

THE SEIGNEURY OF CHIPODY - (Continued)

Gouttins shows that constant communication was kept up till the following spring between the head of the Bay and Port Royale.

In 1703 and 1704 everything prospered greatly in the new settlement of Chipoudy and Petitcodiak. Four new farms were established; one of the

Note: This is the end of the microfilm article with other page[s] missing. There are no credits given to the writer or publisher of the original article.

1. D'Aulnay died in 1650. His struggles with LaTour; his attack on LaTour's fort [1643] and final repulse; his second attack on St. John three years later, and his hanging of the garrison, after the heroine defence of Madame LaTour; the restoration of LaTour to power and his marriage with the widow of an old enemy, combine to form one of the most stirring and romantic stories of love, war and adventure possessed by any country.
2. Chevelier Villebon arrived at Acadia in 1690, and succeeded in maintaining French authority until his death, ten years after, against the most constant attacks of the New Englanders. It was during this period that Church's attack on Chignecto was made.
3. Michel le Neuf, sieur de la Valliere de Beaubassin, as he is styled by Frontenac, received a grant from the latter of the territory of Chignecto on 24th Oct. 1676 and he settled with a large number of retainers and dependants at Tonge's Island and Fort Lawrence where he carried on a trade with Massachuettas and a desultory warfare against isolated fur trading or fishing posts in Acadia, confiscating to his own use anything of value. At one time he held the position of Governor of Acadia, but developing into a sort of free booter, complaints became so urgent he was suspended, but as the French Government had a suspicion from the aggressive and arbitrary's character of the man that he might still continue to exercise the prerogatives of Governor, threatened him, in such case, with a fine of 1000 livres.

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ABRAHAM SHAW REVISITED

George H. Hayward

The article on ABRAHAM SHAW, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS, (*Generations, Issue 58, Winter 1993*) reported that he may have been the son of a young unmarried Shaw girl in Halifax, England. Joan Gilday, of Brome, Quebec, after reading the article, sent copies of a few pages from John Brooks Threfall's book, *Fifty Great Migration Colonists to New England, and Their Origins* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1990) to me, which I had not seen previously. It gives Abraham's parents as Thomas and Elizabeth (Longbotham) Shaw, of Halifax, Yorkshire, England. Some of the data from Mr. Threfall's book follows.

Thomas^A Shaw (*Thomas^B*) was baptized January 30, 1562/63, at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, son of Thomas Shaw. He died in January, 1599/1600, probably at Northowram, Parish of Halifax, York Co., England (*Threfall*).

He married first, **Agnes Smith**, August 3, 1584. She died and was buried April 14, 1588. Her grave stone refers to her only as "the wife of Thomas Shaw of Nortowram."

He married second, **Elizabeth Longbotham**, December 16, 1589. She was baptized October 13, 1560, daughter of Brian and Alice (Mawd) Longbotham (*Ibid.*).

After Thomas died, Elizabeth married **Richard Moore**, by whom she had three children. He died in 1624, and on July 15th that year Elizabeth was granted administration of his estate (*Ibid.*).

Thomas Shaw, of Northowram, Parish of Halifax, County of York, made his Will January 10, 1599/1600. He asked to be buried in the churchyard at Halifax, and bequeathed one-third of his goods to Elizabeth, his wife; two-thirds to daughters Sarah, Susan and Martha, and such child as his wife may have conceived, and also to them £3 yearly out of his messuage or tenement whereon he then dwelled for the next ten years toward their support and education during their minorities, after which his eldest son Abraham Shaw was to continue paying £3 per year for the next ten years for the augmentation and enlargement of their portions, always provided his wife Elizabeth enjoyed and possessed to her use his whole messuage and tenement during the ten years educating the children. And the tuition and educating of his said children to wit, Abraham Shaw, Jonas Shaw, Sarah, Susan and Martha Shaw, he committed to his wife Elizabeth during their minorities, she to be sole executrix. Friend John Bairestow of Brommhirste, John Crowther of Ovenden, William Illingworth of Illingworth, Henry Beste of Haldesworth and John Longbothom were to be supervisors, and they all witnessed the will, which was proved May 15, 1600 (*Ibid.*).

Children of Thomas and Agnes (Smith) Shaw

i Thomas, bap. 25 Apr 1585, buried 16 Nov 1587 (*Ibid.*)

ii John, bap. 7 Aug 1586, died young (*Ibid.*)

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Longbothom) Shaw

iii Abraham¹, b. c1590, d. 1638, m. Bridget Best (*Ibid.*)

iv Susan, b. c1594, living in 1616 (*Ibid.*)

v Jonas, b. c1596, will proved in Feb 1642 (*Ibid.*)

vi Martha, b. c1598, living in 1616 (*Ibid.*)

Here too is some additional information on Abraham Shaw from John Brooks Threfall's book.

Abraham¹ Shaw (*Thomas^A, Thomas^B*) was born about 1590 in or near Northowram, Halifax, County York, England, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Longbothom) Shaw (*Threfall*). He died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1638 (*Turner p. 13*).

He married **Bridget Best** June 24, 1616, at Northowram. She was baptized April 9, 1592, daughter of Henry Best of Ovenden (*Threfall*).

Abraham Shaw signed an agreement August 7, 1633, with John Farrar of Ewood. The Farrar family had been involved in mining coal for fifty years in the area, ever since Henry Farrar of Ewood received a grant from the Crown in 1582 of all the coal owned

ABRAHAM SHAW REVISITED

by the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield in Northowram. The Agreement provided, among other things, that Abraham Shaw could peaceably make soughs and pits and dig mines for searching and getting coals until all the coals be gotten within the wastes and commons of the greaveships of Hipperholme and Sowerby, where the grant made from one Tusser to Henry Farrar, Esq., late of Ewood might permit. He was to begin his work before Easter next, and the agreement went on to spell out in detail the costs that were to be borne by the parties to the agreement, and the payments that were to be made by Shaw to Farrar (*Ibid.*).

Seven months later, March 20, 1633/34, Abraham Shaw of Scholecote Brow in Northowram made an agreement with John Booth of Northowram in which Booth granted to Shaw the right to mine coal within any lands at Dircar in Northowram then in the tenure of John Booth and George Booth his father, for so long as coal might be found in the land (*Ibid.*).

Perhaps he ran into financial difficulty and sold out, or gave up, for about 1635/36 he ended his coal mining activities and left for New England, where he appeared in the spring of 1636. He settled in Watertown, Mass., where he is on the list of the earliest proprietors, receiving 70 acres in an allotment on July 25, 1636, and 10 acres on February 28, 1636/37. His house and household goods were burned in October, 1636, after which he moved to Dedham where he received a 12 acre grant that year. (*Ibid.*)

Abraham Shaw, of Dedham, made his Last Will and Testament about November, 1638. In it he bequeathed to his son John and daughter Martha, being infants, ten pounds between them; to daughters Martha and Mary "as much quicke goods twelve pownds as may be thought fitt;" sons Joseph and John were to have his lot at Dedham equally divided between them; all the rest of his estate to be divided proportionate "between all my children." Joseph Shaw his "eldest sonne" and Nicholas Biram his "sonne in lawe" were named executors. In 1639, they petitioned for permission to sell some of his land. Permission was granted, and they were given administration of the estate October 29, 1640. (*Ibid.*)

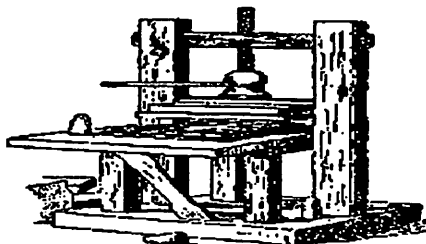
Children of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw, bap. at Northowram, Halifax, England

- i Susanna, bap. 24 Mar 1616/17, m. Nicholas Byram (*Ibid.*)
- ii Joseph, bap. 14 Mar 1618/19, d. 13 Dec 1653, m. Mary (?);
more than 3 children. (*Ibid.*)
- iii Grace, bap. 15 Aug 1621, m. before 1650, Wm. Richards of Weymouth;
5 children; survived husband 1682; not named in father's will
of 1638. (*Ibid.*)
- iv Martha, bap. 1 Dec 1623, buried 31 Mar 1625 (*Ibid.*)
- v Maria (Mary), bap. 18 Jun 1626, d. 25 Mar 1658, admitted to Church of
Charlestown, Mass., 1 Jul 1645, m. about 1652, John Bicknell of Weymouth;
3 children. (*Ibid.*)
- vi John, bap. 16 Feb 1628/29, buried 12 Apr 1629. (*Ibid.*)
- vii John, bap. 23 May 1630, d. 16 Sep 1704, m. c1630 Alice Phillips;
11 children (*Ibid.*)

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The Keith Family - A Brief History

Prepared By James M.F. Keith

James Keith was granted lot # 1013 in the new city of Saint John. It was situated on the south side of Queen Square and the date was September 22, 1783. He had been a sergeant in the Queen's Rangers in the American Revolution. His regiment consisted of troops from Rhode Island and Connecticut.

He arrived here with his wife and two sons. he bought a 50 acre lot of land from Michael Butler granted on Kennebecasis Island in 1789. He must have been living up there earlier because a notice in the Royal Gazette of 1786 mentions the death of a 17 year old Keefe boy. He perished on the Milkish Creek side of the island in a March storm.

In those days if one fought in the revolution or lost property in the United States one was given land in Canada as compensation. Upon arrival one received a small lot in the city to live on until the government got one's land grant surveyed. If a person got a grant and did not stay on their property one could petition the government for that property.

On September 25, 1807 James petitioned the Honourable Gabriel G. Ludlow Esquire who was President of His Majesties Council and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick. He explained that he was living on the Island and that he and his family were the only inhabitants. He said that half of his land was cleared and that he had a need for more.

As there were vacant grants on the island he had started to work one of them. He had planted an acre and a half of turnips on land that had been granted to a man named Mabee who had returned to the States. The aforementioned Mr. Mabee's brother had told James he could not take off the turnips he had planted. James then petitioned for lots # 7,8 and 9 which were

good lots well sheltered and near the river.

James was either very shrewd or very lucky when he chose Kennebecasis Island. In those days there were no roads; only wilderness if you travelled it was by canoe, boat or by raft. Often one would build a raft of logs and upon arriving at Saint John sell the logs to buy supplies then paddle home. The old wharf James had built is now just a pile of rocks on the shore of the island.

In the earlier days there were few markets further up river for agricultural products that were fresh as everything was either salted or dried. Being near Saint John meant that the Indians would not pester one like they did in more secluded places. In those days Saint John was a very busy place with shipbuilding, lime kilns, lumber mills and booming ship's chandler businesses.

He had been a Sergeant in the Engineering Regiment and it was said that he worked and cleared his farm all summer then worked as a mechanic in the city all winter while his family maintained the farm. He had at least 2 and possibly three sons and we know that one died in the storm.

Another son named Thomas was born in 1785. He had at least 8 children from 1806 - 1820 and their names are in a page torn from the family bible. My great great grandfather William Loyd was born May 3, 1817. Thomas lived on the Island but he must of been a lumberman at heart. He petitioned for land in Grand Bay in 1812, 1818 and 1822 receiving a total 300 acres. Three years later he sold the whole works to Mr. Purdy of the Purdy Lumber and Lime Kiln Company for \$ 300.

My great grandmother passed on the story that about then a log cabin was built where the house stands now. Apparently the family stayed in one end and a cow and a horse were kept in the other end. In the winter the heat from the animals helped the

The Keith Family - A Brief History

fireplace in keeping the cabin warm. They were the first family in the parish to have a horse. The horse earned its' keep because it could get across the ice so much quicker than an ox in the winter.

Because grass was so scarce the cow grazed about two miles away from the cabin. His wife had to tie the children outside the cabin (in case of fire) and walk that far every day twice to milk the cow when the her man was away. We believe that her name was Jane.

Another story was told of when they first came to the Island. Apparently the Indians would paddle up river and harass people that they ran into. They weren't hostile in that they would scalp or shoot you but if the men were away they would come into your home and try to take over. Jane saw a large canoe paddle into the cove and ran to put a big pail of water on the fire. She was home alone with two small children. They came to the door (some were drinking) and said they wanted a big meal. She told them there was barely enough for her and to get off the property. When they tried to get in she threw a big dipper of scalding water on them and they ran off yelling that she was a crazy woman.

In the 1820's there were 6 or 7 families who either lived there or owned land. In the early 1830's old James tried to sell his original farm but Jane hid the deed on him. He had to go up to Hampton and swear out an affidavit that he had purchased the land 44 years prior. It would appear that Jane and Thomas really liked this farm as it was well cleared. One disadvantage was that it was very open to the wind and that water had to be carried a quarter of a mile.

James was getting quite old as he had been in Canada over 50 years and had been in the army while in the States. (this would place him at 70 or more) He sold off pieces of land over the next few years until he

died. It is supposed that he and his wife whose name we do not know are buried there.

In the early thirties (1930's) there were several wooden grave markers that my grandfather pulled out and piled up so he could replace them. Unfortunately some hunters used them to make a fire and they were destroyed.

Thomas got the farm and sold 100 acres in 1839 to William (my great grandfather) and his brother John. They divided the land and spent the rest of their lives fighting back and forth over it. Both Thomas and William were mechanics. They had worked building ships and we still have some tools that William used. One of the farms had a pit where all the sawing was done and we also still have the old saw that he used.

William married Elizabeth Ann Saunders in the fall of 1839. Her father is buried on the other side of the Island; his tomb says that he is of Loyalist descent. The back part of our house must have been built around this time. (old style square nails were used) They had 12 children over the next 25 years. The first three all died in 1854 of influenza. We know that some time after 1840 Thomas and Jane separated because she stayed on the farm with William. Thomas took off to Solon, Maine where one of his sons Michael had settled. He became a lumberman and a storekeeper and wrote many letters to his brother William from 1846 to 1865. He talked about some of the teams he had in the woods, his new house and the prices on cows and grain.

He had lost two children to influenza in 1850 and wrote a whole letter bemoaning the fate of his brother James. James had gone to California for the Gold Rush spending \$ 1350 for a one way ticket by way of boat around South America. He had been stuck off of Gloucester for over three

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weeks waiting for some wind to power the boat.

Travel by boat between Maine and New Brunswick was probably pretty well established because Thomas usually came back once or twice yearly. He instructed John that all the lumber was not to be cut and that his mother was to be given a barrel of flour yearly to support her.

In 1854 Thomas returned but he was not a wealthy man. At the time when he left he had been about 62 years old. Michael was a teacher and also preached; he wrote beautiful letters like old copy books. In the last few letters he writes of his son going to Michigan to work and saving \$ 1500 in one year. In his last letter we found (1875) he went out there to live and from there we lost track of him.

Thomas must of came back because in 1865 he sold the last of his land on the Island. He was 80 years old and that is where we lose track of him. He and Michael had bought large tracts of land and lumbered them out and made potash as well. This must have been virgin country at the time.

My great grandmother passed on a story of my great grandfather having to go to Fredericton to register some property. He rowed to Westfield and then caught a stage to Fredericton. After completing his business he got a job on a raft working its' way down river and got off at the point of the Island having only been gone one week.

By 1850 life must have been getting a little easier on the Island. There were steamboats on the river and a wharf had been built on the south side of the Island. It was still there (some timbers and rocks) when I was a boy. William had become a master builder and had built houses and barns all over the lower part of Kings County. He would start by cutting the lumber, then hew it, board it in, build a

chimney then plaster it and make the trim. When he was away his boys would work at clearing the fields and building rock drains and fences. Everyone helped with haying in the summer.

The girls got married and with the exception of one all moved off of the Island. Eventually one son and a daughter moved to Boston.

My grandfather was born July 5, 1852 and was the seventh child. Everyone said he was a born farmer; he was very happy go lucky and sang and danced and was a great fiddle player. He always kept a good horse as he played all of the weddings, parties and dances from Sussex to Grand Bay. He met a girl named Mary Estelle Beatty at a dance he was playing at in Hampton. She was born in Saint John in 1861 and her father was an engineer working aboard the first Boston boats.

They were married in Westfield by a methodist minister named Reverend William Dobson on January 21, 1883. They had two girls and two boys. They were Elizabeth, Mabel, Louis and Leonard who is my father. My grandmother did not like the spelling Keefe and this is when our name was changed to Keith. Mary Keith as I know her was very strong willed and a real Victorian. She had to have the best of everything and always be first. My grandfather apparently had great patience and was good natured.

Before 1880 the children went to school over at Irvines. He was a farmer who also taught school in his home. In the 1880's a steamboat was put on the river joining Bayswater, Sommerville and the Island to Millidgeville. In the beginning they made 4 trips per day. Later the boat was expanded to a deck type with paddle wheels.

This put the people living on the island in a favourable position. The farms were brick clay and responded well to fertilizer and also grew good hay. My great

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grandfather had bought more land and the city of Saint John was full of horses. He developed it into a hay farm and they delivered two loads a day bringing home a load of manure each time to fertilize the farm. In the winter they hauled it across the ice on sleds.

My father sold his last load of hay in 1957 when he retired from farming.

In 1889 William and Elizabeth sold the farm to James and Mary who doubled the size of the house and added a big woodshed. When this was done William and Elizabeth took the back parlour and a bedroom until they died in 1901 and 1903. William was active right up until he died working around the farm and making furniture. We still have a bench that he built on the verandah.

James ran the farm up until 1912. He got sick and had pleurisy for over a year. My grandmother got the bishop to come over in a tugboat (the ferry was not on) to baptize them both before he died. James left the farm to his two sons and his wife Mary.

The two young men and their mother had a busy time. We have a waybill dating back to 1912 where my father had been in town with a team of horses hauling hay. Their mother decided that she would take on guests visiting from the United States to supplement their income. She had two families that came every summer until 1924. In the summer it would be very busy with five or six boarders and three or four men hired to help hay. There were also the two grandchildren and my grandmother's relatives from the States. (Two sisters, Kate, Aunt Edie and Minnie). Uncle Lou moved to Saint John in the winter of 1918 and went to work on the CPR railway.

In 1922 my father Leonard married Edith Mae Forbes who had been born at Coral Street in Pennsylvania in 1902. Her father had married Minnie Beatty who was

my grandmothers' sister. She had been out of work in Bridgeport and as Minnie's stepdaughter found a way to get herself into Canada. Her father was in his 80's and wanted to come to Canada to see Mary so mother was elected to bring him to Saint John. She found work at Manchesters with Aunt Mabel, met my father and married him February 23, 1922 in the parlour on Kennebecasis Island.

