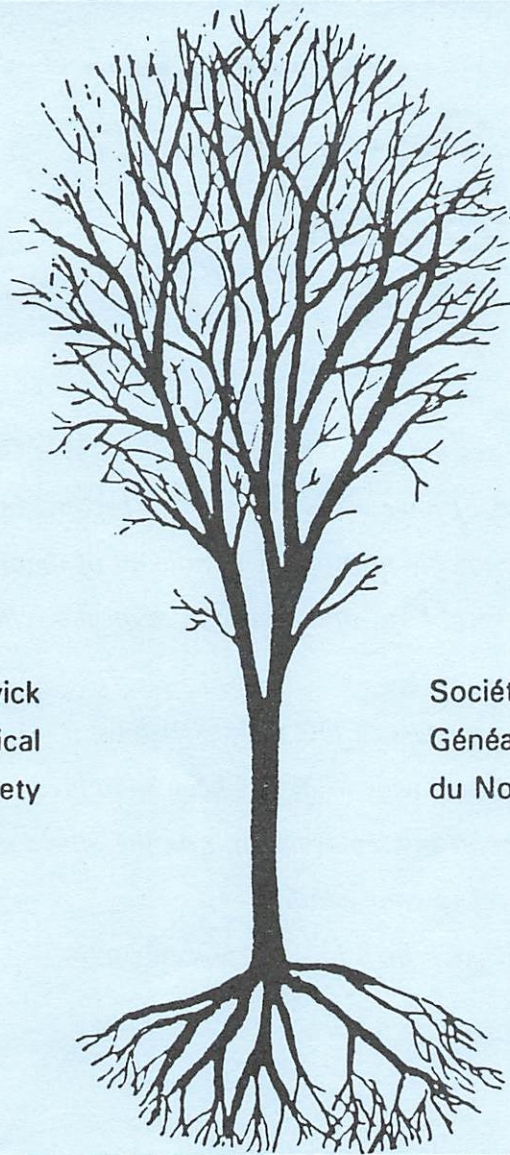


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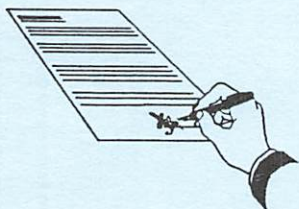
Issue 61

Fall 1994

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Generations

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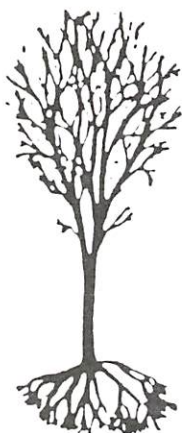
From the Editor's Desk

This issue marks the second anniversary of my tenure as Generations editor, and also the last issue under my hand. I have allowed myself to become involved in far too many commitments, and therefore unable to properly handle all of them which has resulted in having to divest myself of several hats, and concentrate on the remainder in a more satisfactory manner.

It is my hope that the readers of this newsletter have not been too 'ticked off' with what I have been able to produce with what has been submitted. The regular contributors are urged to continue to support my replacement, and the others are again urged to get more involved and get something off to your editor.

Thank you to all and good luck to my replacement.

Carman Williston
Generations Editor



Generations

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Issue # 61 TABLE OF CONTENTS Fall 1994

The Maugerville Settlement	(George H Hayward) 2
South-Eastern Branch Research Holdings	(Judi Berry-Steeves) 8
The 30 Year-Old Letter	(Alden G Finley) 12
The Jolicure Old Presbyterian Cemetery	(Eldon Hay) 15
The Proof is in The Petition	(Evelyn BISHOP Smith) 26
Advertisements	(Daniel Johnson & Others) 32
The Migration of B.S. Farrar	(Kenneth Alton Clark) 34
How The Irish Took NB	(Book Review) 36
Loyalist Officers List	(George H Hayward) 38
St John Census Additions	(Sarah M Ward) 53
Queries	(Queries Editor) 58
Replies from Readers	63

The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

Part One — by George H. Hayward

INTRODUCTION

The first English settlement on the Saint John River in New Brunswick was at Maugerville (pronounced "Major-ville"). It was made in the early 1760s by about eighty families, mainly New Englanders, most of whom came from Massachusetts, many from the single County of Essex.

Several of us who live along the river, one of North America's most beautiful, know that we are descended from those early settlers. Many who have moved away trace their roots back here to the river as well. Thousands of others are unaware that one or more of the Maugerville settlers belong on their family tree.

When I started researching thirty-nine years ago I identified one pair of 4th great grandparents among the Maugerville settlers. Now I have increased the number to five. Perhaps there are still others that I have failed to identify.

At first I knew very little about these ancestors. But as time went by I acquired some knowledge of the early history and genealogy of the area. This made it easier to understand what motivated their migration and to establish relationships between the families.

So this will be a discussion of the events leading up to the settlement, and of the settlers themselves. Hopefully someone somewhere some day will have a better understanding of the migration after having read it. And perhaps it will help them to establish a link, or additional links to those early pioneers.

Readers who are unfamiliar with the evolution of Canadian provinces should keep in mind that prior to 1784 New Brunswick was that part of Nova Scotia that lay north of the Bay of Fundy. The seat of government was in Halifax. In 1784, the year following the arrival of the Loyalists from New York, New Brunswick was set off from Nova Scotia as a separate province. Readers should also keep in mind that, prior to the Revolutionary War, both New England and Nova Scotia were part of British North America, and migrating from one place to the other did not involve moving from one country to another but from one province to another instead.

NEW ENGLANDERS IN NOVA SCOTIA

In 1760, the actual fighting of the Seven Years' War between France and England was finally over. Fortress Louisbourg, on Isle Royale (Cape Breton),

had been captured for a second time by England, Wolfe had won the battle of Quebec, and Montreal had been captured. England's long struggle for dominance in North America was finally over.

Now the authorities in Halifax found themselves in possession of a large province, but one with few European inhabitants because of the tragic expulsion of the Acadians. They were determined to make Nova Scotia an English colony by having the lands left vacant by the Acadians taken up by settlers from the British Isles and from the colonies to the south. As a matter of fact, the Nova Scotia government as early as 1758 had tried to attract such people from New England to settle in the province, but many refused to come while France and England were still at war.

So 1760 was the beginning of the New England migration to Nova Scotia. That was the year that proclamations went out from the British Governor Lawrence in Halifax to Great Britain and the southern colonies. They spoke of rich lands available on liberal conditions, of representative government and of the right to govern themselves in local matters, and they pledged religious freedom. The many old soldiers in the towns and villages who had fought at Louisbourg or Fort Beauséjour, had accompanied General Monckton on his way up the St. John in 1755 or been on garrison duty in Nova Scotia, were able to give first hand accounts to the venturesome and land-hungry farmers. Undoubtedly these old soldiers warned that Nova Scotia was a frontier where life was primitive and hard. But these New Englanders were accustomed to the difficulties and the hardships of pioneer life. By far the greatest response to the proclamations came from New England.

Some families had been in New England for 140 years. Many of the soldiers who were home from the war were 4th or 5th generation immigrants, and original land grants there had been divided and subdivided several times to provide farms for the sons and their families. Ships were arriving almost every day with hopeful new colonists, and there was an urgent need for land for expanding families. But where to go? The British had forbidden settlement to the west beyond the Appalachians, and the area to the south was already settled. The Nova Scotia proclamations struck a responsive chord. It is little wonder that Nova Scotia was anxious to attract these sturdy New Englanders who, as a group, were venturesome, enterprising and adaptable, and no strangers to the pioneer tradition. It is little wonder too that these same New Englanders responded to the

The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

Part One

invitation to come to Nova Scotia. There, generous holdings were available for the asking. There, in Nova Scotia, the bold, ambitious man could get land for himself and the independence that goes with being a landowner.

Because the southern coast of New Brunswick was easily reached from New England, all of the settlements formed by these people were on the Bay of Fundy or the rivers that flowed to it. Since transportation was by water alone, the new communities were all located within reach of sailing vessels. The most important of these settlements were established by associations made up of many families who banded together to move here. Gathering their stock, utensils and household effects they hired vessels and set out to fashion a new life in Nova Scotia. And so it was that Sackville, Maugerville and Portland (Saint John) came into being, along with other areas. The largest settlement was at Maugerville, Sunbury County, about 100 km (60 miles) up the St. John River from the Bay of Fundy.

The nucleus of the Maugerville settlement was made up of disbanded soldiers who had served in the Colonial army during the Seven Years' War. Many of them had served at Halifax, Louisbourg, or under General Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. An association was formed in Massachusetts, headed by Capt. Francis Peabody of Boxford. It submitted a petition to the government in Halifax asking for the grant of a township twelve miles square. A favourable response was received, with permission to survey a tract of that dimension "wherever it might be found fit for improvement." He then organized a group of men, headed by Israel Perley, to go to the St. John River and survey lands abandoned by the Acadians when they were driven off by British forces in 1755, and report back to the association on their desirability for settlement.

There is not complete agreement in history books on which year the party visited the River, or how it travelled. Peter Fisher¹ said that a vessel was provided, and the survey party embarked at Newburyport May 16th, 1762, arriving in three days at the mouth of the St. John River. The party comprised near twenty men, exclusive of two families who took passage in the same vessel, one of whom shipped the small frame for a dwelling, and boards to cover it, with a small stock of cattle; the frame and stock was landed the day of their arrival and on the third day the house was finished and occupied.

The exploring and survey party then proceeded to view the lands round the harbour and bay at the mouth of the

river in a whale boat they had brought with them, for they could not travel on the land on account of the multitude of fallen trees that had been torn up by the roots in a violent gale of wind nearly four years previous. The same gale extended as far up the river as the Oromocto river, about 100 km (60 miles). After making all the discoveries that could be made near the harbour, it was the unanimous opinion that all the lands near that part of the country were unfit for making any settlements at that time, and in about ten days from their first arrival they set out to view the country as far up the river as Saint Anns (now Fredericton), about 120 km (75 miles), where they expected to find an extensive body of clear land that had formerly been improved by the French inhabitants. On their arrival at Saint Anns they made a shelter for themselves and set out to survey a township from Saint Anns Point to terminate twelve miles south. But after surveying the course of the river for about four miles downward, a large company of Indians came down about nine miles from their Priest's residence, with his interpreter, dressed in their war habits. The Chiefs informed the surveyors that they were trespassing on their land, and that unless they retired immediately they would compel them to do so.

The reply made to the Chiefs was to the effect that the New Englanders had received authority to survey and settle any land they should choose at the river; that they had never been informed of the Indians claiming St. Anns, but as they declared the land there to be their property, thought it had been occupied by the French who were considered entitled to it until its capture by the English, they would retire further down the river.

The surveyors removed their camp to the east bank of the river about opposite the lower end of Oromocto Island, where they surveyed a tract twelve miles square. When they had finished they returned to the mouth of the river, from where they took a vessel directly to Halifax with an account of their discoveries, their surveys, and a plan of the Township they had laid out into lots. But they were so unfortunate as to arrive just at the time reports were received that France had sent out a fleet and a body of land forces that had just taken St. John's, Newfoundland, and were almost hourly expected to attack Halifax. Public offices were closed, and the survey party was obliged to return to Massachusetts without giving any account of their proceedings or obtaining any confirmation of their former order for surveying a township, or any instructions to govern their conduct in carrying out the

The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

Part One

intended settlement.

This disappointment, in the autumn of 1762, was followed by one still greater. Royal instructions were sent to Halifax informing the government there that this part of the country should be reserved for disbanded soldiers and sailors from Great Britain, and commissioners were sent to Fort Frederick at the mouth of the St. John River to inform the applicants for grants of land that the tracts they had surveyed would not be granted to them. On receiving this distressing information, the association sent a petition to the King in England, stating the expense they had incurred, in full confidence that all the promises and encouragement they had received from government would be confirmed. The petition was sent addressed to the then agent for the Province of Nova Scotia in London, Joshua Mauger, who took a lively interest in their cause, and in a short time obtained an order from the King to the Governor in Halifax to grant all shares in the tracts they had laid out. To demonstrate their gratitude for his assistance, the proprietors named their township Maugerville, after Joshua Mauger.

In a lecture delivered at St. John in 1840, Moses H. Perley, a descendant of Israel Perley the surveyor, gave a different version. He said that a survey party of about twelve men proceeded to Machias, Maine, by water and there, shouldering their knapsacks, steered a course through the woods and succeeded in reaching the headwaters of the Oromocto River, and by it descended to the St. John. After completing their survey, Mr. Perley said the party returned to Massachusetts where a favourable report was given.

James Hannay² said the survey party under Israel Perley arrived in 1761 from Massachusetts, and that on the 28th of August, 1762, Capt. Francis Peabody arrived in a small vessel from Newburyport, accompanied by his family and several other persons. They brought with them the frame and materials of a house, which was erected immediately and occupied the third day. It was built at Portland Point (Saint John) on the site of an old French fort. With Capt. Peabody was James Simonds, who founded the first business establishment in Saint John, and became wealthy.

Whether the survey party arrived in 1761 or 1762, and whether it came by vessel to Saint John and went up the river in a whale boat or by vessel to Machias and walked through the woods to the Oromocto is uncertain. It is certain that there appeared in the Boston Gazette and Newsletter of September 20th, 1762, an advertisement

calling upon all the signers under Capt. Peabody for a township at St. John's River in Nova Scotia to meet at the house of Daniel Ingalls, inn-holder in Andover, Mass., on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, at 10 o'clock a.m., in order to draw their lots, which had already been laid out, to choose an agent to go to Halifax on their behalf and to attend to any other matters that should be thought proper.

The first settlers arrived at Maugerville in 1763. They embarked at Newburyport, and brought with them tools, farming utensils, oxen, cattle and sheep, and household furnishings. George B. MacBeath³ said that while the settlers actually came here to live permanently, they were not at all sure they would be allowed to stay. The fact is that a group of military officers had applied earlier to the Privy Council for the same land. The Nova Scotia Council, however, supported the New Englanders and wrote the Province's chief spokesman in England, Joshua Mauger, asking him to lend assistance with the Privy Council. Theirs was the claim recognized, and in recognition of the assistance of Joshua Mauger, the New Englanders called their township "Maugerville." This differs a little from Peter Fisher's¹ account.

Maugerville, like so many pioneer communities of the day, was scattered along the bank of the river, with a road later running the length of the settlement. While it was a farming community, its economic life was affected by the settlement on Portland Point at the mouth of the river. Here at Portland Point was the trading post and the market for the furs and lumber and fish and farm produce to be bartered for the necessities of life. The two communities were so closely linked in the late 1700s that it is difficult to discuss one apart from the other.

JAMES SIMONDS AND ASSOCIATES

The settlement at the mouth of the St. John River appears to have been the conception of one man: James Simonds. The following biography of him is from the Dictionary of Canadian Biography⁴

James Simonds was born December 10th, 1735, in Haverhill, Mass., son of Nathan and Sarah (Hazen) Simonds. He was one of the many younger sons of Massachusetts freeholders who came of age in the mid-18th century just as the supply of arable land in the western part of the colony was becoming depleted. Divided among several heirs the Simonds patrimony in Massachusetts could provide an adequate living for none. Following service in the Seven Years' War, during

The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

Part One

which he participated in James Abercromby's assault on Fort Carillin (near Ticonderoga, N.Y.) in 1758, Simonds determined to move to Nova Scotia in response to Governor Charles Lawrence's invitation. After careful examination of potential areas of settlement, he chose land at the mouth of the Saint John River in an area soon to be known as Portland Point.