They started saving right away to buy out Uncle Lou and Mary so that they could own the farm. Lou married Margery Jenkins of Holderville in 1922 and worked the winters on the railway. In the summer he sold farm equipment made by Frost and Wood for Cecil Alexander.

I arrived on the scene November 27, 1924 at the Evangeline Nursing Home. Mother was very sick and said I was as blue as the birds when I came out. When we came home Pop bought a heifer from Hammas the milk farmer and we all survived. My sister Audrey was born July 30, 1927. In 1929 my mother took me down to Pennsylvania to meet all of her people and to my great grandfathers' and great uncles' in Bridgeport.

We lived through the depression and I never knew the difference. My father always had a hired man and as many as four or five in the summer. We never really mechanized, we just sold loose hay in Saint John. In those days very few people wanted baled hay because it was so musty.

When I was ten I started to help with the haying and can remember my mother baking 35 loaves of bread per week to feed everyone. She worked from 7.00 A.M. until 8.00 P.M. all summer picking berries and vegetables and cooking. My Aunt Mabel died in 1935 and Uncle Will stayed with us all winter.

In the winter we had a great time, we went to school in Bayswater which was two miles across the water. We either skated,

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went by horse drawn sleigh, snow shoed or had my mother as a teacher in really bad weather. My grandmother Mary fell on the ice in 1935 and broke her back. She was in a cast and in and out of the hospital until 1942 when she died on Kennebecasis Island. We buried her in the old graveyard up on the hill.

I went to school in Saint John in 1935 and was away all winter. Tommy Scot who had worked for Pop for 11 years went back to Scotland. Only Katie Morrison was on the Island with them for the winter.

At the start of the war the old families were all that was left.

The Johnsons had died or were drowned.

The Hutchings had moved away.

The Morrows had died.

The old generation was gone and none of the younger people wanted to live on the Island.

My father and mother moved off in the winter of 1944. Mother was not very well and Pop decided it was a big risk with just the two of them there. In the fall they sold off some of the stock and gave the cow and the horse out for the winter.

In the late forties my father bought forty more acres and sold nine to the Litneys after building their house. This left the farm at 125 acres. My father farmed until 1956 when the market for loose hay was pretty well gone. After that he stopped cutting it, put in a big garden, cut some wood and worked in the city.

In 1948 my mother bought a house at 153 Millidge Avenue and they wintered there until January 13, 1970 when my father had a heart attack and died. Uncle Lou had died January 10, 1970. My mother never recovered and died July 20, 1970. They are probably the last generation of Keiths that will ever make a living farming on the Island.

The farm is cut in half now between Audrey and Jimmy and is growing up like it was when old Jim first petitioned it in 1805.

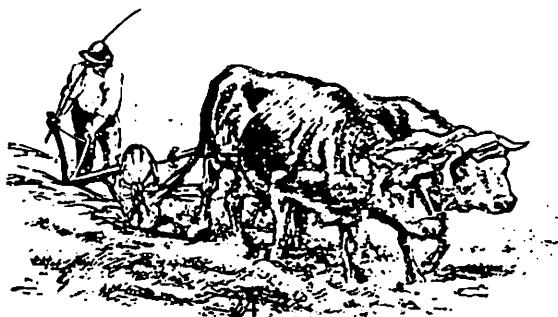
James M F Keith prepared this family history in August 1991 and had it deposited in the NB Public Archives, the NB Museum,, The Saint John Library, and the Registry Bureaus of Hampton and Saint John. James unfortunately passed away in 1993. This document was submitted by Tony LeBlanc, of Riverview, NB, a cousin who descended from John Keefe, a brother of William, with the kind permission of the late John M F Keith's wife.- Editor

Epilog

Kennebecasis Island is a pleasant bit of land, three miles long and two miles wide. It is situated at the mouth of the Kennebecasis River, with the Kennebecasis River on three sides and the Saint John River on the other side.

It is one and one-half miles from Millidgeville, and the old farm is across from Summerville. Now there are forty-four summer houses and no winter residents. There are only a few gardens in the back yards now and no large green fields as there were thirty years ago.

* * * * *



CAPT. HAMILTON REMEMBERED

Reprinted from a submission by Restigouche Branch

Captain John Hamilton

"In memory of Capt. John Hamilton, a native of Kingscross, Arran, Scotland. He was the first merchant who settled in Dalhousie and along with many benevolent actions built St. John's Presbyterian Church for which his friends and countrymen here thus record their gratitude. He passed the last ten years of his life in his native land and died at Irvine, the 24th of August, 1848, aged 80 years."

This inscription is to be found on the stone monument to John Hamilton which is located near the present Court House in Dalhousie, adjacent to the Dalhousie Centennial Library. The date at the top of the monument is 1851.

The monument was built in Glasgow, Scotland and brought out to Dalhousie. It was erected on land which had belonged to Captain Hamilton on East Victoria Street.

His house and land were sold to Neil Neilson who had been living on Heron Island. He bequeathed the property to his son, Robert.

After the New Brunswick International Paper Company Mill was built in town, there was a demand for building lots and Mr. Neilson divided much of his land into lots. Houses were being built around the monument and the town fathers decided to move it to a more suitable location in the town park east of the Court House.

Today, it is not in a very prominent place since the Centennial Library was built on Adelaide Street on land belonging to the park. So, the monument is behind the library near the entrance to the children's library entrance. However, it is in very good condition after 130 years.

Church Moved Too

He built the first church on land now

occupied by the Riverview Cemetery. The church burned and the Presbyterians built their next church on the corner of Adelaide and Brunswick. The second church burned and the present church on that site was built in 1906 which is St. John's United Church.

In the Riverview Cemetery there is a monument to Mary Hamilton, third daughter of Captain John Hamilton, wife of Peter Stewart. We do not seem to be able to find any more information about Captain John Hamilton's family, such as the number of children, where they lived after their parents went back to Scotland, and so on. Perhaps all of the family except Mary went back to the old country.

We know that John Hamilton had several lots when the town was divided, according to the map of 1832.

Grants Obtained In 1800

In an article researched and written by Herman Morin for the Dalhousie Diamond Jubilee book dated 1965, he says: "Grants of land within what are now defined as the town limits were obtained very early in 1800 and the first one was the Perry grant." This included everything east of a line drawn from Barberie's Cove (then Arseneault's) to the upper end of Douglas Island, then called Indian Island. This is no longer in existence. It has been transformed to a site for warehouses and the Common User Dock.

Included in the first survey at that time were two lots to the south which are of interest. Lot number one, then granted to Louis Arseneault, was later acquired by Andrew Barberie, a descendant of French Huguenots from the Island of Jersey. They migrated from the United States at the time of the Revolution and entered Canada as Empire Loyalists.

The property was owned by the Barberie family for many years. Some of it was taken over by the government for the thermal plant and the original Barberie homestead was demolished.

A second lot of land, adjoining that granted to Louis Arseneault was granted to Joseph Arseneault who, on the 17th day July, 1807, also acquired the John Perry grant by purchase. In later years, part of the Perry grant was obtained by Dugald Stewart whose descendants still farm it, and part to John and William Hamilton.

The Hamilton section faced the Restigouche estuary and bordered on Goderich Street east, better known to older residents as Hamilton Avenue. John Hamilton built a beautiful home at the northwest corner of his property, now called Adelaide Street Extension. The home will be described in another article.

Pioneer Exporters

John and William Hamilton, the Montgomerys, Peter and Dugald Stewart, W.S. Smith, H & P Ramsay and R. Ritchie were the pioneer exporters of square timber. Fish was also very plentiful.

The merchants hired coopers such as Edward Harquail to build the barrels in which they shipped the salmon and other fish.

In 1832, fifty-two vessels were loaded at Dalhousie. From this settlement, a considerable trade in timber and fish was carried on to Great Britain and with the growing timber exports two shipyards were prepared to build vessels to carry forest products to British markets. The first vessel that was constructed was the 300 ton "Hamilton." Naturally, they brought back supplies from the Old Country which they sold to the local settlers.

PROJECT 1776

BUCKINGHAM - The year 1996 will mark the 220th Anniversary of the evacuation of Boston of Loyalists by the British in 1776. They were transported by the British to the port city of Halifax, Nova Scotia after General George Washington had defeated the British and gained control of the city.

Nearly 1,500 merchants, lawyers, government officials, and ordinary folk who had shown their allegiance to the British Crown during the early part of the American Revolution were put on British troop ships and left the city in March of 1776.

While some left for England from Halifax in the summer of 1776, many more once again boarded the troop ships and returned to the American colonies, this time to New York City.

There most of them stayed until the evacuation of that city by the British in 1783, when the Loyalists once again left for various parts of Canada, most notably the province of Nova Scotia, including the present province of New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, and England.

Project 1776 would like to hear from everyone who can trace, or thinks they can trace their ancestry back to the Loyalists who were exiled from Boston in 1776.

These genealogies will be compiled into a book, with credit given to all those who contribute. It is asked that only copies of original material be sent; however, if original material is sent, it will be returned.

The deadline for submission for material is 31 December, 1994.

Please send all material to Elizabeth Barclay-Lapointe, 10 des Castors, Buckingham, Quebec, CANADA J8L 2W7

EARLY FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

By John Beyea

The person who is in the process of writing a Family History may find it necessary to make a choice at a certain point. This point is often reached after an early period of success when the writer has succeeded in tracing his or her ancestors back about three to five generations, and further progress on earlier ancestors seems blocked or less easy to achieve. The choice at this point may be to concentrate on one of two objectives.

Firstly, the writer-researcher may decide to concentrate on trying to identify as many as possible of the descendants of the earliest known ancestor. *Secondly*, the writer may concentrate on pushing farther into the history of the family by identifying yet earlier ancestors and relatives. Often this may lead or may have led to going beyond presently known ancestors in order to find the first ancestors of one's native land. Or it may also involve the researcher in trying to find the ancestors who came from another country, or continent (often European) to settle in a new land to become the first generation of the family to live there.

It is for those who decide upon this latter research priority of Early Family History Research that this writing may have special interest.

In *Searching For Your Ancestors* Gilbert Doane writes that Genealogists like to tell stories of their own exploits. The easiest (and probably most effective way) that I can address the topic of Early Family History Research is simply to describe my own experience so that the reader may thus be enabled to select the examples of research method or resource which may be most personally interesting and productive.

For many years our family had believed that our BEYEA name came from a Huguenot family from France. One often-repeated story suggested that an

ancestor came from La Rochelle, France to New Rochelle New York.

Documentary research, however had taken us back no farther than our Loyalist ancestor James. Following are some of the initiatives attempted in order to go beyond the 1730's.

J. Stewart Angevine, then president of the Huguenot Society of Canada, suggested two known early Huguenot settlers, Thomas Bayeau (of Caen Normandy) and Jean Bouyer (of Bordeaux, Guyenne) as potential earlier ancestors of the BEYEA family.

Another initiative was to write to the mayor of La Rochelle France. A reply from the mayor suggested the Beliard name as a potential ancestral family. This result was entirely unproductive.

Esther Clarke Wright's *Loyalists Of New Brunswick* had an entry on "Belyea, Beyea or Bulya" (as did the index to the land registry office in Saint John) which seemed to imply a possible connection between BEYEA and these names. This proved to be an unproductive lead.

During our visit with Mr. William Heidgerd, then the genealogist for the Dubois Family Association of New Paltz, N.Y. (an area where early known Huguenot families had formed an early settlement some of those buildings still exist) he also suggested Billou-Ballou as a family to which BEYEA might be related.

At the urging of my sister (Shirley Howard), I wrote to Atheline B Wold, who was then in charge of responding to requests for tracing of international ancestries for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. For a set fee, she consulted an Etymological Dictionary and replied, "the name BEYEA must be a phonic transcription of the French surname. The name in French is Bie, Bies, Biay, Biet" etc. She also sent a copy of a record of a family named Bié

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By John Beyea

which had lived in La Rochelle, France near the middle of the 17th century. This record came from "the card index of Walloon members of La Rochelle, Charante-Maritime, France, ca. 1602-1681".

The problem with all of these most interesting suggestions was that there was no information whatsoever to link these earlier families with the BEYEA family that was born in the 1730's in New York. The merit of Gilbert Doane's advice that the researcher should do as much preparatory research as possible on one's earliest native ancestors before attempting earlier European research proved very relevant to this research.

The turning point which led in this direction came from the piecing together of information from various sources of Military Records of the Revolutionary War in New York. These records did confirm the existence and military involvement of male Beyeas. It also established that they were probably all born in the same place namely Mamaroneck N.Y. This made it also probable that they may have been brothers. It also established that there were at least six of them rather than merely the four that our family had known about since the 1930's when Andrew S. Beye had recorded his research conclusions.

Just prior to this time it was learned that Maurice E. Peck a genealogist from Sarasota Florida and his daughter, Gale (Peck) Beyea of Westport, Conn. were actively researching early Beyea family history. Personal visits to both of their homes provided the opportunity to suggest that research on records of the Mamaroneck area might be productive.

In fact it led to a new concept of two earlier generations of Beyeas including a theory about the identity of the ancestor who came from France.

The town records of Mamaroneck New York 1666-1881 (which were being

researched by a New York genealogist at that very time) were found to contain twelve entries which mentioned a Benjamin and a John Beyea. In the later entries Benjamin Beyea is the owner of a property in the Mamaroneck Harbour area. In four of the five remaining earlier entries (1765-1766) it appears that a John Beyea is the legal owner of this same parcel of land. Also, in one of the later entries (1773) when Benjamin was the owner, John Beyea is described as the legal overseer of the Harbour part of the land. It seemed likely that John was Benjamin's father and the father of his five brothers from Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Also significant is the variant name spellings attached to John Beyea. One earlier variant spelling was Boyea, and the earliest entry on John which seems to be dated between 1730 and 1748 gives his name as "John Bowye Junr". Gale and her father concluded that probably this meant that since he was then called John Junr. John Bowye's father was then still alive.

Unfortunately, other than similarity of name and proximity of time, place, and concurrence with family stories, we have no real evidence as to the identity of the father of "John Bowye Junr." However on the basis of these very factors, a reasonable guess is that the same Jean Bouyer mentioned previously by J.S. Angevine in 1977 may have been his father. He was known as a Huguenot who did live in New Rochelle (not far from Mamaroneck) and although he was described as "a clothmaker" and a "Native of Bordeaux", like many other Huguenots, he may well have sailed from La Rochelle, France. Records also show that variant spellings of his name were: Bowyer, and Boyer.

These spelling variations of Bouyer show similarity to the later variant name spellings given to John and Benjamin Beyea.

EARLY FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

By John Beyea

They also make possible some further speculations about even earlier development of the Beyea-Bouyer-Boyer name. This, in turn, introduces the researcher to another very interesting type of research resource, that of the study of the development of surnames, from records and literature on surnames.

One such interesting source book is J.R. Dolan's *English Ancestral Names* (Clarkson N. Potter Inc., New York, c. 1972). On page 371 of the index of this book, Dolan names four pages on which information on the name Boyer is located. The first of these on page 76 states "From the many names that undoubtedly started in the early days of the longbow, I have selected ten that in all probability were the first to designate men who made bows". On page 81 Two of these names are Bowyer and Boyer. It is interesting to note that these are two of the variant spellings previously mentioned that were used for Jean Bouyer. In the second reference to Boyer on page 76 Dolan writes that there are twentythree (23) names in a group which definitely stem back to BOWMAN in meaning and almost certainly were first used in a complimentary sense". On pages 82 and 83 he goes on to list this group of 23 names derived from people who were skilful in shooting the bow and arrow. Again the name BOWYER appears on this list.

On pages 225 and 226 Charles W. Bardsley in his book *English Surnames* (London: Chatto & Windus 7th printing in 1915) tells us that such early English monarchs as Richard Coeur de Leon and William I (the Conqueror) both his armies in which bowmen or archers played an important role. On page 226 he says that "George le Boyer" shows us that the surname Byer is derived from this source. Also on page 227 he mentions William le

Boghyere as a variant spelling and states on page 528 that this name appears in a list of names called the Hundred Rolls.

In page 117 of his book *A History of Surnames of the British Isles* (London: Kegan Paul Trench Trubner & Co. Ltd. 1931) C. L'Estrange Ewen in his chapter "Names under the Plantagenets" tells us that the Hundred Rolls (Rotuli Hundredorum) is the most extensive list of 13th century names which contains "perhaps some 15 000 to 20 000 different names and descriptions" and was written in A.D. 1275-6 under the direction of King Edward I when he returned from the Holy Land in the second year of his reign.

As if the choice of bow-user or bow-maker was not enough as surname, Dolan gives us a third choice. On page 122 in a chapter on "the Wool Industry" he writes "the process of bowing seems to have originated in Italy and became quite common in England in the thirteenth century. A bow, similar to that used by an archer but without any arrows, did the job. With the wool spread out, all clean and the bow was plucked by the operator, and while it was still vibrating, it was worked into the wool. The very rapid vibrations of the string in contact with the wool had an almost magical effect of the total effect was indistinguishable from the carding separation. The fibres would be untangled, but they would still be sufficiently crisscrossed to produce a fine, soft yarn when spun."

Dolan refers to these surnames derived from this occupation as BOWERS, the people who used this bowing method of preparing wool for spinning. On page 137 he lists this small group of only five(5) surnames. Of these five names two are BOWYER and BOYER.

It seems then that the Beyea-Boyer name might be an occupational surname which was associated with the use of the bow but which might have designated people

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who used it as a weapon, used it to prepare wool, or who mad them in the first place.

I is interesting to note that the Jean Bouyer who lived in both France and New York had his name spelled BOWYER and BOYER, and that when he lived in Bordeaux, France, he was said to be a Clothmaker.

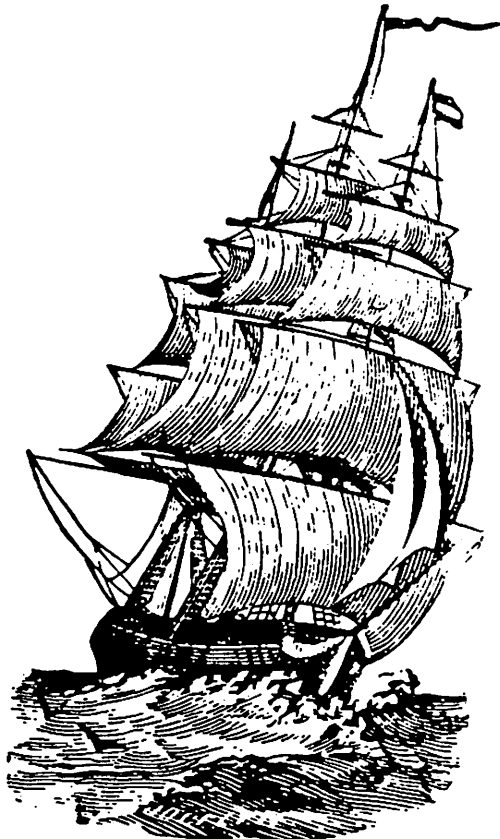
It is also interesting to note that of six male Beyea's of New York, who may have been Jean Bouyer's grandsons, James, the one who undoubtedly came to New Brunswick in 1783, was to have a grandson who made a number of spinning wheels which were used to make cloth. One or more of these spinning wheels made in the

19th century survived into the 1980's when my father, Harold Beyea, made functional copies.

One final book about surnames which may add to this line of research is Robert Ferguson's *Surnames As A Science* (Heraldic Publishing Co. Inc., New York, N.Y. 1967.) On page 207 of this book in the section "names apparently from nationalities", Ferguson writes that the name BOYER is the extended form of a national name found in the German Bavier in which both the English Boyer and Byer and the French Boyer, Boyreau and Poyer are derived from the old German Balor or Peior of the ninth century.

The above article is based on a presentation by John Beyea made to a Genealogical Workshop ponsored by the Southeast Brnch of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society held at the Moncton Library, New Brunswick , Canada on April 27, 1991.

* * * * *



Mr Michael Murray's Monument to the Barque *Looshtauk*

From *THE WORLD* of Saturday, August 31, 1912 Transcribed and appended by C Williston

In the year 1847 the barque *Looshtauk* sailed from Liverpool, England, for Quebec, Canada, with Irish, Scotch and English passengers, the former being in the majority.

Fever broke out among the passengers on the voyage, and owing to adverse winds and the precarious condition of passengers, the vessel's course was directed up the river Miramichi, and the fever-stricken passengers disembarked at Middle Island, where a great number of them died from the disease and were buried.

These sad events are now known as history among thousands of the sons and daughters of the Miramichi scattered throughout the world, some of whom are children of the few survivors of the *Looshtauk*. At present there are but very few of the survivors alive.

In the year 1902 Mr Michael Murray succeeded the late Mr McEwen as light-keeper of Middle Island Station, and is well acquainted, as many of Chatham's residents are, with the fact that many of the passengers of the *Looshtauk* were buried there. It naturally occurred to Mr Murray's mind, as well as to the minds of others, the the resting places of the dead would be easy of identification, but on careful examination no visible marks of the same were noticeable, notwithstanding the fact of the dead having been buried there. During the course of 65 years all former indications of the graves have been obliterated by the unsparing hand of time.

From the beginning of man's creation, the human mind has ever manifested the fine sentiment of keeping in memory those who have gone before, particularly when any unusual circumstances of a pathetic nature have attended their departure. And throughout the world monuments have been erected to commemorate the departed.

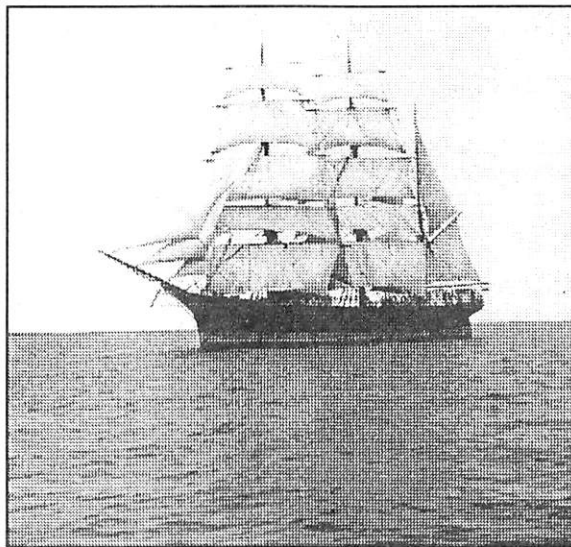
The thought of having a monument erected to the passengers of the *Looshtauk* who were buried on Middle Island under the painful circumstances mentioned, impressed itself on the mind of Mr Murray, and the fact of his being the keeper of the Island light favoured the desire to see the same become a reality, with the result there has been erected in St Michael's

cemetery a monument to the passengers of the *Looshtauk* who died on the Island from fever and were buried there.

The monument is the work of Lawlor & Williams and it is highly creditable to them. The material is the best procurable. It has been erected at the sole expense of Mr Murray. Mr Murray bought the granite especially for the monument. He had no relations among the passengers. The Irish predominated.

The monument is in the form of a lighthouse. The foundation is granolithic, 4½ ft deep, surmounted by a granite block 3 ft square. The shaft is of grey granite, 8 ft high, 2 ft 6 in at the base and 16 in square at the top. The plinth rests on top of this block. A piece of red St George, NB granite represents the lighthouse window and the cap of the monument is of Spoon Island grey granite. The monument measures over 14 feet from foundation to top and weighs 6,300 lbs.

The design originated in the poetic mind of Mr Murray when, musing at dead of night at the scene of the disaster, the thought came to him - 'How cheering it would have been to the poor fellows if a light had shone on the Island when they approached it on their last voyage!' It is the only monument of this design in the world.



Mr Murray served three years in the Canadian Government Fishery Protection service and was assistant steward for a short time and was promoted to Chief Stewart and served in that capacity on the cutters *England* and *New England* during the years 1870-71 and 72.

He was appointed Lightkeeper on Middle Island in 1902, entering on his duties on April 15th of that year.

He voluntarily resigned the position on the 15th April 1927 (Good Friday), thus completing 25 years of continuous faithful service and had earned and received only commendations from his superiors and never a reprimand or anything that could be construed into a suggestion of one.

He died on 24 January, 1931 and is buried in St Michael's cemetery.

Search & Extract Service **Vital Statistics From New Brunswick (Canada) Newspapers**

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15	1854-1856	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	1873-1873	<input type="checkbox"/>	53	1880-1880	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	1856-1857	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	1874-1874	<input type="checkbox"/>	54	1880-1881	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	1857-1859	<input type="checkbox"/>	36	1874-1875	<input type="checkbox"/>	55	1881-1881	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	1859-1861	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	1875-1875	<input type="checkbox"/>	56	1881-1881	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	1861-1862	<input type="checkbox"/>	38	1875-1876	<input type="checkbox"/>	57	1881-1882	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Genealogical Publications In New Brunswick

NEW! NEW! NEW

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Are you constantly browsing through past issues of *Generations* trying to find that elusive article or query?

If you do not have the complete set, do you wonder what information you might have missed?

This simple guide will assist you in answering both questions. The contents of the first 56 issues have been conveniently organized and referenced. The categories include

1. Genealogies & Ancestor Charts
2. Province or County
3. Military
4. Stray & Query Index.

The guide references *Generations*-10 and volumes 11 to 56 (June 1993).

\$ 13.00 (incl. postage, handling)

NEW! NEW! NEW!

Vital Statistics From New Brunswick (Canada) Newspapers

Volume 56 (1881-1881)

Volume 56 is double the size of the previous volumes. This large book cross references about twelve thousand names found in genealogical extracts from New Brunswick Newspapers for the year 1881. \$ 58.00 (incl. postage)

Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A.
Certified Genealogist
P.O. Box 2387
Saint John, N.B.
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NO G.S.T.

SALE - 50% OFF

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First printed in 1988, *New Brunswick Lineages* has proved to be one of the most popular genea-

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The biographies of the New Brunswick volunteers who served in South Africa against the Boers is a unique collaborative effort between D.F. Johnson, C.G. & B. O'Leary, military historian. Essential biographical data was gleaned from sources not commonly known to most researchers. Contains rare photographs. Inventory: 10 books
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THE LIFE & DEATH OF FREDERICK CARNEY SR.

THE DAILY EAGLE

Marinette, Wisconsin
Monday, May 15, & Tuesday, May 16, 1899

A Sketch Of His Life

Mr. Carney was born in New Brunswick, Canada, near Woodstock, Carlton County. He left home at the age of fourteen and went to Maine. His folks were farmers but he engaged in the lumber business and went to work on the Penobscot booms. Daniel Wells, Jr., of Milwaukee hired him with several others in 1855 to come west and work in the woods. His first two winters he passed as a workman in camps on the Escanaba river. In 1856 he came to Marinette with Joseph Brown a millwright and a brother-in-law of Wm. Holmes of Menominee, Mich., to erect the present mill of the N. Ludington Co. He remained here and worked in the mill and in the woods in 1857 and 1858 when the mill was run under the firm name of Kimball Brown & Co. The latter year Isaac Stephenson purchased an interest and the name was changed to the I. Stephenson Co. Mr. Carney logged under contract for ten years for that company and in 1868 purchased an interest and became the superintendent and general manager of the H. Witbeck Co., a position that he held until his death.

His Character

When he came to the river he was working for eighteen dollars a month. At his death he was worth over a half million dollars and it is estimated by some that the fortune he leaves his family is in the neighbourhood of a million. His great energy, his sterling character and his prudence and foresight built up this fortune from nothing. He was wholly unostentatious and had no aspirations for public life. He lived for his family and his friends. No more generous parent ever lived and he was

a father to most of the men in his employ. To all his old employees his death will be a loss that they all feel keenly. Many of his men had been working under him for twenty or thirty years. His private charities were known to be large. He was ever to the front in promoting the interest of his home town and most every enterprise here in recent years was aided by his capital. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the paper mills, and the removal of the big Stevens factory to this city. Marinette has lost a worthy and influential citizen and his death is deeply deplored by all.



His Interests

His interests were large. He is a director in each of the banks on the river, a stockholder in the boom, paper and A. W.

THE LIFE & DEATH OF FREDERICK CARNEY SR.

Stevens companies, has large holdings of government bonds and owns extensive tracts of southern pine. He has a large orange grove at Porterville, Cal. His property and other interests are too many to enumerate.

He was an enthusiastic sportsman and trout fishing was his favorite past-time. At the family residence here is a fine fish pond stocked with speckled beauties and deer park in which there are twenty one deer. It is said to be the largest deer preserve in the world for in no other place as far as known, are there as many deer kept for purposes of pleasure and ornament. The deer were all captured in the northern logging woods and transported here. The family home is a handsome one on Riverside avenue. Magnificent shade trees, a fine orchard, a large brick stable, a deer park and fish pond are among its adjuncts.

Sad Death

Prominent and Wealthy Marinette Citizen Fatally Stricken While Trout Fishing on the Escanaba River.

The Details Of His Death

His Generous Character - Death was a shock to the community where he was universally esteemed and respected - passed away on the train just as it was entering Menominee.

One of the men who helped to make Marinette and Menominee the greatest lumber centre in the world and a pioneer of the industry in Wisconsin has passed away. Frederick Carney, Sr., was taken fatally ill with apoplexy Saturday afternoon while engaged at his favorite sport, trout fishing, on the head waters of the Escanaba river.

Every effort was made to save his life, and he was brought home as fast as possible. But he died before he reached Menominee, and his lifeless remains were taken from the train to the family home on Riverside Ave.

The sad news was a shock to this community, for when he was last seen here, Mr. Carney seemed to be in perfect health. He left Marinette Saturday morning for Swanzey, Mich., from where he was to drive four miles to the east branch of the Escanaba river, then take a boat and float down the river. He was accompanied by Henry Swart, another prominent lumberman. They arrived without extraordinary incident at Swanzey and there Mr. Carney found that he had forgotten to telegraph ahead for a team and wagon. They had to wait in Swanzey while a man was sent to the Smith mine a short distance from there for a conveyance. It was about half past three when they reached the river and got into the boat. With Mr. Carney and Swart were Pat Keefe, a veteran employee of the H. Witbeck Co., and an Indian named Simon, who were to do the poling. They drifted down to the first pool where they cast their lines. Mr. Carney soon had a fish and remarked as he pulled it in that he was not as quick or agile at doing it as he used to be. He baited his hook again, cast the line and then fell backward with a groan. One hand went into the water and he was caught by Pat Keefe, or he might have fell into the river. The men in the boat saw that he was seriously ill and poled the boat to shore as soon as possible. The patient was wrapped up and made as comfortable as possible and the Indian sent ahead to find a conveyance. He fortunately ran across the stage going to the mine and driver was induced to turn around and convey the prostrate form of Mr. Carney back to the station. The patient was made as comfortable as possible, and the party started for Swanzey.

Mr. Carney was partially conscious on the trip to the station. He answered questions put by Mr. Swart in monosyllables and extended his hand when Mr. Swart asked him if he could move the fishing glove. One side of his body seemed to be

THE LIFE & DEATH OF FREDERICK CARNEY SR.

paralyzed and he raised one hand in stroking his forehead. But he rapidly sank into a comatose state and when the station was reached had lost all consciousness. A telegram was sent to Negaunee asking for a physician, and when the Northwestern south bound passenger arrived at Swanzy., Dr. Hudson, physician for the Queen mine was aboard. He took charge of the patient immediately.

Dr. Hudson diagnosed the case immediately as a case of apoplexy and said there was no hope for him. He was carried into the sleeping car where he was put in a berth that had been made ready for him. He continued to sink and all that the doctor could do was to administer stimulants. He came near breathing his last at Escanaba, but rallied and died about eleven o'clock just as the train pulled into Menominee. Mr. Swart and Rueben Merryman were on the train coming down and did all they could for their old friend, but without avail.

The first news was received here about seven o'clock, Frank Carney, his son, received a message asking him to have a carriage at the depot as his father was sick. It came from Mr. Swart. The folks here thought it was nothing serious as the supposition was that he had an attack of stomach trouble which at times afflicted him. About half past eight another telegram was received, which conveyed the first news of the serious character of his illness. It asked that a carriage and a stretcher be on hand here to meet Mr. Carney, and a later telegram about nine o'clock reiterated this and asked for a physician. Frank and Fred Carney Jr. proceeded to comply with the requests. In company with Dr. Jones Frank drove to Menominee and the first he saw was the doctor with his ear to Mr. Carney's chest looking in vain for the signs of life which had fled.

It is impossible to express what a terrible shock it was to his sons and

daughter here, Mrs. M.G. Moran. They were almost prostrated by the sad ending of their parent, but bravely managed to keep up under the awful ordeal. The body was taken from the train here and conveyed to the family home on Riverside avenue.

Telegrams were sent Saturday night notifying friends and relatives of the sad news. Most of the family were away from home. Mrs. Carney and her daughter, Mrs. Warren J. Davis, were visiting in Philadelphia, Pete Carney is at Harvard college and Mrs. Ducey is in California. To the folks in the east the messages sent were that Mr. Carney was sick and to come home at once. It was feared that if Mrs. Carney was notified without previous warning of her husband that it might have a serious effect on her health. She and her daughter started for home last evening and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ludington met them at Fort Wayne, Ind. to convey to them the news of his death. Pete Carney wired that he would leave Sunday noon for home and he is expected tomorrow.

Frank L. Carney, Mrs. Isaac Stephenson and G. W. Hanley left last evening for Chicago to meet Mrs. Carney. Arrangements were made for a special train to bring them to Marinette, and they were expected here this afternoon.

The cause of death was apoplexy or a hemorrhage of the brain, A blood vessel in the brain burst and very soon paralyzed the functions of mind and body, There was no hope for him after the stroke followed, Much surprise had been expressed by those not intimate with Mr. Carney at his untimely death, for he was thought to be in perfect health. But the family and those who knew him well dreaded just what has happened. He had grown very stout and took very little exercise and for several months before his death had, shown a tendency to sleep a great deal. This with other things convinced his family that he

THE LIFE & DEATH OF FREDERICK CARNEY SR.

was not in perfect health. Dr. Hudson of Negaunee, who came down with him, said that he might have lived several years longer but that he was just as likely to drop off at any time on account of the tendency to apoplexy.

Mr Carney's Last Will & Testament

Mr. Carney's Will, will be opened in a short time to probate court. The instrument was made last February and it was drawn up by Atty. J.B. Fairchild. It was Mr. Carney's first will. The Milwaukee Journal this morning published an extended sketch of the deceased with a cut. Mr. Carney had lived nearly the allotted time of life three score and ten years. He was just sixty-five and had been in this region forty-four years.

Mr. Carney disliked publicity very much and until a few years ago, absolutely refused to be interviewed by a newspaper man. It was his request to the newspaper fraternity to refrain from publishing his name in connection with local affairs as much as possible and he also refused to have any biography included in any of the many published books of this description. At his death there was no published record and the Eagle is indebted to Hon. Isaac Stephenson for most of the facts concerning his early life.

The Last Sad Rites

Remains of Late Frederick Carney Sr, Laid to Rest in Riverside cemetery, Menominee.

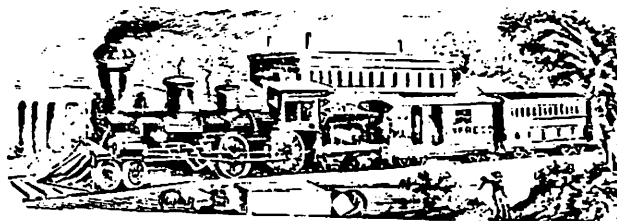
Funeral Cortege Long One

Simple Service at the House - Mills and Business places closed. Business was wholly suspended in Marinette this afternoon. The mills on both sides of the river were closed, Flags were at half mast and the city generally was in mourning out of respect to the memory of the late Frederick Carney, Sr. His remains were laid to rest this afternoon in Menominee by the side of the river where he spent the greater part of his life and where his name and fortune were made.

The funeral cortege was the longest ever seen here. The service at the house was short and simple. Selections were rendered by a quartette consisting of Mrs. W.C. Campbell, Miss Toan, E.B. Lewis and W.H. George. Rev. Wm. Dafter read the Episcopal burial service.

Riverside Ave., was filled with carriages long before the funeral started. The street was lined with people. There were some notable floral gifts, among them being a log of white carnations with the word "Boom" and a handsome piece, an Elk head, contributed by the Elks. The obsequies were in keeping with the character of the man whom they honoured.

Frederick Carney (Kearney) was the youngest child of Alexander & Mary (Tompkins) Carney, who lived in the Northhampton area of Carleton County, NB. Alexander was the son of Alexander Kearney, a Loyalist from New Jersey and his wife Jane? (Todd) Kearney. The data was provided by Patricia Carney Rock, of Leesburg, Virginia and formatted by your Editor for Generations.