Promised by the government that a five-thousand acre grant would be forthcoming, Simonds, his brother Richard, and Capt. Francis Peabody moved to the new location in 1762. It is difficult to imagine an economically more advantageous grant in the colony. The estuary provided a sheltered deep-water harbour containing one of the finest salmon and alewife (a species of herring) fisheries on the Atlantic coast. The limestone outcrop at Portland offered the possibility of an extensive supply of lime. On the east side of the harbour was a two-thousand acre salt-marsh capable of providing an immense supply of hay. The Saint John Valley itself, embracing some 26,000 square miles, was home to the Malecite Indians, who maintained a modest trade in furs with European factors.

Simonds came to Portland Point with the intention of becoming a businessman rather than a farmer. He began by exploring the fishery and shipping the product to his cousin William Hazen, a small merchant of Newburyport, Mass. Recognizing the commercial possibilities of the Saint John area and needing capital to exploit them, Simonds and Hazen formed a partnership with a kinsman, Samuel Blodget, a substantial Boston merchant engaged in the West Indies trade. Ownership of the new firm was split four ways: Simonds, Hazen, and Blodget each received a quarter share; the remaining quarter was divided among Richard Simonds, James White (another of Hazen's cousins), and Robert Peaslie (Hazen's brother-in-law). The three junior partners joined Simonds on the Saint John while Hazen handled the distribution of goods in Massachusetts and Blodget remained the sedentary partner. In February 1764 Simonds received from the Nova Scotia government a licence to occupy the lands at Portland Point together with a licence to carry on fishing and to burn lime. On March 1st the new partnership came into effect. Subsequently the firm was to obtain large grants at the mouth of the river.

Simonds and White brought 30 men to Portland Point in 1764, including lime burners, fishermen, coopers, and other tradesmen needed for the prosecution of the several businesses in which they were soon involved. Simonds

was an aggressive entrepreneur: he created trading arrangements with his own employees, the garrison at nearby Fort Frederick, the Saint John Valley Indians, and the New England settlers at Maugerville, in addition to maintaining an extensive trade in fish, furs, lime, and lumber products with Massachusetts. Between 1764 and 1774 the firm employed 17 vessels in its service, and Simonds dispatched to his partners some £30,000 worth of furs and fish, 2,540 hogsheads of lime, 1,171 barrels of castor, and many thousands of clapboards and barrel staves. In 1764 the partners joined the Saint John River Society, also known as the Canada Company, which included such influential figures as Governor Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts and Colonel Frederick Haldimand, and through this means shared proprietorship of an additional 400,000 acres of land in the Saint John valley.

It was not easy to operate a trading post so far removed from the source of supply. In connection with the lime trade several coopers were sent from Newburyport by Hazen and Jarvis to make hogsheads needed for shipping, but the men were not always reliable. On one occasion Simonds wrote that "Old Abbot (the cooper) did not do one day's work for sixty days after his wife arrived; no dependence can be placed on him, and as Stevens goes a fishing in the spring on his own account we shall want another cooper and three labourers. It will make a material difference if these men are of a tractable disposition."

The non-arrival of provisions for the men and of hay for the oxen interfered greatly with the work of the first winter. Simonds intended to use his oxen to sled wood and limestone, as an easier way than carting in the summer. He wrote: "We have stone dug for 500 hogsheads of lime and near wood enough cut to burn it; this must now be left till carting and we must shift as well as we can to employ our men so as not to have them run us in debt; can think of nothing better than to make a resolute push up the river with the men, employ some of them at making lumber, others at clearing land and fitting it for grain in the spring."

In 1765 Richard Simonds was killed by Indians. Peaslie left the partnership, and Hazen associated Leonard Jarvis in his share of the company. The following year Hazen and Jarvis bought out Blodget for £2,215. The firm was then reorganized. Under a new arrangement in 1767 Hazen and Jarvis acquired a half interest in the firm. Simonds received a third, and James White was left with the remainder. In addition, all of the lands held

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The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

Part One

individually by the partners in Nova Scotia, with the exception of Simonds' grant at Maugerville, were made part of the firm. That same year Simonds married Capt. Francis Peabody's daughter Hannah and by this act further strengthened his connection to James White, who had married Hannah's sister. He had bought Peabody's house at Portland Point in 1766 and he was to live there until 1778.

As the oldest resident and principal landowner in the area Simonds came to play a significant civil role in the Saint John valley in the late 1700s. Most of the garrison was withdrawn from Fort Frederick in 1768 and Simonds was left in charge of the few remaining soldiers with responsibility for maintaining the peace. At different times he occupied the offices of magistrate, judge of probate, registrar of deeds, and deputy collector of customs for Sunbury County, which embraced most of the territory that later became New Brunswick. In 1773 he was elected to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly in the place of Israel Perley. He took his seat in October 1774 and continued to represent the county until 1782.

The firm's decline began with the onset of the American revolution. Hazen came to Portland in 1775 and, Leonard Jarvis having left the company, Samuel Jarvis was engaged to transact the Massachusetts side of the business. Jarvis soon had difficulty filling orders for the Saint John and the Portland partners began to trade directly with the West Indies. Fort Frederick was attacked and taken by the rebels that summer, and in September Simonds sailed to Windsor, N.S., seeking help from the government but to no avail. In May 1776 the Maugerville settlers issued a statement of support for the revolution, but when it was circulated in the Saint John valley, Simonds, Hazen and White refused to sign it. Some months later Jonathan Eddy came through Portland on his way to attack Fort Cumberland (near Sackville, N.B.), and in 1777 John Allan arrested Hazen and White during his unsuccessful expedition to the Saint John. By 1778 all trade was at a standstill. Simonds decided to abandon the business. He moved inland to his farm at Lower Maugerville (Sheffield) and took no further part in the firm. In 1780 he offered to sell to Hazen and White his interest in all of the lands at the river's mouth. Given the uncertainties of the time, the partners refused the offer.

Hazen and White proceeded to establish contacts with business and political interests in Halifax, Michael Francklin among them, and were soon involved in the masting trade. As the war drew to its end and the

transfer of loyal refugees and regiments to Nova Scotia appeared imminent, the two active partners turned their attention once again to Portland. James White displaced Simonds as deputy collector of customs, and Hazen became commissary to the garrison. The partners' lands at Portland comprised two large grants which they believed included all the land north of what became Union Street, Saint John, to the Kennebecasis River, east to the Great Marsh, and south to Red Head, as well as the Portland Point and Indiantown areas in the west. Prior to 1778 the partners had fulfilled the conditions of their grants by building roads, grist-mills and wharfs, and by attracting 30 families of settlers. When Hazen and White had the land surveyed in 1784 it was discovered that most of the Great Marsh lay outside the grants. Hazen and White then induced an old Seven Years' War officer, Lieutenant William Graves, to file on the marsh as part of his military service grant. Using their influence with Halifax officials, the two partners procured the grant for Graves, who in return for a small commission conveyed the land to them.

The loyalists' arrival in 1783 transformed what had been a wilderness settlement of 30 or 40 families and a small British garrison into a commercial hub around which the new colony of New Brunswick was structured. While perhaps 15,000 or 20,000 loyalists passed through Saint John in 1783-84, the resident population probably comprised about 5,000 people, mostly settled in the area that became the city of Saint John in 1785. The firm of Simonds, Hazen and White controlled the north shore of the inner harbour of Saint John, and the Portland Point buildings, mills, and wharfs became the most valuable assets in the colony. Since the company's lands restricted the main city to a 600-acre peninsula, the partners anticipated reaping a rich reward by setting up streets in neighbouring Portland and selling town lots to loyalists. Having acquired control of the Great Marsh, Hazen and White, in 1785, attempted to purchase all rights in the firm from Simonds for £3,000. He refused the offer and the following year asked for a settlement of the affairs of the company. There was no response from the other partners and Simonds wrote again outlining nine proposals for the division. Among other things he suggested that he receive one-third of the lands and rents belonging to the firm as well as all buildings which he had constructed. Negotiations broke down over Simonds' claim to share in the Great Marsh under the terms of the partnership agreement of 1767. Attempts by William Pagan and others to arbitrate this particular

The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

Part One

dispute broke down in 1791 and the case was argued in the Court of Chancery between 1808 and 1810, when Hazen and White were forced to pay Simonds £1,312. Apart from this issue the division of the firm's assets had been accomplished without difficulty. Each partner gained exclusive title to large grants of land. Simonds and Hazen were the major beneficiaries and after 1800 the two men lived on the rents received from their extensive urban and suburban holdings. Through no act of their own, Simonds and Hazen had been transformed from minor New England traders to wealthy landed gentry in a new British colony.