THE STORY OF THE CLANS -THE MACFARLANES

From the *Weekly Scotsman*, of 28 Dec 1961
Reprinted from a submission by Julia Walker

LOST MEN FROM LOCH LOMOND, by Allan Douglas

Chiefless and landless. Once proscribed, in the sixteenth century, when they joined the MacGregors as one of the broken clans. Following their proscription, hundreds of clansmen emigrated to Ireland and others were scattered the length and breadth of Scotland, many of them adopting false names in their desperate attempts to avoid persecution.

Descended from the Earls of Lennox, the MacFarlanes had land on the western shores of Loch Lomond, from Tarbet upwards, and they owned part of the parish of Arrochar. Their meeting place was Loch Sloy, near the foot of Ben Vorlich, which provided the clan with their war cry.

An ancestor of the MacFarlanes was Gilchrist, a younger brother of Malduin, third Earl of Lennox. Malduin gave a charter to his brother, granting him lands around the Arrochar district which remained in the possession of the clan until the death of their last chief.

Gilchrist's son, Duncan also obtained a charter of his lands from the Earl of Lennox, and appears in the Ragman Roll under the name of Duncan MacGilchrist de Levenaghies. His grandson was named Bartholomew, in Gaelic abbreviated to Parlan or Pharlan, from whom the clan finally adopted their name.

When the direct male line of the Earls of Lennox died out in 1373, the MacFarlane chief unsuccessfully claimed the earldom as heir male. On the death of the Duchess of Albany - eldest daughter of Duncan, the 8th Earl - in 1460, the rich possessions of the earldom were distributed among the feudal heirs. Sir John Stewart, Lord Darnley, great-grandson of Earl

Duncan, became Earl of Lennox.

In the meantime the MacFarlane chief and his family had been completely cut off when the Lennox possessions were carved up, and many of the clan left the district for other parts of the country. The clan were facing a crucial period in their history. Completely disorganized, and without a chief, they might easily have become mere retainers of the Lennox family.

But they were saved by one of their clansmen, called Andrew MacFarlane, who married Lord Darnley's daughter and inherited the Arrochar lands.

His son, Sir John MacFarlane, assumed the secondary designation of Captain of the clan, as he was neither the descent nor representative of the ancient family who had held that title.

Not surprisingly, the MacFarlanes were loyal supporters of Lennox. In 1544 Duncan, leading 300 of his clan, joined the Earl of Lennox and the Earl of Glencairn who had taken up arms against the Regent Arran. He and his clansmen were present at Glencairn's defeat on Glasgow Moor.

With the others, the MacFarlane was forfeited, but a powerful ally secured his pardon and his estates were restored. Lennox fled to England where he married a niece of Henry VIII. On his return to Scotland at the head of a large army, he was joined by Duncan, who commanded 150 men all prepared to help the Lennox invasion.

MacFarlane's men were said to have been both English and Gaelic speakers. They were light footmen, well armed with coats of mail, bows and arrows, and they

carried two-handed swords. Duncan was killed along with many of his clansmen at the battle of Pinkie in 1547.

His son, Andrew, proved a strong supporter of the Regent Moray, and with 300 of his followers fought against Mary Queen of Scots at Langside. He was practically the only Highland chief who did not fight for the royal colours.

In one account of his valour, it is written ". . . he stood the Regent's party in great stead. In the hottest brunt of the fight, he came in with his friends and countrymen, and so manfully gave in upon the flank of the Queen's people, that he was a great cause of disordering them."

"The clan boast of having taken at this battle three of Queen Mary's standards, which, they say, were preserved for a long time in the family."

However gallantly he and his men might have fought, the MacFarlane leader was poorly rewarded by the Regent. All he received was an addition to his arms, the Regent bestowing on him the crest of a demi-savage proper, holding a sheaf of arrows in his right hand, and pointing to a crown with his left, with the motto: "This I'll defend."

The MacFarlanes became as turbulent and aggressive as the far-famed MacGregors. In 1587, they were declared to be one of the clans for whom the chief was made responsible. Seven years later they were denounced for being in the habit of committing theft, robbery and oppression.

Finally, in June 1624, many of the clan were tried and convicted for repeated acts of robbery. Some were punished, many pardoned, and others "banished" to Aberdeenshire and Banffshire where they

assumed such names as McCaudy, Greusock, McJames and McInnes.

Walter MacFarlane, a grandson of the chief at Langside, supported King Charles I and was twice besieged in his own house by the Parliamentary forces. His castle at Inverglas was later burned down by the English.

The proscriptions had taken a heavy toll on the clan, and they were no longer a force to be reckoned with. Little more is known of the family following the Civil War, and they receive scant mention in subsequent Scottish histories. The last of the MacFarlane chiefs is believed to have emigrated to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, while a branch of the family settled in Ireland in the reign of King James II.

Walter, the 20th MacFarlane chief, was one of the most famous historians and genealogists of his time. He died in 1767.

WAR CRY: LOCH SLOY

CLAN SEPTS: ALLAN, ALLANSON, MACALLAN, BARTHOLOMEW, GALBRAITH, MACAUSE, MACKINLAY, MACNIDER, MACNITER, MCNAIR, MACWALTER, PARLANE, THOMASON.

CREST: A demi-savage, holding a sheaf of arrows in his right hand and pointing to a crown with his left. The clan badge is cranberry.

COLOURS: Tartan colours are red, black, green, white and purple.



TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE CHIGNECTO POST - Continued
(Submitted by Bing Geldart)

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday,
November 30, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto
[No 7]

This preremptory [sic -pos. peremptory] demand together with their threats, in case of refusal, alarmed my brother and put him on his guard, for fear of a sudden surprise. Finding that they could get nothing by their threats, they set off for Cumberland in order to make a complaint, but it being very cold and deep snow on the ground they didn't go very far before they returned. One of their principal leaders had his feet badly frozen, and some of the others had theirs a little touched with frost. They afterwards quarrelled among themselves, and beat one another shamefully. In trying to suppress these outrages my brother (having the commission of a Justice of the Peace) had his authority condemned by the rioters who appointed a magistrate among themselves. The state of things being in this situation he could do no more than he had done to keep the peace among them (there being too much ice in the River and Bay to send any of the bold offenders to jail). All that he could do was to secure the provisions he had for his own use as well as he could from falling a prey to their bold schemes. Notwithstanding he kept apart what provisions he thought he could spare and kept sending it in proportion to their families, and took all the pains in his power to satisfy them, they still remained unsatisfied until a new supply of provisions finally arrived from Philadelphia. They now unanimously signified their displeasure at their lands, the laying out of which by the proprietor's directions highly dissatisfied them. Some of them ran away, others, who would do nothing for themselves, were kept dyking by my brother and making *aboteaux* for the proprietors' use. He gave them good wages, but after all means being used to keep them together that could be thought of without success, most of them got off one way or another. After continuing in the proprietor's employment for about five years, and finding his endeavors to make a settlement for the proprietors to no purpose without a better set of men, he (my brother) requested them to send another to manage their affairs, and was (notwithstanding his efforts to promote their interests) obliged to sue for his salary. The proprietors' affairs were next managed by Mr. Robert Cummins, but they still got along very poorly. Friday the 26th, I went with my brother to

Germantown, where I was kindly welcomed to the country by Mr. Cummins. I returned home that evening. As I concluded to stay some time in the country, I thought it not too late to take notice of the weather which had been very good since I came into the country. The wind blew mostly from the S.E., which I am told is seldom known in bad weather. Saturday the 27th of July being a clear, pleasant day, the wind S.E., I set out with Mr. Cummins, Mr. Eagleston and my brother, to see the land and settlements on the Petitcodiac River. At the estuary of which I sat filled with amazement at the beauty of the River and the surrounding country. We landed at Moses Lesdernier's [Delesdernier], Esq., Proprietary Agent for the Township of Hillsboro'. From him I learned the terms of settling the aforesaid township, and as I liked the terms of settlement very well, and being particularly taken with Delatong's Island, (a marsh island on the south side of the river, containing some 25 acres, and with a convenient creek running along one side of it for small vessels to lie in, from which one may see to the mouth of the river and for several miles up the river where the tide rises about 35 feet.) I took a walk with my brother through the woodland and lots adjacent to it, and both being well pleased with all the appearances of the land, we agreed to make application for five lots each. Each of these lots contained, facing the river, fifty acres of upland and ten acres of marsh. Continuing our walk we crossed over some land which was of an excellent quality, and went to some neighboring farms, where they told us that everything put into the ground seemed to flourish. After we were joined by Mr. Baker, at whose house we had called when coming up the river, we returned to Mr. Lesdernier's. On Sunday after the divine service, performed by Mr. Eagleston, we proceeded up the river as far as the Great Bend, about twelve miles from Mr. Lesdernier's and twenty from the mouth of the river. It was a very pleasant day, the wind S.E., but, having started late in the day, we were obliged to row against the tide half way, which is very seldom attempted in this river. The river's general course from this to the mouth is from N.N.W., to S.S.E., and is from one mile and a quarter to three quarters in breadth. The Bend is about thirteen miles from Shediac on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There are some Dutch families settled here, who are making out very well. [Actually the families mentioned were "Deutch" (or German), part of the Monckton Township settlers having arrived from Philadelphia in June 1766.] Monday the 29th, heavy rain, wind S.E., we returned to Mr. Lesdernier's; the rain fell at intervals all night. Tuesday the 30th being very pleasant we set out for

Shepody, but the wind blowing very fresh from the S.E. we were obliged to put ashore at a cape known as Cape DeMozel [Cap Demoiselle or Hopewell Cape], (we were kept back by the wind till the flood tide met us.) Wednesday the 31st, pleasant wind at S.E., went with my brother and family to Germantown and returned. Thursday, 1st of August, cloudy and wind N.E., began to make grind-stones. Friday, the 2nd, pleasant but wind S.W. went with my brother to a grind-stone quarry. Rev. Mr. Eagleston went to Cumberland in a canoe, though there was a high sea. Saturday, the 3rd, we made some oars and went to Germantown on business, wind S.W. Sunday 24th [4th], pleasant, wind S.W., Capt. Rogers and some others came from Cumberland to Shepody. Monday, 25th [5th], pleasant, wind S.W., having some fishing nets prepared, Mr. Cummins, my brother and myself with some others set out for Salmon River, but the wind being ahead made it difficult to pass Cape Roshea, called by the English Cape Enrage, from a ledge of rock to the S.S.W., which, in high winds, made a very rough sea.

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, December 7, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto

[No 8]

Salmon Fishing and Sporting in Albert County in Ye Olden Time.

Diary of Mr. Thos. Calhoun. -- Continued. [This should read William Calhoun - see note at end].

We were obliged to tack about and run into one of the rivers which was called Two Rivers. Its navigation is quite difficult on account of a ledge of rocks which run almost across the entrance at low water. But there is a good harbour after getting inside. Here at low water we set our seines. In the night going to spring them we found to our surprise that the force of the tide had already sprung them. Tuesday the 6th, cloudy and heavy rain, with high winds. We again set our nets, but without any success as the current, being strong, forced them down. After the tide was out we took up our nets and gathered clams on the flats. I took a notion to go up the River a short distance to see if there was not some deep holes in which fish might stay when the tide was out. I found a number of places where there was large quantities of flounders and eels, and on coming pretty near where one of our nets was set, I saw several salmon, which I supposed had swam back when they found themselves stopped by the net. I immediately called some of the hands, and having no gigs we strove to drive them into shallow

water, but the tide came too quick upon us, and obliged us to go ashore, without getting any of them, which compelled us to dine on clams. Wednesday the 7th, cloudy, wind at N.E. We again set out for Salmon River, where we arrived some time before low water. On perceiving a great number of salmon jumping up some distance from the mouth of the River, we got one of our nets across and drew it about fifteen rods down the river, but the bottom was so rough that every three or four yards we were obliged to go along in about five feet of water, and lift it over large stones, by which means many salmon got away. Nevertheless, we caught about thirty fine ones. After setting some of the men to clean fish and others to make a good camp, my brother and I went up the river and found several holes, in which were salmon, one hole in particular which we supposed contained hundreds, but there being deep holes under large rocks and falls for them to run into, we thought it in vain attempting to get them out with the seines. This hole is about half a mile above the tideway, where the river runs between large hills. We could go no further from this point without wading in the water. That night I thought the mosquitoes would drive me out of my senses. Thursday, 8th, cloudy with light rain, wind at N.E. We made three hauls, and caught but three salmon. We set our nets, but the current ran too strong. Mr. Cummins and myself went up to a salmon hole, which I have mentioned, with —— (illegible) —— but it being a dark, dull day, the salmon kept near the bottom, and we returned without any success. During the day we found great quantities of gooseberries, but could have but little satisfaction in eating, being so dreadfully plagued with mosquitoes. I do not think that this River will be settled soon, as there is not much marsh upon it, and but little good upland; but it has a good harbour within its mouth, where small vessels may lie secure from almost any wind, and upon soft mud. The tide rises here about ——ft. Friday, 9th, clear and pleasant, wind at S.W. Finding ourselves quite unsuccessful in fishing, we set out for home, but having little wind, we put in at high water at a little cove by Cape Roshea, where we made a fire. After dinner Mr. Cummins set off to go home by land; my brother and myself went along the shore to a river, about two miles distant, which appeared very beautiful, and running N.E. to S.W. through a fine tract of marsh. Within it we found a very good harbor from northerly winds. The marsh has been improved by the French, and here the Indians have a carrying place from this into Shepody River. This river seems to be a fine place for hauling the seine. About it and running into it are several small streams and lakes, in which are to be found some fine trout. On our return to the canoe, we found our men had been so busy gathering some raspberries, that they had let the canoe get aground, so that we

were obliged to content ourselves until the tide would turn. A little distance from this shore was a thick strip of woods which made a good defence to a fine piece of marsh, through which a small river runs about N.E. Here some of the French buildings stand, and judging by their barns they raise great crops of grain. The western part of this cove is a noted place in the spring of the year for shooting of ducks as they fly past. Here I saw larger quantities of raspberries than I had ever seen before. In the evening we left this place with the flood tide, and passing through an opening in the ledge of rocks off Cape Roshea, we reached home late in the evening of that day. On Monday, 12th, my brother, myself and four hands set off up the Petitcodiac River to make a second trial for salmon. We got as far as Mr. Lesdernier's, who was as much concerned as we were in trying to catch fish. Tuesday, 13th, cloudy, wind S.W. We got up to a French settlement above the bend [Moncton], and here we put ashore with an Indian and his family whom we had overtaken in the river. This Indian told us he was a stranger there, but had been invited by some others who lived there. We had heard at Mr. Lesdernier's that some Indians had gone up to fish, so we took with us a Frenchman as an interpreter in case any difficulties should arise between us. The French at this place were reaping their grain which looked extremely well, as did everything they had in the ground, except some Indian corn, and even this was not the worst I had seen. They entertained us very kindly, and gave us spruce beer to drink, which they told us was made without any molasses; this drink may suit them but I can't say I fancy it. A short time before we put ashore as we were going along somewhat slowly we perceived a tree in the river ahead of us and before we could help it our canoe was almost swamped.

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

[One newspaper issue missing but there appears not to be a break in the Diary.]

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, December 21, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto [No 9]

Troubles with the Indians at Hillsborough

Mr. Thos.[Wm] Calhoun's Diary.--Continued.

Wednesday, 14th August, cloudy and rainy, with

wind at N.E. and S.W. We saw Indian camps on the other side of the river a little distance above us, and sent our Frenchman over to speak to them, and he told them what we came there for; at which they grumbled very much, saying the land belonged to them and we had no right there. They desired us to speak with them, whereupon my brother and myself went over with the Frenchman, and was conducted into one of their houses where they were all assembled. They told us they understood that we came there to fish, and said that the salmon up there all keep in one place, and if we were to go there with our nets we would catch them all, and they would starve. And, they continued, this land is ours and we will not let you fish here. My brother then told them that there was more places than one for the fish to stay in, and that there was enough for them and us both, and that he only came to fish on his own land, for he had a grant from the Governor and Council for a tract of land at this place, which he had now come to see, and catch some fish upon it, and he would not be hindered, and told them if they hindered us from fishing he would complain to the Governor. At this they told him they were willing that he should complain, and one of them was willing to go with him to the Governor, and see whose land it was, for he said their King Agamo had a grant in writing from the Governor for the land, and he further said if we were to fish we would kill their fish; for we might as well do it as take their fish from them; they were poor and had nothing else to live on; but if we would buy their fish from them, they would bring us that night all they could catch. But we told them we had brought no gold with us to trade for fish, and that we intended to catch what we wanted. When they found we were resolved to catch some, they told us it was a great way up to where the fish were, that it was a bad year for them, and that they had visited their friends from the St. John River, and if their fish was to be taken from them they would have nothing left for them to live upon, and said the last time they had seen the Governor, he had asked them why they did not live there and plant on the land he had given them, and he had seemed much displeased with them about it; therefore they had planted corn and several other things, and had arrived to settle there, and was to have a priest among them. My brother told them he thought it very odd that the Governor should give the land to them and him both, but as they resisted on their title to it he would not quarrel with them about it, until he could see the Governor. They also told us that Mr. Winslow and Mr. Huston at Cumberland knew that it had been granted to them, and that Captain McKinsey had been up there for the purpose of settling their boundaries. They told us they would be glad if we would come up there and live and keep such things as they would want, and they would trade with us. Finding we could not

fish without quarrelling with them, and to spend the time until the tide would turn, we took a walk through some of the Bottom to look at the sand and to see if we could not see some bears. After travelling some distance from our camp through some beautifully timbered land (Birch, Maple, Elm, etc.), we came to a creek, falling into the river on the south side, near the line of Hillsboro' township. Upon following up this creek, we found a great number of wild cherry trees, many of which had been broken by the bears; had it not been for the roads they had made through the grass, it would have been impossible for us to walk at all, for the grass was so long and thick in most places we could not see each other a yard away, and in some places it was as I could do to reach to the top of it. We travelled up this creek for a mile and a half, it being most of the way such grass intermixed with wild cherry trees, almost all of which showed marks of bears. After going over to the east side of the creek we saw some of the French Pirates' houses. I was informed the French took a large schooner once into this bay and ran her so far up this creek in the time of spring tides, that she never was got out again. Crossing this creek again at its mouth I was somewhat frightened, it being a quick-sand bottom, and although it seemed hard under our feet yet I could run a rod through it several feet without seeming -(elligible)-. At high water we left our camp and got down that tide to Mr Lesdernier's [sic]. As we were not acquainted with the channel of the river we touched the bottom several times, where, had we been kept a few minutes, we would have been obliged to have waited for the next tide. August 15th, foggy, and very windy, wind at S.W. A very rough sea, and could not tow *Batteau* whereupon my brother, myself and a small boy took into the *Batteau* and put the other hands into the canoe, but some of our thole pins broke and we were obliged to repair them, which, together with the violent wind ahead, detained us so long on the way, that the flood tide met us in Petitcodiac Bay, and the surf running very high we were compelled to put ashore, and draw our *Batteau* about a mile on the flats, when being stopped in our course by large guts, we put off again, but were two or three times beat ashore, before we reached the Shepody current. August 16th, fair wind at S.E.; 17th, ditto; 18th, clear and pleasant, wind S.W.; 19th, pleasant and warm, wind N.E. My brother and myself, with Mr. Cummins and others set out for Cumberland; my brother and I went to charter a vessel for Baltimore, and Mr. Cummins one for Philadelphia.

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

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, January 4, 1877]

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, January 11, 1877]

[No part of the Diary appears to have been included in these three Issues]

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, January 18, 1877]

Early Records of Chignecto [No 10]

Visit to Fort Cumberland — Baie Verte, &c.

Mr. Thos. Calhoun's Diary. -- Continued.

August 20th, warm and pleasant. We found there was no vessel there to be chartered; we dined with Mr. Weatherhead. August 21st, cloudy and cool. The wind being very high at S.W., we could not start for home; but I set out in company with Mr. Eagleston, Mr. Weatherhead and Mr. Cummins to visit the Baie de Verte, distance about 15 miles. The road was good and with a little labor might be very good. The land along this road is and looks as if it might all be made meadow. About six miles from Baie de Verte there is a bridge over a river which empties into Cumberland Bay, and from which bridge the tide flows to the Baie de Verte. The French were going to cut a canal, when they were dispossessed of the country. At this Bay there is a very pleasant site for a town, for which it had formerly been intended by the French. About a mile distance they had a fort of very considerable strength; and across the marsh they had built a bridge at very great expense, all of which has been destroyed by the English when they first took the place. This Bay opens into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite St. John's Island [Prince Edward Island], and is very convenient for fishing on the banks, and affords a good harbour for small vessels. The English are settling it upon very encouraging terms, every settler being allowed 500 acres of land, 12½ acres for a town lot, 50 acres of marsh and the rest in woodland. There are still a great many of these lots to be got, but are given to none but those who will settle and stock them immediately. We went back to Cumberland that evening and my brother and I got our supper at Mr. Winslow's. August 22nd, high S.W. winds and cool. We dined at Mr. Martin's, and became impatient to get home. The 23rd was a little more moderate and we attempted to get off but could not. The 24th was mild and pleasant with wind at N.; we set off on Mr. Glen's sloop for Shepody and arrived late that night.

The 25th was pleasant, wind at N.E. I went with my brother aboard Glen's sloop; 27th, pleasant day, wind S.W., night rainy; 28th, rainy; 29th, windy; 30th, thunder and showers; 31st, cloudy, wind N.W. September 1st, cloudy, wind S.W.; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, pleasant weather, wind S.S.W. This week I was helping my brother get his hay in stack upon the marsh of Crooked Creek, in one lot of which from less than 1½ acres we stacked full eight tons of hay; 6th, cloudy with rain; 7th, pleasant, wind N.W. Mr. Cummins came over to-day, and my brother made several proposals to him concerning his account with the Proprietors of Hopewell Township, and likewise told him, in case he refused (as he had done before to settle his accounts) he was prepared to have [— text obscured —] ...push for a trial during the ensuing Sessions, leaving time for them to be made acquainted with his proceedings, and would be willing to take it out of the law at any time. But Mr. Cummins utterly refused to have anything to do with it, as he said he had received no orders to do anything in that or any other of their accounts. Sat. 7th to Mon. 9th of Sept. Mr. Cummins and I went to Shepody Hill to look for bears, as we were informed they were seen there about every day. At Mr. Daniel's we were informed by his wife that they had come several times upon the apple trees just by the door. From there we proceeded to a large orchard (about half a mile from Mr. Daniel's) where we found the trees a good deal destroyed by them. From there we proceeded to the foot of Shepody Hill, where had stood several apple trees, which we found broken to pieces and the grass under them beaten to the ground; but notwithstanding almost every tree we came to showed fresh marks of them, yet we returned without seeing any; 8th, pleasant, wind N.E.; 9th, rain, wind S.E. After having seen Mr. Burbodie's sloop go up the Petitcodiac river last week my brother and I set out in a *batteau* to see if we could not engage her to go to Baltimore in the spring. We got to Mr. Delesdernier's early in the day, where we found Mr. Baker, who introduced us to Mrs. Backman, and being informed that Mr. Delesdernier was gone with Mr. Backman and the sloop up to Mr. Joy's (about 6 miles higher up the river), we set out with the same tide, and got up to Mr. Joy's where Mr. Delesdernier made us acquainted with Mr. Backman, who was there landing his goods, and told us he was well-pleased with the situation, though he thought ours was the better. Mr. Backman, as I am informed, is a gentleman worth three hundred a year, and having a mind to come to America, was recommended to this place by Mrs. Franklin, our late Lieut.-Governor's wife, who is now in England. Upon which he emigrated with his family and some goods to trade with the Indians. On finding that the captain could not engage the sloop until he saw Mr. Burbadoes [prob. the same as "Burbodie" above and

prob. the ship's owner], but said we might get her possible, we returned with Mr. Delesdernier to his house where Mrs. Backman favored us with many tunes on the guitar. Tuesday the 10th to Wednesday, 25th September. Left Mr. Delesdernier's getting home early; weather, fair and windy. My brother set off for Cumberland in the afternoon, and got a writ of attachment for the Proprietors' effects in this Township; 13th, cloudy and very windy; 14th, pleasant, wind N.W.; 15th, pleasant but windy, white frost in the morning, my brother returned from Cumberland; 15th [16th], clear and windy; 17th, rained heavily at night; 18th, cloudy, wind N.; 19th, clear and pleasant, wind N.N.W.

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, January 25, 1877]

[The diary was not carried in this issue.]

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, February 1, 1877][11]

Early Records of Chignecto [No 11]

Mr. Thos. Calhoun's Diary. -- Continued.

September 20th, white frost on the ground, wind S.W.; 21st, rain and wind S.W.; 22nd, pleasant, wind S.E. and S.W. Mr. King, Dep. Road Marshall, came here to attach the Proprietor's effects on my brother's account; 23rd, pleasant, wind S.W., I with Mr. King, my brother, and appraisers went to Shepody Hill and Germantown; 24th, rain, wind N.N.E. Mr. King finished his attaching cattle, grass lands, &c., to the amount of Five Hundred and Twenty Pounds. Wednesday, 25th Sept., to 9th Oct.; 25th, pleasant, wind W.S.W. Mr. King returned to Cumberland. My brother and I with one of the hands went to Grind-stone Island. This Island lies at the mouth of Shepody River, and contains about 50 or 60 acres of land; there is good anchor ground all around it, and at the N.E. end there is a cove which forms an excellent harbour against all winds; upon the Island are many excellent grindstone quarries. 26th, warm and windy; 27th, cloudy; 28th, rain and windy still; 29th, high winds with some snow; 30th, snow, wind N.E. Oct. 1st, white frost in the morning, pleasant; 2nd, frosty, showers with high winds; 3rd, rainy; 4th, cloudy and rainy; 5th, rain; 6th clouds and showers of rain; 7th, white frost in morning; 8th, my brother set off for Cumberland to attend Court, pleasant but cloudy, wind N.E. and S.W.; 9th, blustering, wind S.E.; 10th, moderate wind at S.W. and rain at night,

my brother came home from Cumberland; 11th, cloudy and some rain, wind N.N.E.; 12th, clear and windy; 13th, heavy rain; 14th, very pleasant, wind changed to N.W.; 15th rain, wind S.W.; 16th, fair and windy; 17th, fair and windy. I had been two days at Haha with my brother and hands getting out some grindstones, and one canoe filled and beat on shore. Haha is in Hopewell Township, about — leagues S.W. of Shepody River. The Haha River runs from S.W. to N.E. through a fine piece of marsh which has been improved by the French, and dykes could now be very easily repaired. There are two of the French houses standing yet, and some apple trees; the ground about the houses, which has been cleared, yields excellent English grass. Between the marsh and bay there is some highland, and in the front of it many quarries of excellent grindstone of a finer grit than any other in the country; 18th, frosty and cold, wind S.W. We set off from Haha for home with one canoe loaded with stone, but it came near filling, and went on the flats, where we were obliged to wait for the next flood tide, when we got off with great difficulty, the sea running very high; 19th, fair and windy; 20th, clear and windy; 21st, cloudy, wind N.E.; 22nd, moderate; 23rd wind S.W.; 24th cloudy and some rain, wind N.E. and N.W.; 25th, cold, rain in the afternoon, wind N.W.; 26th, cloudy, wind N.N.E.; 27th, cloudy, rain at night; 28th, pleasant, wind W.; 29th, cold and rain, wind S.W.; 30th, pleasant but frosty, wind S.S.W.; 31st, heavy rain. November 1st, cloudy and showery, wind S.W.; 2nd, cloudy and rainy, wind N.E.; 3rd, cloudy and raw, some rain, wind S.E.; 5th, wind and rain; 6th, a pleasant morning. We set off to go to Haha, but the wind rising caught us in the mouth of the river, and obliged us to go ashore on Grindstone Island, wind S.W.; the 7th was clear and windy. We had intended in the evening to fall down with the last of the ebb, and come home that night, but before we got to the lower end of the Island, the flood tide met us, and after rowing nearly an hour without gaining any headway, we threw out an anchor, which beyond our expectations held us until the force of the tide was somewhat abated, and then we again tried and gained the mouth of the river, getting home late at night; 8th, cloudy, rain and snow, wind S.W.; 9th rain and snow, wind N.E.; 10th, pleasant but windy; 11th and 12th, pleasant weather; 13th, cloudy and mild, wind N.E.; 14th, clear and pleasant. Having taken a load of stone into our canoe during flood tide, we were left but two hours of flood, during which we attempted to get home; but the wind falling we got but a short distance into the mouth of the river before the tide turned and we were obliged to cast anchor on the flats, and take to our *batteau*, but the current was so strong that it was near low water when we got home; on the 15th we went down with the fresh water and brought up our

canoe with the flood tide, and at night had a violent storm with rain, wind S.W., which sunk our canoe with a load of stone, drove all of our oars ashore and split the stern of the canoe so badly that we were obliged to mend her before we could set out again; 16th, cloudy; 17th, cloudy, raw weather, changeable winds N.W.; 18th, clear and cool; 19th, very cloudy, wind S. We went to Haha, and as I was rolling a stone of about three hundred weight, my foot slipped and it fell upon it. There it lay till my brother came several rods and lifted it off; I got it immediately into the head of a good spring, where I held it for half an hour, which made such an alteration, that, although I could not make the least use of it going to the spring, I could use it coming from it. I got some blue clay and vinegar put on to it, and against the 28th began to walk about again.

To be Continued.

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, February 8, 1877][12]

Early Records of Chignecto [No 12]

Mr. Thos. Calhoun's Diary.--Cont.

November 20th, rain, wind N., at night snow; 21st, cold and frosty, wind N.W.; 22nd, heavy rain and sleet, wind N.W.; 23rd, mild and pleasant, wind S.W.; 24th, mild and pleasant. My brother and others went to Cumberland and had a fine time; 25th, rain, wind N.; 26th, mild and pleasant; 27th, cloudy and wind and rain. Our people came home from Cumberland on the day before the storm; 28th, clear and windy; 29th, clear, wind N.W.; 30th, cloudy and in the afternoon snow. December 1st, snow 6 inches deep, wind N.E.; 2nd, clear and cold, wind N.W.; 3rd, cloudy and cold, wind N.E. My brother and I went to hunt bears, and returned at night without success; 4th, clear and very cold, wind E.W.; 5th and 6th, moderate, wind S.E.; 7th, very fair weather; 8th, snow; 9th, fair. My brother and I with sundry others set out in our canoe for Petitcodiac. About two miles within the mouth of Petitcodiac we fell in with a great body of ice, which gave us hard work until we got to Mr. Delesdernier's. We went no further than there that night; 10th, wind S.W., we went up to Mr. Backman's, where all of our people stayed, but my brother and I returned to Mr. Delesdernier's; on 11th some of our people attempted to go further up the river, but could not for the ice; 12th, we got home in the morning, in the afternoon snow and bad weather, wind N.E.; 14th snow; 15th, some snow; 16th, much snow; 17th, fair and pleasant, wind S. W.; 18th, fair and pleasant; 19th, fair;

20th, cloudy and some snow; 21st, clear and cool; 22nd, cloudy and cold; 24th, clear and cold; 25th, cloudy and cold; 26th, blustering and snow; 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, mild and cloudy; 31st, snow, wind N.E.

January 1st, 1772, clear and mild wind N.W.; 2nd snow, wind N.E.; 3rd. pleasant. wind S.E.; 4th snow and rain, wind S.; 5th, clouds and snow, wind N.; 6th, clear and cold wind N.W.; 7th, pleasant; 8th, clear but windy; 9th, pleasant; 10th and 11th, changeable, wind N.E.; 12th, cloudy and mild; 13th, snow, wind changeable; 14th, changeable; 15th pleasant; 17th[16th] cloudy and mild. Toak Deboy came from Petitcodiac on snow shoes; 17th clear and mild; 18th, clear and cold; 19th, snow and cold; 20th, snow, cold and windy; 21st, cloudy, windy and cold; 22nd, clear and pleasant. My brother and I went to Shepody Lake to catch a mess of trout. Mr. Cummins and others up the Petitcodiac River, wind N.W.; 23rd, clouds and snow, wind N.E. My brother and I returned from the Lake with poor success, as we caught but a small number of trout; 24th, clear and very pleasant, wind S.W. Abraham Trites came from Petitcodiac, and gave us an invitation to go to Jacob Steeves' wedding, which was to take place on the following Tuesday; 25th, snow; 26th, clear and pleasant.

Some of our people came home after staying a short time in Petitcodiac; 27th, clear and very cold, wind N.N.W. My brother and I set out to go as far as Petitcodiac, and we suffered very much from the intense cold, and had our snow shoes failed in the middle of the marsh between Shepody Hill and Cape Demozel, we would most certainly have perished before we could have reached a place where we could have struck up a fire. We travelled as far as Michael Lutes (a distance of about eighteen miles) when it became so cold that we dare go no further that night; the 28th, was clear and mild, wind N.W. We proceeded to the house where the wedding was to take place, about a mile distant, where were gathered all the people of Hillsborough; and after the ceremony was over, we fell to dancing and frolicking until next morning; 29th, clear and mild, wind N.N.W. My brother and I went to Mr. Delesdernier's at half past nine and stayed there all that night. We left Mr. Delesdernier's the next morning in company with Mr. Cummins. Mr. Cummins stopped at Mr. Steeves, but we proceeded and got to Michael Lutes at half past eleven and got home by dark, distance about 20 miles; 31st, Mr. Cummins arrived here in the night, after having had a very disagreeable walk all alone; it snowed briskly in the morning, and rained in the evening, wind E.

(To be continued.)

[The above transcription ends with the note - "To be continued", indicating perhaps at least another instalment. The next issues of the Post, those for 15 and 22 Feb 1877 make no reference to the diary. A further check of the issues up to and including May 31, 1877 drew a similar reward. The whereabouts of the original diary is not known.]

END NOTE : Several places in the published text make reference to the author of the diary as Thos. Calhoun. The diary was being published over one hundred years after it had been written and some of the facts may have become obscured. My sources place authorship with William a younger brother of Thomas, the agent for the Hopewell Township proprietors. Both were members of the following abbreviated family group taken from the notes of Robert C Ed of Livingston TX.

John (1705 - 1752) & Rebecca (EWING) (-1752/1768) COLHOON
Thomas (1735 - 1772) m Rachel PECK
John (1738 - 1797)
James (1743 - 1816)
William (1745 - 1772)

The brothers Thomas and William were to meet an untimely death in April 1772, the same year as the last published instalment of William's diary. They, with two others, perished when their canoe overturned in the Bay that was so evident in the diary. Thomas had become a major exporter of the fine grindstones he quarried from the Island of the same name. Sources conflict on the circumstances of the accident. It was either during passage to or from the island or, during a trip from Cumberland to Hopewell.

[[[[[USE THE FOLLOWING TO LEAD THE SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT INSTALMENTS]]]]]

TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE CHIGNECTO POST - Continued
(Submitted by Bing Geldart)

We continue from the last issue of GENERATIONS, a series of historical articles published by the Chignecto Post of Sackville NB over several Thursdays in the autumn and winter of 1876 - 1877. 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.

The series - "Early Records of Chignecto" is continued 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".

The times— how they do change

Records found at the Archives and Manuscripts Division, Minnesota Historical Society, reported offenses and punishments of persons in the St. Paul jail, 1917-1920.

George Offet (May 27, 1917). *Offense*: Looking at women during service this morning. *Punishment*: Face wall and lose dinner.

Arthur Kelly (Oct. 28, 1917). *Offense*: Tearing pages out of book. *Punishment*: Face wall and lose dinner.

Mabel Smith (Nov. 3, 1918). *Offense*: Stealing onion in superintendent's residence. *Punishment*: Lock in cell and bread and water for supper.

Clarence Bowers (Jan. 23, 1919). *Offense*: Made noise at night. *Punishment*: Face wall, no breakfast.

Bert Greer (Dec. 10, 1920). *Offense*: Laughing at supper table. *Punishment*: Face wall, no breakfast.

Light Win (Oct. 12, 1919). *Offense*: Snaky (probably sneaky). *Punishment*: Put in basement.

From the Crow Wing Genealogical Society Newsletter

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JAKUES and BARBARA PICKERING

1. **John Jaques** born Thornton Stewart Parish, Yorkshire, Eng, married May 19, 1745, Barbara Pickering
Children:

- i. John Jaques, born Dec 01, 1731
- ii. William Jaques, born Apr 15, 1733
- iii. Thomas Jaques, born Jul 19, 1735
- iv. Ann Jaques, born Jun 19, 1738
- v. Leonard Jaques, born Jun 08, 1740
- vi. Peter Jaques, born Jun 29, 1743
2. vii. Joseph Jaques, born, Jun10, 1745
- viii. Benjamin Jaques, born Jul 31, 1749
- ix. John Jaques, born, Feb 09, 1751

Second Generation

2. **Joseph Jaques**, born Jun 10, 1745, Thornton Stewart Parish, Yorkshire, Eng, married Elinor Geldart.
Joseph died abt 1779, buried probably in the Salisbury, NB, area.