Simonds and his wife had 14 children between 1768 and 1792, a number of them born in Maugerville. The family's exile in the interior of the province for some years was an important element in determining its status and the role it came to play in a loyalist-dominated society. Hazen, operating among the leading loyalists of Saint John after 1783, shortly began the process of contracting advantageous alliances through the marriage of his young adult children with prominent loyalists. He became a member of the Council for New Brunswick and the Hazens rapidly moved to the heart of the loyalist functionary aristocracy. In the case of the Simonds family the process was delayed by a full generation. When the Simonds children married, early in the 19th century, they took young second-generation loyalists as their consorts.

Yet, this later social integration is deceiving. The loyalist arrival was, if anything, a more difficult transformation for Simonds than the revolution. He had lived in the isolation of Portland Point and Maugerville for more than 29 years and had few connections and no influence with the new social and political order that had its metropolitan focus in England rather than New England. Though he had repudiated the rebel cause, Simonds now found that he had much more in common with the "old inhabitants" than with the high-status victims of the war. Indicative of this community of feeling was his continued residence in Maugerville. In 1785, in the first elections for the New Brunswick House of Assembly, he ran in Sunbury County on behalf of the old inhabitants. He was defeated by the loyalist ticket. He moved to Saint John a few years later and in 1795 was elected to the assembly for Saint John County and City. There he supported the popular opposition to the Council, headed by James Glenie, and participated in the movement to secure the assembly's control of appropriations. The radicals were able to withhold the

vote of supply between 1795 and 1799. In the end, Lieutenant Governor Thomas Carleton and the Council agreed to demands that appropriation be contained in the supply bill and that the appropriation name the persons to perform the service and the remuneration allowed. James Simonds was a House of Commons man; though he never took a position as extreme as that of Glenie, he none the less remained in opposition throughout his career in the assembly. He retired from public life in 1802.

Simonds lived to age 95. He died February 20, 1831, in Saint John. There is little evidence of his involvement in business life in Saint John after 1810 — it seems that the family's affairs were handled by his son, Charles — but his interests continued to prosper and his property to appreciate with the growth of the city. Though it is difficult to evaluate suburban and commercial real estate which was never sold, it is very possible that the Haverhill pioneer's estate was worth \$1,000,000 at the time of his death.

The 14 children born to James and Hannah (Peabody) Simonds, the majority of them in Maugerville, were:

- i James, b. 8 Aug 1768, d. 20 Sep 1828.
- ii William, b. 28 Aug 1770, d. 20 Sep 1829
- iii Mary, b. 20 Jul 1772, d. 23 Mar 1816. m. Anthony Allaire.
- iv Henry, b. 14 Apr 1774, d. 29 Jan 1827
- v George, b. 6 May 1776, d. 29 Sep 1777
- vi Sarah, b. 2 Oct 1777, m. Thomas Millidge
- vii Hannah, b. 26 Jul 1779, m. Rev. John Millidge
- viii George, b. 20 Sep 1781, d. in Sep 1803
- ix Charles, b. 22 Aug 1783, d. 12 Apr 1859, m. Lucy Clopper
- x Ann, b. 30 Dec 1785, d. 8 Jun 1866
- xi Francis, b. 25 Aug 1787, d. about 1811
- xii Richard, b. 24 Apr 1789, d. 2 May 1836, m. Ann Charters
- xiii Edward, b. 24 Jan 1791, d. 17 Dec 1819
- xiv Eliza, b. 28 Aug 1792, d. 14 Aug 1854, m. Henry Gilbert

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To be continued

**SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH RESEARCH RESOURCES
IN
NEW BRUNSWICK**

by
Judi Berry Steeves

**MONCTON PUBLIC LIBRARY,
644 Main Street, Moncton.**

The Heritage Room is rich in the history of the local area. It houses the open-shelf non-circulating collection of South Eastern Branch. The Library's own non-circulating collection is catalogued on file cards. These two collections can prove a wealth of information for the genealogist.

The research Librarian can assist in the use of the catalogues available for ordering material from other institutions on inter-library loan. Thru this system, material may be brought in free of charge, from the provincial/national archives as well as other provincial libraries.

The micro-film room upstairs contains many rolls of film for public use.

NEWSPAPERS:

Chignecto Post	1870 - 1896
Financial Post	1968 - 1972
The Free Press (Moncton)	1970 - 1971
Moncton Transcript	1882 -
The Review (Richibucto)	1891 - 1911
The Spectator (Dorchester)	1897 - 1898
L'Evangeline	1887
Moniteur Acadien	1867 - 1926
Moncton Times	1877 -
Sackville Tribune	1902 - 1974
Weekly Transcript	1882 - 1888

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[F-76, 1867 - 1889].
Westmorland County, NB [F-517, 1835 - 1878] [F-518, 1878 - 1887] [F-6171, 1790 - 1835]
York County, NB [F-635, 1837 - 1866] [F-1284]

INDEX TO NEW BRUNSWICK LAND GRANTS
[F-6623 - 6637]

MONCTON MUSEUM, 20 Mountain Road.

DIRECTORIES:

Scattered issues for Moncton area, 1889 - 1946

MAP:

Watling's 1862 Map of Westmorland and Albert Counties [includes names of some residents]

ATLAS:

Roe Atlas of NB - 1878 [includes map of Moncton with names of residents]

CEMETERY RECORDS:

Transcription done in the 1920's of Free Meeting House cemetery is on file. The burials date from 1819 - 1960's.

THE LUTZ MOUNTAIN HERITAGE MUSEUM

3143 Mountain Road... Moncton
[Open summer during months or by appointment,
(506) 384-4967]

GENEALOGIES:

Lutes, Trites, Jones, Somers, Steeves, Ricker, Wortman, and other families dating from 1766.

ARTIFACTS:

Donated by local families.

REUNIONS:

Each year, Lutes, Trites and other family reunions are held.

CEMETERIES:

Maps and card files are available for the following:

Horsman	Five Points
Steeves/Lutz	Gladeside
Birch Hill	Wilson
Stilesville	Pine Hill
Steeves Mountain	Lutz Mountain
Old Boundry Creek	Berry's Mills
Upper Coverdale	The Gorge
Wheaton Settlement	Wesleyan Union

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH RESEARCH RESOURCES (continued)

CENTRE d'ETUDES ACADIENNES - UNIVERSITE DE MONCTON, Main entrance - Archibald Street.

The centre for Acadian Studies at the University of Moncton is a central depository and study centre for all matters regarding the Maritime Acadians in the reconstruction of their history, especially of the period of the dispersion and resettlement c.1750 - 1800. A full time genealogist on staff will consult with visitors with their genealogical research, as well as answer written queries.

The material at the Centre consists of primary and secondary manuscript and printed matter. The primary sources are parish registers containing Acadian birth, marriage and death information. As many New Brunswickers have relatives in Quebec, the Centre has acquired copies of the printed marriage records for 200 Quebec parishes. Copies of most of the pre and post-dispersion registers for the Acadian parishes are available. Census records from the earliest 1671 Acadian to the 1901 Canadian census are available. In addition there are many official Acadian lists to provide important information. There are numerous books, periodicals and newspaper clippings as well as manuscript materials by well known French authors.

The fullest advantage of the resources may be derived only by a personal visit. Researchers are encouraged to visit the centre Monday to Friday from 8:30 to 5 pm; Tuesday until 9 pm. The archives are located on the second floor of the Champlain Library building on the University of Moncton Campus. In the basement of this building is located a small Acadian museum that is well worth the visit.

MONCTON AREA

Going outside of Moncton there are many other sources. At the Albert County Museum, open during the summer months, there is a limited collection on that area. In Hillsborough, the William Henry House, open during the summer months, houses the archival records for the Steeves Family and many family artifacts.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY, Sackville, NB

Over the years, rare books, newspapers, genealogies and other records have been collected in the University archives. The Library hours September

to April are, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 9am-12; 1pm-4; Friday 9am - noon. May to August, mornings only by appointment [(506) 364-2563]. A 'borrowers card' is required to use any of the library facilities.

THE BELL COLLECTION, a non-circulating collection housed in the Rare Book Room on the main floor, is catalogued. It contains books, pamphlets, articles, general histories, manuscripts, local church and family histories dealing with the history of the Indians, Pre-Loyalists, Loyalists and Acadians in the Maritime provinces. Also there are a number of cemetery transcriptions for Baie Verte, Buctouche, Dorchester and many other places in South Eastern New Brunswick.

The Archives houses college records from it's founding in the 1840's. There are books to help researchers with their Yorkshire and Loyalist ancestry. Local histories are available for Botsford, Shediac Cape, Dorchester, Petitcodiac and Sackville. The WESTMORLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION contains many family histories as well as manuscripts of talks given to the society. The FORT BEAUSEJOUR COLLECTION covers Albert county, the Chignecto Peninsula, Dorchester, Moncton, Sackville and Shediac, with information on Acadians, New Englanders and Yorkshiresmen.

In the library itself, many old provincial newspapers can be read both in bound copies as well as on microfilm. These date back as early as the *Wesleyan* from Sackville in 1838 and the *Morning News* from Saint John in 1839. Early census and a limited number of micro filmed thesis on local families are in the library. Library hours September to April, weekdays, 8:20am to midnight. Summer hours vary.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, Fredericton

This library in downtown Fredericton, may also be of assistance to the family researcher. Although not a lending library, the public is welcome to use it's facilities during regular week-day office hours. A partial listing may be found in Hugh Taylor's book *A Checklist of Secondary Sources*.

N. B. PUBLIC ARCHIVES, Fredericton.

Located on the UNB campus, between the bookstore and the Engineering building. The current

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH RESEARCH RESOURCES (continued)

hours are Monday to Friday, 10am to 5pm; Saturday, 8:30am to 5pm. A knowledgeable and friendly staff is ready to assist the visitor with their problems. The county guides are valuable as to what can be found for each county of the province. At this time it might be wise to read Hugh Taylor's *New Brunswick History; A Check List of Secondary Sources*, as well as Eric Swanick's supplement to this book. These books list the title, the number of pages and the location of several thousand book, articles and pamphlets of interest to the researcher. Having exhausted the sources listed in the county guides, one might wish to consult Robert Fellows' book *Researching Your Ancestors in New Brunswick*, for additional sources listed under the section on Archives. Bob, as he is known to thousands of researchers, is an archivist on staff of PANB. The Archives hold records of every imaginable source, Family histories, Teacher's petitions, The County Reference Collection, with lists of immigrants and settlers, scrapbooks of family and local histories. The list goes on almost endlessly . . . one could spend days here scratching only the surface of the information available.

HARRIET IRVING LIBRARY, UNB Campus, Fredericton

The Archives and Special Collections division of the Harriet Irving Library is across the street from the archives. Located on the top floor of the Library, they are open Monday to Friday from 8:30 to 5 pm. The archives have copies of history thesis of interest to the genealogist as they frequently contain biographical information such as Ward Chipman: United Empire Loyalist. Card indexes in the archives/special collections section of the library give further clues of what is located there. The library has copies of ancient New Brunswick newspapers both in the original form and on micro film. These are available on Inter-library loan along with the reels of the 'Programme for Loyalist Studies and Publications', one of the most extensive Loyalist collections, containing records from the period 1784 to 1830.

NEW BRUNSWICK LIBRARY SYSTEM

This provincial system contains many wonderful sources in local areas. The SAINT JOHN LIBRARY located in Market Square, is one of the oldest libraries within the province. It has acquired

family and local histories; an exceptionally fine collection of old newspaper and other material; scrapbooks such as the David Russel Jack Scrapbooks dealing with pre-Loyalists and Loyalists as well as the W.O. Raymond series of scrapbooks. For those of us with American ancestry books are available describing the collections of Maine, Massachusetts and New York historical Societies.

At the ST. CROIX LIBRARY IN ST. STEPHEN, the Percy Rigby Collection and the James Vroom Papers, scrapbooks filled with local clippings, all contain excellent historical and genealogical data. Also found here is information on the nearby area of Calais, Maine as this area of the province was home to many of the early Loyalist settlers.

The WOODSTOCK L.P. FISHER LIBRARY is another rich source of material. There are over 300 publications and manuscripts in the W.O. Raymond Room. For those with pre-Loyalist backgrounds, it is interesting to note that a number of the descendants of the Sunbury county inhabitants moved to central and upper Carleton county about 1800. In the Raymond collection are assessment lists for as early as 1842; a copy of the 1820 census for Madawaska Settlement as well as copies of Carleton Sentinel and the Woodstock Dispatch with published vital statistics. I believe the Carleton Branch of NBGS has added to the holdings of this library over the past few years.

Outside the provincial library system is the OLD MANSE LIBRARY at Newcastle which houses information of the Miramichi area. As well as local histories, books etc., there is material dealing with local families as the Miramichi Historical Society collection is housed there.

In general, all community libraries are excellent places to search for information on your ancestors. The many small museums throughout the province also bear time spent searching thru their records and talking to their staff.

Researching outside the province is similar to New Brunswick. Community libraries and museums are rich sources of material.

SOUTH -EASTERN BRANCH RESEARCH RESOURCES (continued)

FAMILY HISTORY CENTRES OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

The Centre in Saint John has very limited research hours - Thursday / Friday 10am.-2pm.; Thursday night 7 - 9 pm & also on Saturday. Researchers are encouraged to make use of the genealogical records & resources found on the centre or available thru their loan system. The facility, open to everyone, only charges for photocopies or postage on interlibrary loans.

The Family History Library has records kept by Governments, churches, organizations & individuals including church registers, census, passenger lists, military records, land & probate records. Most of these records date from 1550 to c. 1910. These records include North America, Britain, Europe, Scandinavia, Latin America, Philippines, Australia, China, Japan, India, Korea, New Zealand, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe. All of these microfilms are described in the Family History Library Catalog available at the Centre.

At the Saint John Centre the following is available:

- Research aids...guides to the resources in FHC; how to research using their system, etc.
- Microfiche Reference Collection
- Family History Library Catalog
- International Genealogical Index [IGI File] contains over 120 million names of deceased persons arranged by locality then alphabetically; by name.
- Microfilm Collection: may be borrowed for the cost of the postage. There are over 1,000,000 rolls of film of vital records
- Accelerated Indexing Systems Data Base [AIS]: Index of American census returns 1790-1850
- Family Registry: contains names and addresses of those researching various families world wide.
- Ancestry's Red Book - American State, County and Town Sources edited by Alice Eichholz

Reaching beyond our Maritime borders, the sources are as numerous as the ones I have mentioned. I would recommend reading *Researching Your Ancestors in New Brunswick Canada* by Robert Fellows as well as *Ancestry's Red Book* by Alice Eichholz for American sources.

The Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia are found on Coburg Street in Halifax. A quick phone call will confirm the current hours of operation.. Their holdings are similar to those found in the New Brunswick provincial archives, but they also include the earliest of records for New Brunswick, as we were once part of Nova Scotia. The archives publishes a pamphlet entitled *Tracing Your Ancestors In Nova Scotia*, and a 700 page *Inventory on Manuscripts*. A valuable book to consult at this time would be *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia* by Terrance Punch. The above mentioned books are available for consultation at the New Brunswick archives.