Children:

3. i. John Jaques, born 1775
- ii. Barbara Jaques, born Mar 15, 1776, married (1) William Sinton, married (2) Mar 23, 1794, in Municipality of Westmorland, NB, William Blakeney, Baptised: NB.

Third Generation

3. **John Jaques**, born, 1775, Albert County, NB, Married Mary Steeves, born 1782, Hillsborough, NB, (daughter of Christian Steeves and Rosanna Tritres) , died aft 1851, NB. John died May 05, 1827, NB.

Children:

- i. Rosanna Jaques, born 1798, Parish of Hillsborough, NB, married Oct 30, 1817, in Municipality of Westmorland, NB, Joshua Steeves.
- ii. Rachel Jaques, born 1801, NB, married Jun 16, 1822, in NB, Ring Shearman, born 1799, Rachel died Feb 19, 1888.
4. iii. John Jaques, born Sep 1804.
5. iv. Elizabeth Jaques, born 1803?
- v. Lewis Jaques, born abt 1809, NB, married Feb 15, 1831, in Municipality of Westmorland, NB, Matilda Wheaton, Lewis died bef 1871.
- vi. Eleanor Jaques, born 1811, NB, married Feb 15, 1831, in NB, John Mollins, born England.
6. vii. Joseph Jaques born 1813.
- viii. Christian Jaques, born Mar 05, 1814, NB.
- ix. Mary Jaques, born 1815, NB, married Jan 07, 1834, in Municipality of Westmorland, NB, John Squires, born abt 1803, England, died, Mar 23, 1886. Mary died Oct 06, 1903.
7. x. Adelia Jaques, born abt 1820.

Fourth Generation

4. **John Jaques**, born Sep 1803, Parish of Moncton, NB, married (1) Jun 29, 1826, in Municipality of Westmorland, Nb, Anna Steeves, born Jan 11, 1803, Hillsborough, Nb, (daughter of Frederick Steeves and Rachel Somers) died May 10, 1841, Norwick, Ont, buried Huntington Cemetery, Huntington, ont, married (2) May 04, 1842, Mary Bailey Thompson, born Sep 17, 1810, died Apr 06, 1893, buried Huntington Cemetery, Huntington, Ont. John died Jan 02, 1866, Hickson, Ont, buried Huntington Cemetery, Huntington, Ont.

Children:

- i. Rachel Jaques, born May 05, 1827, NB, married William Lynes, born abt 1823. Rachel buried Burgessville Baptist Cemetery.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JAKUES and BARBARA PICKERING

8. ii. Oliver Jaques, born Feb 24, 1831.
9. iii. Chipman Jaques, born Jan 19, 1833.
- 10, iv. John Wesley Jaques, born Feb 23, 1835.
- v. Moses Jaques, born Feb 01, 1839, NB, married Elizabeth Mollins, born Aug 1839. (daughter of Thomas Mollins and Elizabeth Jaques) died Dec 1924. Moses died Oct 29, 1884, buried Burgessville Baptist Cemetery.
- vi. Job Jaques, born Dec 29, 1843, Hickson, Ont, married Sarah Emiline Malcolm. Job died Nov 23, 1906.
- vii. Rosanna Jaques, born Sep 27, 1845, Hickson, Ont, married (1) Wallace Harrington, married (2) Henry Bean.
- viii. Francis Jaques, born Jan 07, 1848, Hickson, Ont, married (1) Elsie Howard, married (2) Ida Featherstone.
- ix. Albert Jaques, born May 01, 1850, Hickson, Ont, died Jul 02, 1859.
- x. Mary Jaques, born Aug 04, 1853, Hickson, Ont, married (1) Lou Harrington, married (2) Sam King. Mary died Jun 1929.

5. Elizabeth Jaques, born in 1803?, married May 27, 1834, NB, Thomas Mollins, died 1881. Elizabeth died before 1871.

Children:

- i. Elizabeth Mollins, born Aug 1838, married Jaques, born Feb 1, 1839, NB, (son of John Jaques and Anna Steeves), died Oct 29, 1884, buried Burgessville Baptist Cemetery. Elizabeth died Dec 1924.

6. Joseph Jaques, born 1813, NB, married (1) Apr 3, 1823, Melinda Harris, (2) Bridget Jaques.

Children:

- i. John Jaques born abt 1828.
- ii. Margaret Jaques, born aby 1835.

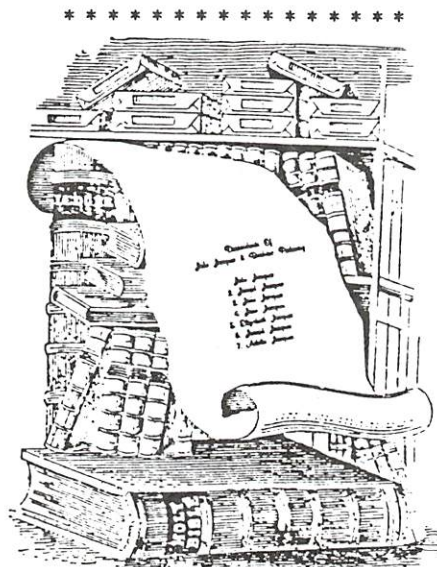
7. Adelia Jaques, born abt 1820, NB, married Thomas Mollins 1881, died 1881. Adelia died May 14, 1910 at Norfolk Twship, Oxford Cty, Ont.

Children:

11. i. Bolivar Mollins.

This Data and the Sixth and Seventh Generations are being held at PANB, Fredericton, NB

Data sheets provided by John E Jaques of Mississauga, Ontario



PROPERTY OF
AMERICAN-CANADIAN
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

A Review of The Hatfields of Westchester The New Brunswick, Canada Connection

by Daniel F. Johnson, C.G. (Canada)

The Hatfields of Westchester, A Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Hatfield of New Amsterdam and Mamaroneck whose Sons Settled in White Plains, Westchester County, New York was compiled by Abraham Hatfield, F.G.B.S. and published in 1935 by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. indexed. maps (an impressive genealogical map showing inhabitants and their land holdings in Parish of Rye, Westchester County - Horton, Wood, Coon, Budd, Haight, Brown, Purdy, Merritt, Ferris, Fowler, Underhill, Hunt, Knapp, Kniffin, Thorn, Lyon, Merritt, Weeks, Hyatt, Ogden, Veale, Pierce, Bridges, Travis, Hart, Field, Marsh, Yeomans, Oakley, Strang, Brondage, Walton, Hatfield, Lane, Miller, Turner, Smith, Griffin, Falconer, Galpin, Odell, Davis, Sniffin, Lynch, Wylie, Hosier, Jarvis, Huggefod.)

Westchester, New York was a "hot bed" of Tory activity during the American Revolution and a significant number of Loyalist refugees eventually settled in the Maritimes, especially along the St. John River Valley in New Brunswick. Such places as White Plains and Courtland Manor are well known to New Brunswick genealogists with Loyalist roots.

Isaac³ Hatfield was born at Mamaroneck about 1713 and moved to Courtland Manor before 1758. His eldest child, Elizabeth married Moses Knapp, one of DeLancey's refugees, who settled in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia in 1786. Another daughter, Mary Hatfield was the wife of Daniel Ward, a loyalist refugee at Saint John in 1783. Daughter Jane married Gabriel (or Gilbert) Fowler, loyalist. She died at Hampton, N.B. Daughter Amy was the wife of John Kennedy, loyalist, a fortunate survivor of famed wreck of the loyalist transport "Martha".

Four sons of Isaac were members of DeLancey's Regiments and received Parrtown Lots at Saint John, N.B. Daniel Hatfield 1745-1825 m. Mary Drake, daughter of Uriah and Patience Drake of Courtland Manor. The family were among the early settlers of Hatfield Point, Kings County, N.B. Their offspring married into other familiar families of Springfield ie. Hughson, Thomas, Perkins, Nobles, Douglass, Vail, Wetmore and Harding. Another son, Isaac⁴ Hatfield, married four times and died in Digby, N.S., leaving no surviving children. Abraham Hatfield married Sarah Lawrence daughter of Isaac and Keziah Pell of Westchester. A loyalist refugee at Digby, N.S., he returned to New York before 1810. David Hatfield 1763-1843 married Ann Garrison. He drew a Parrtown Lot at Saint John where he became a successful merchant. His offspring married into the following families: Garrison, Ray, Taylor, Fortune, Gibb, Sears, Fisher, Ludlow, Golding, Perrine.

Abraham Hatfield traces the Hatfield lineage for eight generations. Although he centres his work on descendants through the male lines, he carefully identifies the daughter's spouse, parents and their children. Every descendant is numbered chronologically and the book is easy to follow. The information gathered prior the time of the American Revolution evidences thorough research and is very documented. For information regarding the latter generations, he relied more upon the oral accounts, but was careful to document his sources.

Spouses of Descendants of New Brunswick Hatfield Loyalists:

Allaby, Daisy Sheldon b. Aug. 1, 1891 P.E.I.
Allan, Glendon H., Fairville s/o Rudman Allan
and Annie Scoboria
Armstrong, Linton
Baker, R.E.

Barker, John Henry b. Farmington, N.H.
Barton, May G. b. Mar. 2, 1863 Pine Ridge, Kent
Co., N.B. d/o William Graham Barton & Jane
Sullivan
Beatteay, Milton

Beatteay, Amina Catherie b. July 6, 1858 Carleton d/o James Edward Beatteay & Catherine Wetmore
Belyea, Jacob b. Queens Co. s/o Joseph Belyea & Sarah Sniffin.
Bingham, Harriet Juanita
Boyeaux, Mary
Bradshaw, Ella b. June 18, 1868 St. Martins d/o James Noble Bradshaw & Martha Elizabeth Black
Burnett, Arthur Crowley b. Dec. 1, 1855 Central Norton s/o John Burnett & Letitia Hayes
Cameron, Frank Leslie b. Sept. 29, 1885 s/o Edmund Luther Cameron & Annie Hanselpecker
Carpenter, Marguerite Shoxe
Carruthers, Wendel C., dentist, Saint John
Clerk, Charles
Cole, Lulie Elsie b. Feb. 15, 1882 Marlboro, Mass.
Colwell, Jacob
Colwell, Joseph H.
Cook, Ada Mary b. 1877 Grand Bay
Copp, Harry Newman b. Lawrence, Mass.
Corey, Janet M.
Cummings, Mabel Augusta b. Jan. 30, 1883 Topsfield, Mass.
Curren, Katherine d/o Frank P. Curren and Margaret Doherty b. Nov. 20, 1892 Saint John
Currie, Elliott Austin b. Sept. 6, 1880 P.E.I.
Daisy, Helen Phillis b. Sept. 23, 1880 Cambridge, Mass.
David, Dykeman
Davidson, Matilda Augusta b. Sept. 27, 1848 Norton d/o Augustus Davidson and Eliza Forsyth
Davis, Thomas Albert b. Nov. 8, 1887 Sussex s/o Thomas David & Beatrice Coates.
Davis, Jemima
Doane, Harriet Adelaide b. 1833 Saint John d/o Isaac Wiley Doane & Maria Bashaway Hutchinson
Doane, John M.
Douglass, Edward
Drake, Mary b. Dec. 24, 1757 d/o Uriah and Patience Drake
Drury, Guy Cook b. Newton, Mass.
Dykeman, Thomas
Edgett, Sarah b. Apr. 12, 1866 d/o James Edgett & Abigail Moore
Elliott, Margaret Ann b. Oct. 13, 1864 Saint John d/o Armstrong Elliott & Elizabeth Ann Reid
Ennis, John E.
Erb, William Abner b. 1846
Ethier, Lawrence Weston b. Dorchester, Mass.
Evarts, E. Josephine of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fairweather, Sarah b. Jan. 16, 1818 Springfield d/o Samuel Fairweather & Rachel Fowler
Fine, Robert
Finley, William Henry b. Apr. 27, 1864 Ingleside s/o William Henry Nase Finley & Louise Currie
Fisher, Nina Pearl b. Aug. 15, 1904 Saint John
Fisher, Charles b. Sept. 16, 1808 Fredericton s/o Peter Fisher & Susannah Williams
Flower, Jessie Merritt b. Nov. 28, 1893 Lynn, Mass.
Flower, Estella Sawyer b. Nov. 28, 1885 Lynn, Mass.
Foley, Edith b. Aug. 31, 1887 Kingsclear d/o John Foley & Mary Hosford
Fortune, Capt. William
Foshay, John
Fox, Velma Pearl d/o Shepard Fox and Anzonetta Rebecca Ritchie b. April 1, 1890 Temple, N.B.
Franke, David b. Dec. 23, 1838 Saint John
Fraser, Margaret Cameron b. June 4, 1904 Sherbrooke, N.S.
Ganong, James Harvey
Garrison, Ann
Garrison, Capt. James
Gibb, Campbell
Gillies, Daniel James b. Aug. 6, 1830 Springfield s/o Jesse Gillies & Esther Urquhart
Golding, Maria d/o Henry Golding
Gould, Cyrus F. b. Apr. 4, 1866 Long Creek, Queens, s/o John Gould & Eliza Ann Secord
Gunter, John
Harding, Sophia
Hayward, Mary Louise b. Jan. 21, 1887 Somerville, Mass.
Hecht, Ann
Holman, Carl Eugene b. Leominster, Mass.
Huggard, Ann Jane b. Nov. 23, 1835 Springfield d/o John Huggard & Jane McConnell
Hughson, Fannie b. May 14, 1830 Hatfield Point
Hughson, Mary Ann
Irvine, George Rupert
Jago, Lily Stevens b. Feb. 1, 1881 Halifax, N.S.
Jarvis, Mayme Evelyn b. Sept. 28, 1890 Port Stanley, Ontario
Jones, Annie Jane
Jones, James
Kennerson, Mildred Ann b. Natick, Mass.
Keys, Alberta Frances b. Dec. 12, 1849 Woodstock d/o John Keys & Ruth Ann Dickenson
Kierstead, Sarah Lavinia b. May 29, 1848 d/o Edmond Kierstead & Maria Jane Yandell
Kierstead, Edwin

Langille, Artimus Henry
Lannen, Mary Ann b. 1808 s/o Simon Lannen and Abigail Baxter
Latham, Margaret b. Aug. 29, 1877
Lawrence, Sarah
Leckey, -
Lewis, Frank Tufts b. Oct. 6, 1883 Saint John s/o James Lewis & Eleanor Leach
Logan, Sarah Jane m. 1868 Springfield, N.B.
Longstaff, Mary E.
Loomer, Abbie May b. Lynn, Mass.
Loring, Maria Jane b. July 21, 1885 Maccan, N.S.
Ludlow, Alfred R. of New York
MacDonald, Catherine b. Sept. 2, 1897 Dunvegan, N.S.
McCurdy, Maria Leticia b. Greenwich, England
McDade, Margaret b. Oct. 12, 1851 Millidgeville
McDonough, Charles
McGachey, -
McLellan, Marion b. Apr. 10, 1828 d/o David McLellan & Mary Knight
Mellick, Henry of Saint John
Moore, Walter
Morrell, Eliza Ann b. c1852 d/o Daniel Morrell & Harriet Nobles
Morrell, Jacob V.
Mosher, Katherine Elizabeth b. May 17, 1893 St. Martins d/o William F. Mosher and Elizabeth McLaren
Mott, Emily M.
Murray, Edward
Myers, Eastburn
Nobles, Harvey
Nobles, Robert
Odell, Phebe Ann d. Oct. 25, 1907 Saint John d/o __ Odell and Phebe Elizabeth Morrell
Osborne, Mary Elizabeth b. Apr. 1, 1854 Saint John d. Apr. 11, 1920 d/o Samuel Osborne & Ann Hunter
Parlee, Roy s/o John William Parlee and Mary Taylor b. Sept. 19, 1903 Saint John
Patterson, Walter Hay b. Oct. 1, 1862 s/o Walter Hay Patterson & Mary Jane Hillman
Perkins, Constant Loyal
Perkins, Eliakim
Perkins, Joseph
Perrine, Katherine Mellick
Plummer, Alice Irene b. March 27, 1883 Saint John d. 1919 Saint John
Pritchard, William Elliot b. Somerville, Mass.
Ray, Robert
Reed, Laura B. b. Sept. 20, 1887 Keswick Ridge, York Co., N.B.

Reed, William, Dorchester, N.B.
Rice, Alexander b. Bald Hill, Kings Co.
Richards, Lena Pearl b. July 28, 1892 Boston, Mass.
Richardson, Pearl Lambert b. Dec. 31, 1895 Moultonboro, N.H.
Ricker, Joseph
Sandall, Eliza
Sears, Edward b. 1808 Saint John s/o Thatcher Sears & Abigail Spurr
Sears, Lucy b. Dec. 19, 1897 Guysborough, N.S.
Secord, Gilead b. Mar. 5, 1849 Apohaqui s/o William Secord & Elizabeth Gilchrist
Secord, Helen d/o William Secord & Elizabeth Gilchrist
Sinnott, James Albert
Snider, Irne b. Hemford, N.S.
Somerville, Annie Leonore b. Sept. 14, 1873 Norton d/o John Somerville & Getrude Amelia Belding
Sommerville, Nellie May b. 1865 Springfield d/o James Sommerville & Nancy Huestis
Sprague, Leah b. 1821 Kings Co. d/o Edward Sprague & Annie Van Tassel
Stacy, Nettie Alice b. Aug. 10, 1894 New Ipswich, N.H.
Sweatt, Rachel b. Dec. 16, 1891 Arlington, Mass.
Sweet, Grace Elena d/o Charles Sweet and Mary Nealy b. June 3, 1885 Saint John
Tait, M. Eliza
Taylor, William of Fredericton
Taylor, James of Fredericton
Thomas, Maria b. May 22, 1781 d/o Henry Thomas & Hiley Brower
Thomas, Capt. Samuel
Titus, Charles
Tompkins, Lucinda b. May 5, 1847 Northampton, N.B. d/o William P. Tompkins & Bathsheba Young
Troy, Ella b. c.1848
Trueman, Annie M. b. Jan. 22, 1862 Point de Bute d/o William Trueman & Caroline Sharpe
Turner, John Owen b. Boston
Tuttle, Marcus M.
Urquhart, Elizabeth Ann b. July 29, 1817 Kings Co., d/o William Urquhart & Mary Adams
Urquhart, - m. before Nov. 1877
Urquhart, Mercy White b. May 19, 1819 d. 30 Jan. 1898
Vail, Lucretia
Vail, Daniel
Vasquez, Christina
Vaughn, David
Wall, Basil b. Oct. 11, 1899 Port Elgin, N.B. s/o

John Leslie Wall & Annie Beele Polley
Warner, Annie
Wetmore, Mary b. July 18, 1807 Saint John d/o William Wetmore and Mary Fowler
Wetmore, Weeden Fowler b. Dec. 27, 1802 s/o William Wetmore & Mary Fowler
Wetmore, Deborah b. Sept. 23, 1814 d/o William Wetmore & Mary Fowler
Wetmore, Thomas Bashford b. Dec. 24, 1818 Springfield s/o William Wetmore & Mary Fowler
White, Charles Titus b. Jan. 12, 1839 s/o Vincent White & Mary Dykeman
White, Reynolds Trenholm b. Ohio
Willett, Martha
Winchester, Eva
Yandell, William Ewart b. Sept. 15, 1877 Hatfield Point s/o John Henry Yandell & Mercy Ann Ganong

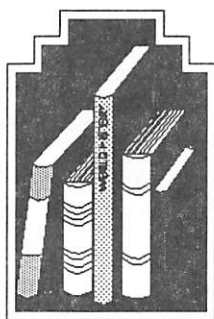
Computer Versus Books

Daniel F. Johnson, C.G. (Canada)

Are Research Books
 Becoming Obsolete?

Table I

With the birth of Genealogy Societies across North America in the 1970's, there developed an unquenchable thirst for genealogical publications. At that time such publications were few while dedicated volunteers began the ominous task of gathering, cataloguing and indexing records which had not been used for literally hundreds of years.



During the following two decades societies and individuals began to turn to the sale of transcriptions. The books facilitated the exchange of information and provided the much needed funding for an industry which for the most part has been omitted from public research grants.

Many genealogists have accumulated valuable home libraries with community history and genealogical publications. The thirst for information remain unabated, but the recession of the 1990's has dampened the book industry. In Canada, the once subsidized book industry is now taxed. Special book rates

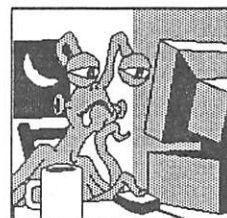
have been eliminated and genealogists have been specifically excluded from federal government grants ie. Public Lending Commission. The escalation of costs over the past few years and the drop in sales revenue may have altered books as a medium of information exchange.

For those who still wish to purchase books a crises situation is developing. As the demand for books has diminished fewer are being printed in the initial run and the authors are unlikely to produce reprints.

Many researchers have turned to libraries and archival institutions who maintain published genealogical collections. However, faced with photocopying restrictions, limited research time researchers are seeking a better medium of information.

The future of the information industry in general and the genealogical data exchange in particular is the computer.

Increasingly, genealogists are demanding data on computer diskettes. Information can be searched, re-categorized and manipulated in a matter of seconds.



For the compiler, the sale of data files on computer diskette, is like a two-edged sword. There are certainly great benefits. It only takes a few seconds to copy information on a diskette. The cost of a diskette is about 1/7th of a book. There would be no need for maintaining inventories. The cost of mailing would be about the cost of first class mail. On the other hand, what protection would there be for the seller if the information simply copied to other diskettes and distributed freely amongst the users.

It is my belief, however, that genealogists are fair and honest in their business relationships. In the near future, I hope to have the computer diskette as an option to genealogical books. Arrangements will be made to have diskettes compatible for Word Perfect 5.1 and ASCII on I.B.M. and Apple Computers.

If you are aware of others selling genealogical data on computer diskettes or have comments about the above, I would be pleased to hear from you. Daniel F. Johnson, P.O. Box 2387, Saint John, N.B. Canada E2L 3V6.

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.

- *****
- Q3050. BALLOU/HAWKINS/ALVERSON. Seek info on wife of Samuel⁴ Ballou (Samuel³, James², Maturin¹) of Providence, R.I., d. 1805 Sackville, NB. Was she Ruth Hawkins (Ballous of America) or Ruth Alverson (Planters and Pioneers)? Ch: Lydia, Stephen, Jesse, Susanna, Deborah, Phebe, Ruth and Samuel./Madeline D. Gifford, 7 Husson Ave., Apt. C., Bangor, ME USA 04401
- Q3051. BERRY. Seek info on ancs/siblings of Jonathan Berry b. 1788 Epsom, NH; moved to NB 1824 to establish Berry's Mill 12 miles north of Moncton./Judith Berry Steeves, 202 Canterbury Ave., Riverview, NB E1B 2R5
- Q3052. BOUDREAU/BOUDROT. Seek info on Eustache/or Austache and Nathalie (?) Boudreau/Boudrot, parents of Marie b. Oct. 2, 1874, Barachois, NB. She went to the US approx 1913 and married Felicien LeBlanc./Elizabeth Legacy, 9 Countryside Dr., Palmer, MA USA 01069
- Q3053. BOYD/NORTON. Alexander Boyd b. 1801 Scotland m. Eliza Norton b. 1831 Ireland, at Bathurst July 13, 1854. After Elizabeth died (1861-1871), daughter Janet lived with John Bateman's family. Where did siblings Alexander and twins - Hugh and Robert - go? Seek any info on Boyd and Norton families./David Cooke, 4799 Edward St., Pierrefonds, PQ H8Y 2C8
- Q3054. BRIGGS/TOWER. Judith Briggs b. ca. 1725 m. (Int. Pub) Apr 1743 Sackville, NB to Joseph Tower b. Sep 13, 1721 Cumberland, RI. He d. at sea. Did Judith remarry to Wm. Collier, or were there two Judith Briggs? Need Judith, mother of Benjamin Tower who was b. Sep 22, 1744 Cumberland, RI, d. July 1804 Sackville, NB, m. May 1, 1766 Sackville to Ann Finney b. 1747 Rehoboth, MA./Jean Wilcox, 41 N. Gull View, Millsboro, DE USA 19966-9694
- Q3055. BRUCE, David b. ca. 1780/90 in Nashwaak, NB area. He m. Mary Anne Cunen, had son David b. ca. 1825 in Hayesville, NB, who m. Mary Ann McGraw. Any info appreciated./Bernard L. Gardner, 28 Winslow Rd., Gorham, ME USA 04038
- Q3056. BRYANT, Bartholomew b. 1737. Seek info on grandsons of Bartholomew and Ellen (Brookins) of Machias, ME. Did any of their grandsons come to Charlotte Co., NB? Was Isaac Bryant 1796-1864/71 of St. Andrews area, Char. Co., NB a grandson? Seek any info on family./Hubert R. Bryant, RR#5, Woodstock, NB E0J 2B0

Q3057. BRYANT, Stephen, s/o Bartholomew Bryant and Ellen Brookins of Machias, ME. Did Stephen have sons who came to Charlotte Co.? Was Isaac Bryant Sr. (1796-1864/71) of St. Andrews area a son? Was Isaac's other given name David? Seek info on Stephen, his wife and family, or any other stats. /Hubert R. Bryant see Q3056

Q3058. COLLIER FAMILY book published at Moncton in 1876 by Mae Collier Short and Raymond M. Short. Does anybody have a copy of the book, or know the address of the authors? /Curtis Day, Rt. 1, Box 389, Harrison, ME USA 04040

Q3059. COLWELL/HUTCHINGS. Seek parents of John Colwell (ca. 1785-Apr. 3, 1863 Saint John) and wife Mary Hutchings(?) (ca. 1784-Nov. 26, 1860, Saint John), m. prob. before 1805. Both are buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery. According to the biography of their son Wm. (N.B. Biographical Review - D.R. Jack), John Colwell's father was a Loyalist who settled in Long Inlet, Queens Co. The father of Mary Hutchings was also described as a Loyalist. I have found no connections to John Colwell (1749-1833) of Jemseg, Queens Co./David Reed, 245 Consumers Rd., Willowdale, ON M2J 1S2

Q3060. CRAWFORD/KNIGHT. John Crawford, carpenter, m. Margaret Knight "of the Miramichi" in Bonaventure Co., PQ and removed to Bathurst later. Is Margaret, daughter of John, related to Beaver Harbour Knights? Any info on these families appreciated./David Cooke see Q3053

Q3061. DAY, Richard b. Jan. 11, 1818 in NB m. Jane Johnston b. Jan. 7, 1820 in Berwick-on-Tweed, England. They moved to North Oxford on ca. 1847. First 3 ch. b. in NB: Mary Elizabeth 1841; Matthew Joseph 1844; James Barker 1846 (last 2 ch. while family lived in Stanley Par., York Co.); Richard Charles 1848; Frederick Stanley 1851; Catherine Wells 1855; Mehetable Barker (Letitia) 1856; Charlotte 1857 and Miles Ezre 1861. Marriage for Richard and Jane not in county registers along the St. John River from Saint John to York County. /James R. Peer, 47 Brier Park Rd., Brantford, ON N3R 3R1

Q3062. DENNISON, Vernon b. 1863, John b. 1858, Agustus b. 1855, and William b. 1861 (1871 York County Census), ch. of Margaret and John Dennison. Seek any info on what became of them./Allan Dennison, 22 Mohawk Dr., Acton, MA USA 01720

Q3063. DENNISON, Vernon (stonecutter), wife Basha and daughter Verna - 1901 York census. Seek info on parents and siblings. /Allan Dennison see Q3062

Q3064. EMERY. Seek info on Charles Emery who landed in St. Andrews in 1840 from Ireland, bringing with him a wife (Martha), and son and daughter (John and Jane). Where in Ireland did they come from? Seek correspondence with any Emery's desc. or anyone related to them. Will gladly exchange info./Linda Keaton, 2321 McCree Ave., Bishop, CA USA 93514

Q3065. ENGLISH. Where did Johanna English go? She was daughter of Patrick English and Johanna Ryan, b. ca. 1836 County Limerick, Ireland and immigrated to Saint John 1847. Did she marry (poss. a Franklin) and emigrate to USA? /George A. Gorman, 6 Shaw Dr., North Haven, CT USA 06473-2724

Q3066. FREDERICKSON, John b. 1778 Holland, shipbuilder, m. Mary McAlpine, lived in St. Andrews, NB (at least); because my great grandfather was b. there in 1812, also named John. He designed the Marco Polo clipper ship in Saint John, NB, and d. there 1902. The John Frederickson I am seeking info on was my gr.gr.grandfather./Eleanor Jensen, RR#2, Site 41, C 86, Oliver, BC V0H 1T0

Q3067. GILBERT/DUGAN. William John Dugan b. ca. Oct. 17, 1840 m. Mary Ann Donnelly of Donegal, Ireland Apr. 29, 1862. Mary Ann gave birth to six ch. between 1863 and 1873, but the surname changed from Dugan to Gilbert between Oct. 1866 and Feb. 1867. All names and birth dates in a family Bible match the Gilbert family in Burton, Sunbury Co., NB during the 1871 census. The fifth ch. was the only one not b. in Saint John. If you are related or can help with solving this change of name, please reply./Mrs. Irene Best, 18 Rose St., St. Stephen, NB E3L 2P7

Q3068. GORMAN. Seek parents and birthdate for Peter Gorman who imm. to Saint John in 1848 from County Tyrone, Ireland, m. Anastasia English in Saint John July 2, 1857, d. Saint John Mar. 17, 1909./George Gorman see Q3065

Q3069. GOUGH, Joseph Edward b. in Wapske, NB Mar. 21, 1920/21, d. in Vancouver ca. 1972 at the Cobolt Hotel. He m. Lois Reta Hampton in 1948. His father, Ashley A. Gough d. April 9, 1941 in Lenton Corner, and his wife (Hilda (Doucette) is bur. in Canterubry, NB. Seek info on this family./REV. Stephen E. Gough, PO Box 1811, Woodstock, NB E0J 2B0

Q3070. GRACIE/HAYDEN/SAMPSON, of Sydney NS - Cape Breton area. Fidel Gracie/Grassie b. ca. 1818, poss. St. Pierre Island. Hubert Gracie/Grassie b. ca. 1842 at l'Ardoise. James Gracie b. ca. 1871 at Cape Breton. Catherine Hayden b. ca. 1870's poss. at Cape Breton. Adele Sampson/Samson b. ca. 1840's at l'Ardoise. Seek any and all info on above./Joyce Dammann, PO Box 1435, Poulsbo, WA USA 98370

Q3071. HALLETT/HAWKINS. Joseph Hallett b. ca. 1820 d. 1870, bur. in Mouth of Keswick. He m. Sep. 5, 1846 Julia A. Hawkins, d/o Permelia d. 1865 and bur. in family lot. Julia d. Apr. 19, 1906 aged 83. Seek parentage of Joseph Hallett and more info on their ch. Where did Julia die - Boston?/Alan H. Hawkins, 14 Adelbert St. South Portland, ME USA 04106-6512

Q3072. HALLETT/HAWKINS. William Hallett d. Mar. 19, 1886 aged 63, and bur. Mouth of Keswick, m. Eleanor Hawkins b. May 16, 1832 Douglas. Seek parentage of William and info on his ch. His widow was living in 1907 in Prince William. When and where did she die?/Alan H. Hawkins see Q3071

Q3073. HAMILTON. Seek info on all descs of William J. Hamilton and Mabel Freeze, d/o William Freeze and Mary Muir, m. June 3, 1914 at Belleisle, Kings Co., NB. Lived in Kars, Kings Co. /Ross W. Caldwell, 4466 Elaine Dr., Gloucester ON K1J 8S3

Q3074. HILLMAN/GRANT. Seek parents/ancs for Nels Hillman and Ruth Grant of Canterbury, NB, m. before 1859. Ch: Abraham, Nelson, Ruth, Hulda, Victoria A. b. November 9, 1859 Canterbury, m. Apr. 4, 1878 Samuel W. McIninde, d. May 30, 1944 Manchester, NH, Edward and Melinda. /Madeline D. Gifford see Q3050

Q3075. HITCHINGS/THOMAS. George Hitchings m. Elizabeth Thomas and had daughter Lucinda b. 1809 in St. Andrews, NB. Lucinda m. Stephen Morrell Nov. 1829. Any info on these families please. /Bernard L. Gardner see Q3055

Q3076. HOYT/HAWKINS. William A. Hawkins b. 1840, s/o George W. and Rebecca (White) Hawkins, m. 1873 Kezia Hoyt b. ca. 1850 d/o James W. and Susan Hoyt. Seek further info on William, his wife Kezia and their ch. They were in Southampton, York County in 1881. /Alan H. Hawkins see Q3071

Q3077. IRVINE/IRVING/BOYCE. Sarah Ann Irvine/Irving b. ca. 1833, m. 1st Stephen Hawkins (1817-1870), 2nd Calvin Boyce, b. ca. 1853. He had m. 1st as Calvin Deboise, her eldest daughter, Ellena M. Hawkins (1851-1874). Seek info on parentage, birth and death of Sarah Ann and her second husband, Calvin Boyce, all of Douglas, York Co. /Alan H. Hawkins see Q3071

Q3078. IZZARD. Seek all descs of James R. Izzard, m. Aurilla Jane Fenwick (d. Black's Harbour, NB 1964), d/o Weldon Fenwick. Family of 9? They lived in Saint John, NB. /Ross W. Caldwell see Q3073

Q3079. JEFFERY. 1861 NB Census, Albert Co., Hillsborough lists Andrews Jeffery aged 40, Scotch; Elizabeth, wife, aged 33, Bp. NB; Eliza E 10, NB; Jane 7, NB; and James A, 4, NB. Seek b.m.d. for Andrew and Elizabeth. They lived Shediack 1853, Hillsborough 1861; Hopewell Corners 1865/66. He was a mason. /Arlene Deragon, 228 Penn Dr., West Hartford, CT USA 06119

Q3080. KAY. Need to discover the parents of Charles Kay b. in Saint John 1797, and d. in Red Beach, ME. Feb. 22, 1866. He m. Rebecca Berrie May 23, 1824 at the Church of Scotland in Saint John. Known surviving ch. were James William b. Saint John Apr. 25, 1825 and Charles. Believe his father may have been George Kay, Loyalist, but have no proof. Any info appreciated. /Robert Mc Carter, PO Box 8916, Rancho, Santa Fe, CA USA 92067

Q3081. KAY, James b. ca. 1776, lived at Sackville with wife Mary, and ch: William 1803, John 1806, James 1809 lived Salisbury, Allan or Ellen, Jane Hopkins 1813, Theresa?, Amy Wigmore 1817, Jesemiah or Jemima Smith, and Elizabeth Dewy 1826. Seek info on this family. /Curtis Day see Q3058

Q3082. KAY, William b. ca. 1779 m. Charity Wheaton July 18, 1803 at Sackville. Would like to exchange info with anyone researching this line./Curtis Day see Q3058

Q3083. LANGE, Henry of Moncton, NB, b. Canada?, worked for railroad 1960 (CN). Moncton address: RR#4, Moncton, NB E1C 8J8. He m. Miss Hougaard who came from Denmark with parents and brother in 1920 to Canada. These were family of Karl Jensen b. in Denmark./Mrs. Eleanor Jensen see Q3066 OR Karl Jensen, RR#2 S41 C 86, Oliver, BC V0H 1T0

Q3084. LeBLANC. Seek any info on Andre and Marie Ann LeBlanc, parents of Felicien b. ca. 1870 at Rogersville, NB. Felicien came to the US ca 1909 and later m. Marie Boudreau of Barachois, NB./Elizabeth Lagacy see Q3052

Q3085. LEE. Seek parents of John Lee (ca. 1771-Nov. 16, 1852, Lancaster) and wife Elizabeth Anne (?) (Ca. 1775-June 3, 1850, Lancaster). Married prob. before 1800. Both bur. in Cedar Hill Cemetery. John may have had a brother Nehemiah who d. ca. 1802 in Saint John and perhaps another brother Richard who d. ca. 1796 in Kingston, Kings Co./David Reed see Q3059

Q3086. LEEMAN/LEAMAN/LEMON. Robert Leeman of Coverdale had sons John, James, Robert, Thomas, William, and daughters - Ann Dryden, Elizabeth Lutz, Jane O'Brian, Isabella m1 -- Wilson m2 --. Which son was father of the Thomas that married Elizabeth Collier? Did Isabella have any ch. by her second husband? Wish to exchange info with anyone working on this family. His last will dated 1839./Curtis Day see Q3058