There are two major research places on Prince Edward Island - the Public Archives and the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, both located in Charlottetown. One should also look at The Land Registry Office as well as the Vital Statistics Branch of the Dept. of Health in Charlottetown, as some of their records date back to the late 1700's.

This article was prepared for the Beginner's Workshop, conducted by South Eastern Branch NBGS for the Moncton City Library during January 1992. A copy was provided to *Generations* by the writer, and was retyped by Carman Williston to provide a better copy for our newsletter.

A similarly formatted document, outlining the sources, etc, for other Branches would be informative to members and other researchers who do not reside in that geographical area. If one exists for your area, please consider sharing it with others, and send a copy to the editor. A good typed copy that can be scanned and OCR'd would be excellent and much appreciated.

ED.

The Thirty-Year-Old Letter

by Alden G. Finley

Once every so often circumstances present themselves in such a way that you are almost forced to pursue a project even though it appears fruitless to even attempt it. Thus was the case of the Thirty-Year-Old Letter.

I believe that the best way to tell this true story of genealogical research, is to present most of the elements in chronological order. Yet in reality, I did not enter the scene and become aware of the course of events, until thirty years after the action started.

On December the sixteenth, 1963, Doctor David W. Hurst, practicing surgery in Leamington, Ontario, wrote a note on a winter-scene UNICEF card and mailed it to my father in Kittery Point, Maine. (As we proceed with the story, I shall point up at every opportunity, those little errors, or acts that could have altered the entire story. I shall do this to emphasize the great improbability of the final out-come.) The first such error was that Dr. Hurst actually addressed the envelope to Kittery, Maine — a nearby town, but incorrect, nonetheless. The card could have been returned, or even sent to the dead letter office. But, it was properly forwarded and received by my father or mother.

The double-fold, winter-scene card contained a brief, handwritten introduction by the doctor, and explained how he had acquired my father's name and address. He wrote that he believed that he was related to my father by way of my father's mother, Sarah Hurst. The next paragraphs contained a few, very brief remarks concerning the Hurst ancestry and the doctor's present family. The message concluded with a brief holiday wish and a guarded request that my father respond with more ancestral information.

My father died in 1968 of a brain tumor. His death was preceded by a long period of poor health. I do not know whether he could have composed an answer in 1963, or not. But I do know that he was prone to lay aside all attempts to rekindle old friendships. My mother

responded to many letters that he received from chums of past years because she thought it ought to be done, and knew he would never do it. When I later fell heir to the card from Dr. Hurst, I just plain *knew* that no reply had been written. But, I am getting ahead of the story.

Soon after my father's death, my mother moved to New London, Conn. to live with her sister, Natalie. Before she left and put the old homestead up for sale, she packed all of the memorabilia, and personal items that she could not take with her, into cartons and bundles. These packages were put in storage in the attic of the home of my sister, Betty who lived nearby in Portsmouth, N. H. Let us ponder, once again, how it was that an obscure Christmas card from a unknown, unproven relative was considered worthy enough for long term storage.

Over the years that the card remained in my sister's attic, she had made several attempts to sort out the myriad pieces stored there. What was of value? What was junk? What could be sold and what should be burned?

At one time Betty invited a charitable organization to enter the attic and remove *anything of value*. Somehow, the card, in its original envelope, remained put.

In 1992, my sister died. Her husband, Joseph, took her death very hard. Their married life had more than its share of sadness. In 1972 their only son, Taylor, had died of cancer at the age of twenty-seven; leaving his widow, Joan, to care for their two young boys by herself.

Scarcely a year after Betty's death, Joe also passed away. Among the many tasks that fell upon their daughter-in-law, Joan, was the disposition of the remaining items in Joe and Betty's house.

In one of my conversations with Joan regarding the preceding events, we discussed what, if anything, was there in the attic that she thought that I would like to have sent to me. She

explained about the above mentioned donations and some damage that had occurred due to a leak in the attic roof. In spite of her many other tasks and duties, she nonetheless, kindly sent me two medium sized cartons of old photographs, letters, diaries, and similar materials. Here was yet another opportunity for the Hurst card to disappear.

Who would have thought by this time, that from a full family attic of untold quantities of old materials of very questionable value; having been packed and moved, and shifted, and picked over, that a small, obscure envelope would have remained. Further, what prompted Joan to select that item to send to me from all of the remaining articles she must have handled, one by one?

When the packages arrived at our house near Orlando, Florida, my wife, Virginia, and I looked through the musty and faded photographs and relived, in a very sad way, the many events that each reminder of days gone by, brought to mind. Then, there was the old envelope addressed to my father.

I noted the Canadian stamp, right away. Then the cancellation stamp with the 1963 date made me even more curious. I opened the card and read it to Ginny. As I read, I assumed that the author was near my father's age and realized that he might well be dead himself.

For many years I have been collecting genealogical data concerning both my wife's family and mine. In 1985 and 1986 I assembled and published two editions, exceeding 200 pages each, of *The Combined Volumes of Finley - Taylor and Rand - Call Ancestors and Relations — A Genealogical Reference*. I had always had a goodly amount of information regarding the ancestors of three of my four grandparents. But, unfortunately, there never was any information about my paternal grandmother, Sarah Matilda Naraway Hurst Finley Betts and her family. (I always loved to call her by that long and contrived name because she would laugh and chide me. Her maiden name was actually composed of the first four names; but I added the next two. The fourth was from her marriage to my

grandfather; and the last was from her second marriage.) Whenever we went to St. John, New Brunswick, to visit my grandmother and her second husband, we never saw any of her family — if there ever were any in St. John. Further, all of our cousins and other data providers never seemed to have any information concerning the Hurst family, either.

So it was of great interest that here was a letter from a Hurst that was related to my grandmother. I asked Ginny if she thought that the doctor would still be alive and if I should respond for my father after all of the intervening years. Ginny is my right hand; and is a lot more practical than I am. She felt that it probably wouldn't be worth the effort. I laid the envelope back down on the stack of partially sorted items and went into the house for supper.

The card and its contents gnawed at me. Could I actually find this Canadian doctor? Was he still alive? Had he moved? Would he really prove to be a relation of mine? How would I address such a letter?

As I pondered each of these questions, I formulated an initial idea of how each could be answered. It must have been a week or more before I made up my mind that I would give it a try. In keeping with the prophetic tone of the first paragraph of this article, I was soon at my keyboard, typing away.

My letter to Dr. Hurst was fairly perfunctory. Actually, the letter wasn't written with the exclusive intent of Dr. Hurst receiving it. I wanted anyone who read it to feel that it was meant for any reader. Consequently, the salutation for my letter was not Dear Doctor Hurst, but simply, *Dear Reader*. I enclosed a xerographic copy of the original card and a typed transcription of same. I explained how I had come by the card and that I would like a reply even if Dr. Hurst never sees it. I also enclosed an international postage coupon.

The address I used on the face of my envelope was much more dramatic. It consisted of seven lines:

To: Dr. David W. Hurst, M. D.

OR - His Relative
OR - The Canadian Medical Assoc.
OR - Postmaster
Please forward as needed
106 Talbot Street, W.
Leamington, Ontario, Canada

Next came the waiting. I didn't think that there would be an overnight reply, but as the weeks went by my anticipation of success started to wane. Then, almost one month to the day, just before supper on March 24, 1994, I received a telephone call from a man who identified himself as Richard Hurst, the brother of the doctor. He said he was calling from — not Canada as I would have expected but — Largo, Florida, about 100 miles west of our home!

Richard explained that my letter had been sent to the street address on the envelope, which was the address of the doctor's previous clinic that was still in operation. They forwarded the letter to Dr. Hurst at his new address, some 200 hundred miles to the east. He, subsequently phoned his brother, Richard, who was wintering in Florida; and Richard phoned me — thus the impossible became possible.