Q3087. LEGERE/CORMIER. Seek info on the ancs of Vital Legere and Adele Cormier. They were m. Jan. 16, 1866 in Memramcook, NB. He b. June 1844, s/o Benoni and Marie (LeBlanc). She b. 1843, d/o Pierre and Blanche (Babineau)./Elizabeth Legacy see Q3052

Q3088. LITTLE, William N. b. _ . He m. Elizabeth Wiggins in 1852. They lived in the Grand Lake area of NB. Any info on him appreciated. He was my grgrgrandfather./Joyce Dammann see Q3070

Q3089. LITTLEJOHN. Seek parents and birthdate of Anna Littlejohn, brother of Thomas, b. Fifeshire, Scotland and m. John Fleming of Saint John Nov. 1, 1855, d. Saint John Apr. 4, 1912./George A. Gorman see Q3065

Q3090. McCULLOCH/McCULLOUGH. Seek info on parents of Sarah McCulloch/McCullough who m. John Emery in 1870 in Charlotte

Q3091. McGIBSON, Johannah (1833-1904) m. 1858 Jonathan Hawkins They lived in Douglas, York Co. Seek info on her parentage Alan H. Hawkins see Q3071

Q3092. McGIBBON/HAWKINS. Jarvis McGibbon b. ca. 1825 d. June 17, 1892 at Douglas, York Co., m. Matilda Hawkins. Seek info

on his parentage, birthdate, etc./Alan H. HAWKINS, 14 Adelbert St., South Portland, ME USA 04106-6512

Q3093. McKAY/MacKAY, Roderick d. Oct. 17, 1877 Wood Island, PEI aged 72y 6 mos., native of Pictou, NS. Lived in PEI for 45 years - widow, 2 sons, 3 daughters and 5 grandchildren. Is this person the son of Colin McKay/MacKay and Mary Fraser, born in Pictou Nov. 28, 1803 (1 of 12 ch)./Chas. MacKay, Box 280, Rothesay, NB E2E 5A4

Q3094. McNAMEE/ROSS. John McNamee b. 1833 Ireland, s/o James and Margory (Parsons) MacNamee m. Jan. 20, 1853 NB or NS to Mary Ann Ross b. 1833 Ireland, d/o William and Margaret Ross. Where were they married. Seek immigration records on both families from Ireland to Nova Scotia ca 1845-1850./Arlene Deragon see Q3079

Q3095. MARTIN/COALDWELL/COLWELL. Prudence Martin b. ca. 1823 of Hopewell m. George Coaldwell of Cornwallis, NS ca. 1840 and lived at Harvey. Need parents and anything on Martins of Hopewell. Also Jonathan Coadwell line of Cornwallis/Gaspereau. /Curtis Day see Q3058

Q3096. MELVERN/MELBERN. Seek info on Carrie, Sadie, and Agnes Melvern/Melbern of Petitcodiac. Agnes m. Murdoch MacLeod of Big Brook/River Denys, NS. Carrie m. Charles _____ who was, in time, a jeweller in Boston, MA./Edward O. MacLeod, 3142 Cannon Rd., Greer, SC USA 29651

Q3097. MURPHY/TURVEY. Seek to correspond with descs of the Jeremiah Murphy/Mary Turvey marriage of 1857. The family lived near Nash Creek and ch. of this marriage are: Daniel b. 1859, Edward b. 1860, Andrew b. 1862, Norah b. 1864, Jerry b. 1866, Eliza b. 1868, James b. 1871, Herman Joseph b. 1872, Elias Joseph b. 1875, and Margaret Helena b. 1878./Mary H. Turvey, 52 Oakridge Dr., Marquette, MI USA 49855

Q3098. NEWMAN, Mary b. ca. 1759, prob. Norwalk, CT., m. Samuel Rice Raymond, Sr. ca 1780. Seek info re her parents and family background. Was she related to John Newman who served with New Jersey Volunteers and settled along the Miramichi River, Northumberland Co. after Rev. War? He d. 1797 aged 63, bur. at Wilson's Pt. (Newcastle) and wife Hannah (Posey) d. 1807 aged 58./Paul B. Raymond, 2126 No. Winnifred, Tacoma, WA USA 98406

Q3099. NICHOL. Seek info on William Nichol, his ancs and descs. A native of Scotland, he m. Sarah Wood Jan. 3, 1819 in Parrsboro, NS, later moving to Dorchester Island and on to Mary's Point, Albert County. Seek birth/death dates, place of burial, and any other info on family./Judith Berry Steeves see Q3051

Q3100. PALMER, Edward and Lydia lived in Halifax, NS and had ch: Henry m. 1891, William, Emma, Annie m. G. Kendrick 1893, and Henry Frederickson (my father) Lived Halifax. Believe Edward was a newspaper carrier. He was my grandfather on mother's side, and may have been b. in England./Mrs. Eleanor Jensen see Q3066

Q3101. PERRY. Seek any info about Harry C. Perry b. May 21, 1875 in Old Town, Maine. He lived in Moncton from 1928 to ? /Earl H. Perry, 3043 Pleasant Oak Rd., Placerville, CA USA 95667

Q3102. ROBERTSON, James. Seek info re James Robertson b. Edinburgh, Scotland ca. 1795, s/o James or Charles Robertson and Mary McPhearson (d/o Duncan and Mary McPhearson of Argyshire), d. 1858 Aylmer, Malahide Twp., Elgin Co., ON. His wife Esther Ro(d)gers b. Sep. 16, 1811 Ireland, m. ca. 1828 Saint John, NB. Ch: Mary b. Sep. 19, 1831 NB, Samuel b. Aug. 15, 1834 Saint John, Margaret b. Apr. 24, 1835 Ont., Charles b. ca. 1839 Ont., James b. ca. 1843 Ont., Esther b. ca. 1846 Ont., Rebecca b. ca. 1849, George Arthur b. ca. 1853 Aylmer, Elgin Co., Ont./Kathy Robertson, #14-2152 Hamilton St., Regina, SK S4P 2E3

Q3103. RO(D)GERS, Esther b. Sep. 16, 1811 Ireland d. 1904 Man., immigrated to Canada 1817, m. James Robertson ca. 1828 in Saint John, NB. They moved to Upper Canada. Ch: see James Robertson. Seek any info./Kathy Robertson see Q3102

Q3104. ROGERSON, Eunice b. ca. 1878 in Brockway, NB, and Dora b. June 17, 1874 in Brockway. Both were ch. of Thomas and Eunice Nutter Rogerson. Any info appreciated./Bernard L. Gardner see Q3055

Q3105. RYAN. Seek all descs of George Ryan (1806-1876) and Miriam Freeze (1806-1870). George was first MP for Kings County in 1867. They lived in Studholm Par., Irish, Protestant./Ross W. Caldwell see Q3073

Q3106. SCOTT/GOOD. Looking for info on Francis Scott, JP and grindstone merchant from Stonehaven, m. Aug. 31, 1855 in New Bandon to Elizabeth Ann Good. Any info on these families would be appreciated./David Cooke see Q3053

Q3107. SHEPHARD/HAWKINS. Luther Shephard b. ca. 1815/16 m. Maria Hawkins of Douglas, York Co. They had 3 ch: Adelaide b. ca. 1859, Woodbury b. ca. 1851, and Hiram b. ca. 1854. Seek info re Luther Shephard's birth, death, parentage and info on his children./Alan H. Hawkins see Q3071

Q3108. STEWART, David b. 1769 d. 1829 m. Margaret ____ b. 1769 d. 1837. They came from Ireland ca. 1826 to NB with one 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, Box 485, St. George, NB E0G 2Y0

Q3109. VAIL. Seek info about any of the following: Isaac Vail, Loyalist, Sgt New York Volunteers, b. NY State ca 1760, m. Elizabeth Colwell/Caldwell. Received grant of land on Keswick River, York Co., NB. Also owned land on Long Island and on Little River - both in Hampstead Par., Queens Co. Moved to Ontario 1800. Ch: Anne b. 1785, John b. 1787, William b. 1789, Isaac b. 1791, Hannah b. 1795, Stephen b. 1796, Eleanor b. 1798, Isaac b. 1800, Elizabeth b. 1800, Aaron b. 1803, Nelson b. 1810, Charles b. 1811./Mrs. Glenna Hanson, 161 Manitoba St., St. Thomas, ON

Q3110. WATSON/ROSS. Seek any info on George H. Watson b. 1853, his wife Eliza Sarah Ross b. 1856, and their ch: Pauline Bertha b. 1883, Mary b. 1885, and Augustus Ross Watson b. 1889. This family lived in Upper Woodstock in 1891, 1901, and 1929. Desperately seeking any desc. Will share info. /Roger Melin, 10111 Cedar Lake Rd., #217, Minnetonka, MN USA 55305

Q3111. WEADE, Russell A. b. Royalton, NB ca. 1878, s/o Letcher Weade and Caroline ___, m. Mary W. Tapley 1904. They divorced and he disappeared. What ever happened to him? Believe he had 10 siblings. He was my grandfather./Joyce Dammann see Q3070

Q3112. WHITE/HAWKINS. Rebecca White b. Nov. 4, 1815 d. Jan. 2, 1846 m. George W. Hawkins (1808-1894), as his first wife. Seek info on Rebecca's parentage./Alan H. Hawkins see Q3071

Q3113. PETERSEN/JOHNSON. Seek b, m, d and parents of John Petersen and wife Mary Johnson m. NB in 1820s. They had 5 daughters and 1 son all b. and m. in NB. Eldest dau(?) m., sold old homestead and moved West with mother after father died; Elizabeth b. 1828 m. Andrew Jeffery - lived Westmorland and Albert counties; Mary m. James Barry - settled Boston, MA; Jane b. 1842 m. James Hodgins 1869 - settled Rockport, MA 1871; young daughter m. Settled PEI; son James moved West. /Arlene Deragon, 228 Penn Dr., West Hartford, CT USA 06119



SUNBURY COUNTY CENSUS - 1861, including Lincoln Parish, available soon. Price not established at this time. Also "Sunbury County Happenings", - excerpts from the *Religious Intelligencer*, 1853 - 1878 - Price \$15.00. Sunbury 1881 census in the works.

Janice Sealey, #8 Rusagonis Road, RR#5 Fredericton, NB E3B 4X6.

TRANSLATION SERVICES are offered by two doctoral candidates at Queens University in Kingston, ON. They specialize in German and French, however, can arrange for service in Spanish, Danish, Hungarian, Modern Greek, Chinese and others.

Nutting & Rehm, 89 Livingston Ave, Kingston, ON K7L 4L3.

GENEALOGICAL FAIR. The fifth annual genealogical fair by the Alexander - Crawford Historical Society is being held at Alexander, ME, commencing at 1 PM on 16 July 1994. The society has many family histories of the area inhabitants, as well as census records etc on display. Please bring your data to share. There is no fee, no speeches and no planned events, just an afternoon of sharing. For further information contact : John Dudley, RR1, Box 1597, Alexander ME 04694, or call 454-7476.

JERSEY & GURNSEY GENEALOGICAL CENTRE IN PASPEBIAC. Marcel Garnier, an amateur genealogist has established a center of genealogy in Paspebiac, the main port of entry of Channel Islanders in Quebec. He has collected well over 1000 genealogies of pioneers, who emigrated to Quebec and northern New Brunswick from the year 1766 up to the last world war. For further information please send a pre-stamped envelope to : Box 897, Paspebiac, QC, G0C 2K0 or Phone 418-752-2345.

ENTRIES FROM THE 1795 DIARY OF CAPTAIN JOHN MACDONALD, regarding his inspection of the estates of Menudie, Napan, Macan and Tatmagouche for Lt. Gov. Desbarres, transcribed from the original by Patricia Winans Orr, 86 pages of genealogical and social information regarding the families who were tenants on these Estates as well as descriptions of the land. Indexed. Sample of surnames from the Index include Babin, Bourg, Bigeney, Coates, Foret, Furlong, Gould, Heddon, LeBlanc, Metcalf, Pipes. Price is \$15.00 prepaid, plus \$3.00 shipping: Patricia Winans Orr, 265 Randall Dr., Riverview, NB E1B 2V1, Canada.

DESCENDANTS OF Joseph LIRET & Marguerite GUEGUEN, a family history of this couple who settled near Cocagne, NB in the late 1700's, and most of their descendants. Anyone with ancestors from the Cocagne, Cap Pele or Barachois areas will benefit from this work. Over 300 pages, every-name index and over 6000 individuals. Price \$30 Canadian plus postage of \$2.80 to Maritimes, \$3.75 elsewhere in Canada and \$5.90 to US. USA residents please send postal money order in US funds, no cheques on US banks please. Send To: Tony LeBlanc, 205 Karilie Rd., Riverview, NB E1B 4V3

MARITIMERS IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. I am researching Maritimers who participated in the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). To date I have identified about one hundred New Brunswickers who served for either the Confederacy or the Union forces. They ranged from common infantry and cavalymen to chaplains and surgeons. New Brunswickers also served on river gun-boats and in vessels of the Northern blockading squadron. I would be interested in hearing from anyone who had an ancestor in the war, or

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who may know something about the participation of Maritimers. This is a largely forgotten but important part of our history. Contact: Greg Marquis, c/o 753 Manawagonish Rd., Saint John, NB E2M 3W8 - or - Apt 304, 7165 Quinpool Rd, Halifax, NS B3L 1C7 Ph: (902) 453-5250.

ARSENAULT, ARSENEAU, ARSENEAULT, ETC.

A notice was received from Denis-John Savard who is in the process of collecting information for a book entitled "*Dictionnaire des Arsenault d'Amerique fransaise*". He is requesting all Arsenault descendants provide him with information such as births, marriages, deaths, places of residence, careers, photos (prior to 1925), etc. on their immediate family and/or ancestors to ensure their family is included in this dictionary.

Please send any information you have to:

Denis-John Savard
1124 Marie-Anne East, # 31
Montreal, Quebec
H2J 2S7

Revue de la Société Historique du Madawaska (Volume XX, nos 1, 2 et 3) Centre d'instruction (élémentaire) No 71 d'Edmundston (1940-1945) by Georges Sirois NOTE: Written in French only

Are you interested in the military life during the Second World War? Well, you will have great pleasure in reading the contents of this issue of "La Revue historique du Madawaska" which includes a research on the military life at Camp No 71 in Edmundston from 1940 to 1945 You will find a great number of photographs taken during this period A list of military officials at this camp and a list of soldiers who received their basic training there is also included: This issue can be available at the following address:

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Please contact Frank Hankins, (OGS #6420) R.R. 2, NEWMARKET, Ontario, L3Y 4V9, Telephone; 905-895-8438, or Marlin Travel, Upper Canada Mall, PO Box 32, 17600 Yonge St., NEWMARKET, ON, L3Y 4Z1, Canada. (905) 853-6224, or (800) 265-6865.

1901 IRISH CENSUS - County Fermanagh, Volume 1, will be available for release September 1994 at \$75 CDN plus shipping and handling. Includes all individuals, listed alphabetically, and includes vital information such as marital status, spouse's name, age, religion, residential township, civil parish, LDS microfilm numbers and the reference number, town and civil maps etc. Larcy Books, PO Box 6023, Fort MacMurray, AB T9H 4W1, Canada.

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1901 BLANK CENSUS FORMS are available to Genealogical Societies by special offer. The forms are 8-1/2 by 11 inches, designed by Ross Parry of the Toronto Branch of the OGS, are printed on acid free paper in packs of 25 sheets. Price is \$3.24 per package, 10 to 24 packs at \$2.15 per pack, 25 or more packs at \$2.00 per pack, plus shipping. Toronto Branch Publications, Box 518, Station K, Toronto, ON M4P 2G9.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK, YOU'LL FIND IT, a poem included in Issue 59, and with the author's name annotated as 'Unknown', has been identified. J Victor Johnson of Nepean Ontario has written to your editor with the information that the author was **James DeMille**, of the St Stephen/Calais area, and that the poem was included in the *Geographical Names of New Brunswick*, by Alan Rayburn. Thank you Victor.

CORRECTION. In Issue 59, page 52, 7th entry from the top, Mary Reach, should be Mary Keach (actually Ketch). Correction and copy of original entry submitted by Shirley McKay Heese, of Hopkinton, NH.

Book Reviews
by George H Hayward

"Emigrant Ancestors of a Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario" by Brenda Merriman, B.A., CGRS, CGL (ISBN 1-55116-920-7), printed for the Ontario Genealogical Society by Mothersill Printing, 1993, 189 pp, soft cover, maps, photographs, index, is a genealogy explicit treatment of 19th century record sources in addition to an exploration of "family stories" as part of the ancestral chain. Thirteen families who came from England, Ireland and the United States are indexed for 250 related surnames. "The original research mandate out of which this book grew was a search for Ontario

documentation of the direct-line ancestry of Henry N.R. Jackman, who became the 25th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in 1992." Copy located at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Order from The Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Boulevard, Suite 251, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4R 1B9, regular price \$18.00, members \$15.00, plus postage. Postage: Canadian orders \$3.00 for first copy and \$0.75 for each additional; outside Canada \$4.50 for first copy and \$0.75 for each additional; outside Canada \$4.50 for first copy and \$1.50 for each additional. Canadian residents add 7% GST.

"Echoes From Andrew and Anna - The Gentle Cook Embrace" by Frederick Cook, CD, MIL Eng (Major retired) and Kathryn Cook, RNA (ISBN 0-9694048-0-8), published by the Andrew Cook Genealogical Society Inc., 1992, 1491 pp. in 2 volumes, hard cover, maps, photographs, index. This is a genealogy/family history of the descendants of Andrew Cook Jr., born in England in 1769, and his wife Anna Palmer or Balmer who were married in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, and removed about 1800 to Ontario. They settled first in the Ancaster area, near Hamilton, and later at Cooksville, where Mississauga is now located. It contains data on about seven generations of Cooks and related families. Copy located at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Write to Andrew Cook Genealogical Society Inc., 46 King Street, Tillsonburg, Ontario, N4G 3E7. Price \$185.00, plus taxes.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS: If Your advertisement is too long, or requires full-pages to display it, there is a distinct possibility that it may not be used. Please try to limit the size. If you make it shorter, then we will make every effort to get it in the very next issue after receipt.

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ceased activity. Most
members transferred to
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