I must point out here another faux pax. In the dubious belief that no one would phone me as an alternative to writing a reply to my letter, I had not included our telephone number! That's not all. Our phone number is unlisted! Just the

same, Richard was able to obtain the number and call us.

The next day I wrote a letter to Richard and included a map of the way to our house. We invited him and his wife and her sister to visit us while they were in Florida. They arrived a few days later, a little after noon, and we hit it off right away. You would have thought that we had known each other all of our lives. It turns out that both Richard and David, my second cousins, are almost my age and not that of my father as I had originally thought. I showed our visitors several photographs of my other relatives and some of my grandmother's personal items. Richard helped me set up a progeny chart of the Hursts. Later we all went out to dinner and had a jolly good time.

We will maintain contact throughout the summer improving our data bases and exchanging messages. Next winter when Richard returns to Florida, we will get together again. It certainly seems that not only have we found some new relations, but some wonderful new friends.

There is a moral in this true story. Don't abandon an idea because it seems improbable. Sometimes things are predestined. In the quest for more genealogical information it pays to persevere — the results may often exceed your expectations.



THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

by
Eldon Hay
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Situated on the Jolicure Road, 1.7 kilometres directly south from the corner of Luciphy and Jolicure roads, this small cemetery has a very rich history. A good deal of it is related to a church, a Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter church, built about 1833, largely under the influence of the Rev. Alexander Clarke. His is the biggest name in this story. But the history commences before Clarke. On the one hand, the cemetery was in use before the church was built; there were Presbyterians in the area before Clarke came, Presbyterians who worshipped with the Baptists in their church. On the other hand, the cemetery has been used since the dismantling of the church, about 1933.

A. Jolicure Cemetery and Jolicure Presbyterians: B.C. (Before Clarke)

The Covenanter church was built on the cemetery site about 1833. But the first burial was made there in February 1817 (Esther Hewson), so it had already been used as a cemetery for over 15 years by the time the church was erected in 1833. What are we to make of that? There is no deed for the property, no record of any transaction taking place; though it is said, quite authoritatively, that Thomas Copp gave the land on which the church was built. What follows is an educated guess as to what happened.

The cemetery started out, as many did in this part of the Maritimes, in what we might call a 'private' way. That is, the corner of a field belonging to someone was used as a burying ground, for family members and for neighbours. That's how, I assume, the Jolicure cemetery began. There's a few headstones there that refer to times before 1833. One of them reads:

In Memory
of Eliphet Read
who Departed this
Life June 26, 1819
aged 60 years

One of the most interesting gravestones reads:

Charles and Abigail Oulton who departed
this life, her on the 8th of September 1826
in the evening and him on the 9th in the

morning. The difference between their
deaths was five hours. Him in the 82nd year
of his age, her in the 77th.

The cemetery therefore is the burial site of the original Oultons of the Chignecto area. Another of the stones, directly related to the later story, is a memorial of Anna Copp Brownell, which reads like this:

Erected
by
JEREMIAH BROWNELL
in Memory
of his affectionate
Dear Wife
ANNA

who departed this life Nov
the 17th 1829, aged 80 years

Go home dear friends & shed no tears
I must lie here till Christ appears
And at his coming hope to have
A joyful rising from the Grave

So, this 'private' or 'family' graveyard was already in existence before Clarke came. Then, later, when Clarke and some of the Covenanters of Jolicure were looking for a place for the church, it was decided to build the church among the few stones in the graveyard.

It is clear that there were Presbyterians in the area before Alexander Clarke came to Chignecto. In 1825, the Baptists built a church on the site of the present (1994) Baptists church in Pointe de Bute. There were a number of conditions attached to the building of the church.

1st --It shall be called a Baptist Meeting House.

2nd --As the Presbyterians have no meeting house in the place if they assist in building said house they shall have a share in it and a right to occupy it a part of the time in due proportion of the amount of their subscription which shall be regulated by the Trustees and may have it at any time when not occupied by a Baptist minister.

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

The Baptist may also use it constantly when there is no Presbyterian minister to occupy it their part of the time.

3rd --When not occupied by either of the Denominations above mentioned if wanted occasionally by a regular minister of any other Denomination of Christians it shall be open and free for his services.

The name Copp does not appear on the list of subscribers. But the names of William Ogden, John and Thomas Brownell do. And the Covenanter church built a few years later at Jolicure was "erected principally by the Brownell and Coppe families," according to Rev. Alexander Clarke.

A few words about the Copps and Brownells. These families differed from many in the region in that they were not from Yorkshire, they were from New England. Nor were they United Empire Loyalists: we'd have to categorize them as New England planters. The Brownells were not United Empire Loyalists; in fact older brothers of the Jeremiah Brownell (who married Anna Copp) had fought in the Revolutionary War in the U.S.A. And the Copps were not Loyalists; some of them fought in Eddy's Rebellion against British forces. In all probability the Copps and Brownells were of New England Presbyterian background; either they were themselves Presbyterians or they had been influenced by New England Presbyterianism. In any case, it is unlikely that their Presbyterianism was narrow or dogmatic; of such New Englanders it was stated that they "refused to know any distinction among Presbyterians ... [they] conducted their affairs more upon Congregational than Presbyterian principles." It was folk like the Brownells and Copps--possibly Presbyterians, though certainly not Reformed Presbyterians-- who helped in the building of the Baptist church, and who likely worshipped there from time to time.

That's the situation in Jolicure. An already existing cemetery, and a small group of Presbyterians, contributing for the use of a Baptist church. Then along came Alexander Clarke.

B. The Coming of Alexander Clarke

Alexander Clarke had been born in Ireland in 1794, of earnest Covenanter parents. Early he showed religious tendencies, and he was chosen and

sent as a missionary to the British Colonies, by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians of Ireland.

Who are the Covenanters, the Reformed Presbyterians? Reformed Presbyterians emerge at the same time as the Church of Scotland; but Reformed Presbyterians see themselves as the only genuinely pure strain of Presbyterians. They agree with the Church of Scotland and all other Presbyterians that Presbyterianism in the correct form of church government--elders in the local congregation, elected by the local congregation, and these ruling elders and ministers collectively ruling the congregations in a body called a Presbytery. They agree with the Church of Scotland and all other Presbyterians in seeing Christ as head of the Church. But they disagree with the Church of Scotland and with most other Presbyterians in seeing Christ as the head of the state as well: not Charles Stuart nor Queen Victoria nor Queen Elizabeth. They also differ from the Church of Scotland and most Presbyterians, though not all, in church worship. Reformed Presbyterians will not use anything in worship that is not expressly conjoined in Scripture. So that's why these folk did not use organs, and sang only psalms. Because, according to their understanding, that's what scripture permits and approves. They have also been called Covenanters--because they believe that public covenanting or testifying to their beliefs is also enjoined in Scripture. Not surprisingly, the Reformed Presbyterians have always been a small minority group--in Scotland, in Northern Ireland, and on this continent. Historically, in Scotland and in Ireland, the foreparents of the Covenanters prayed and worshipped and fought and died for their principles. Sometimes they've been looked down upon by their other Presbyterian brothers and sisters. In this Chignecto area, their distinctiveness was evident in two ways. In public, they did not hold public elective office, serve on juries, and they did not vote. In worship, they did not use organs, and they sang only psalms.

Clarke, I say, was a Reformed Presbyterian, a Covenanter. So although there were Presbyterians in this region before he came, there were very few Reformed Presbyterians--Presbyterians who held fast to all the principles Clarke deemed as vital. Clarke came originally to Saint John, N.B., in 1827, after a long and stormy crossing, with his wife Catherine McMillan Clarke and two daughters, one of whom had been born during the crossing.

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

In 1828, the Clarkes moved to the Chignecto region, and in 1835 to a house in East Amherst (on the Sunrise Trail near Tyndal Road) which still stands. Clarke's lifetime work was in what we'd now call the Chignecto area. Clarke himself described it as

the Isthmus of Cumberland, the neck of land which unites New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and separates the Bay of Fundy from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is comprised in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and is about sixty or seventy miles in length, and the same in breadth.

And what was the conditions, religiously speaking, when Clarke came? Well, in his own words,

when first visited ... in 1828, there was not a single family in connexion with the Reformed Presbyterian church. Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, masked Romanists, and a sprinkling of Universalists were found, with a large number who made no pretensions to any religious creed. There were few, if any, Presbyterians, and certainly no organization. Under these circumstances the Banner of the Covenant was unfurled, and the system of gospel truth embraced by the Reformed Presbyterian Church proclaimed.

Clarke set to work. There were plenty of discouragements. But Clarke himself was not easily dissuaded. He wrote, "I did not despair of being somewhat successful. I believed I had a good cause and a glorious Master, and that he had not brought me so far without having some work for me to do." There followed, in Clarke's own words,

years [of] incessant and indescribably severe labour, in the face of much opposition from without and not a little trouble from within, under manifold privations, a terribly severe climate, and numerous circumstantial inconveniences.

Further, in the words of a historian,

In 1835 he [Clarke] bought a lot of wilderness land, to be paid for by instalments, which by patient industry he

converted into a productive farm and comfortable home, and on which he resided to the time of his death. His first barn was made by selecting four trees as near in the form of a square as could be found at a convenient distance from the house. They were sawed off several feet from the ground, roofed over and boarded in. This served until he could build a proper barn. ... To study and keep up preaching in all [his] stations was more than enough for any one man. But he was ably assisted and strengthened in his work by a few godly women in the different congregations, among whom may be mentioned: ... Mrs. Brownell of Jolicure.

The first church that Clarke built was in Shemogue [now Murray Corner], in 1830, and the first communion service was held there, in July of 1931. The second church was the one at Jolicure. We know nothing of the steps leading up to its building. Did Clarke ever preach in that 1825-built Baptist church? We don't know. I suspect he first of all used a home--perhaps the home of Mrs. Margaret Brownell, and the church building came a bit later. In Clarke's own words,

About three years after [the building of the church at Chemogue in 1830], another was commenced in Jolicure, in New Brunswick. The two churches [at Chemogue and Jolicure] are of the same style and size, 40 by 30. The Jolicure house was also builded by the people of the locality,--chiefly by two families, the Brownell and Coppe families.

C. Church and Congregational Life in Jolicure

But what did the church at Jolicure look like? Lorraine ("Lorrie") Bell has drawn a likeness of the church. That likeness is made possible not only by Lorrie's excellent artistry. She had lived by the church site, and had worked on a Local Initiative Project during the cemetery restoration of 1975/76. And we had drawn together descriptions of the church from a number of sources; for the church was not taken down until the mid-1930s, and some people "played church" in it as youngsters--people like Arthur Oulton and Lena Jones and Muriel Dobson. Helen Beale didn't play in the church as a child, but she recalled the ruined building had Gothic

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

windows. Inside, apparently, it was very simple, all one room. The pews were made of wide, hand-hewn boards. there were doors on the pews. The walls were probably plastered. At the front of the church--that is, opposite the door, there was a small pulpit, some three or four steps above the floor. Of course, there was certainly no organ. Nor does there seem to have been any inscriptions on the walls nor pulpit. At the present time, we do have one artifact from the church--[part of] the offering box: with its long handle, it could reach in over those pew-doors.

Clarke then went on to build churches in other communities--Amherst and Goose River [later Linden, N.S.], and he preached in many other places. All this alone. It is true that in 1831, a colleague from Ireland, the Rev. William Sommerville, came out to the British colonies; he married a woman from Goose River; but Sommerville, after a short stay in this area went on to minister in the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia. In 1832, Clarke and Sommerville, with two ruling elders, William Peacock of Shemogue and Robert Cook of Amherst, formed "The Reformed Presbytery of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." The presbytery had its first meeting in Point de Bute, N.B., on April 25, 1832. That presbytery was a source of some support for both Clarke and Sommerville for some years; since both Clarke and Sommerville were in 'missionary' situations, trying to establish Covenanter congregations here and there, in their respective regions.

The missionary nature of the work meant that Clarke did not get to Jolicure very frequently--and that was the situation in many Covenanter communities. Quite often, a minister was able to come to a community but once a month. But a local society--without benefit of clergy--could and did meet more regularly, probably every Sabbath. At some of their earliest Presbytery meetings, the new N.B. and N.S. Presbytery, drew up guidelines for such meetings of Covenanter folk, at times when clergy were not available. So it is highly likely that such meetings took place in the Jolicure church, and/or at homes in Jolicure. At the second meeting of the N.B. and N.S. Presbytery, held in Shemogue on the 2nd of July, 1832, attended by Clarke, Sommerville, clergy, and Robert Cook of Amherst, and William Anderson, Shemogue, ruling elders, thirteen guidelines were drawn up. The guidelines open with the preamble: "The following rules for the Regulation of meetings for prayer and Christian conference open to the

public were approved and directed to be used." And there were to be two more guidelines passed at the next meeting of the presbytery, at Amherst, in September. Clarke and Sommerville were there, and the ruling elders were John Cadman of Shemogue and John Cooper of Amherst/Goose River. The guidelines were in all probability tried and tested in the Covenanter church at Jolicure. Perhaps, in the winter, society meetings were held in homes.

D. Clarke removes from "Old Lights" and joins "New Lights"

In the mid-1840s, the ministry of Clarke seems to have undergone some kind of crisis. He became estranged from, or was estranged by, both his colleague Sommerville in the Annapolis Valley, and the parent Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Ireland. Apparently, Clarke may have been disappointed that his many pleas for help from Ireland had gone largely unheeded. Even more, Clarke seems to have had the growing feeling that the strict rules about non-participation in public life were not appropriate for the situation in Canada. Whatever the reason, in October of 1847, Clarke's name was stricken from the roll of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland. Yet in February of 1848, Clarke was received into a Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States ("New Lights"). In the United States, in 1833, the Reformed Presbyterian church had split: one part (Old Light) remained basically conservative and retained its stance; i.e., no voting, no jury duty, no taking of oaths. The other part ("New Lights") espoused a more liberal stand--it did permit voting, jury duty, and oath taking. It was to this more liberal group of Reformed Presbyterians that Clarke joined. In 1848, "Mr. Clarke and all the congregations he represented, desiring to enjoy the full privileges of citizenship ... became identified with that branch of the Reformed Presbyterian Church whose members [were] free to exercise the elective franchise." So although the forms of worship remained the same--no organs, no hymns, only psalms--one part of Covenanter distinctiveness--its relationship to civil life--was altered. Now, like most other Presbyterians, these Reformed Presbyterians in this area voted, did jury duty, ran for public office. The other "Old Light" Reformed Presbyterians in the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia and in the Saint John River Valley in N.B. remained Old Light, they remained in connection with the Irish Synod. (Until 1879, when they joined the American "Old Light" Synod.)

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

When Clarke and his congregations joined the American "New Lights," he drew up a statement which showed the situation in 1848.

1. Amherst. ...
2. Nappan. ...
3. Goose River. ...
4. Chimoguee, pronounced Shim-o-gee. ...
5. Sackville, and 6. Jolicure.--The former of these places is ten, and the latter, twelve miles from Amherst, and they are seven miles distant from each other. They are old and wealthy settlements. We have a church built in the latter, and in the former use a public hall. There are a few members, but no session. Preaching is maintained, in the one place in the forenoon, and in the other place in the afternoon of the same day.
7. River Hebert. ...

With all these stations there are connected other preaching places, where the ordinances are dispensed occasionally. Hitherto they have all been self-sustaining missions, having been kept up without cost to any society as such. Under Divine blessing the work has been done by individual exertion.

Three years later, in 1851, Clarke gave another report to the American synod. This supplementary report made clear that the main congregations were at Shemogue and Goose River, Amherst a bit behind, and all the rest quite small. Clarke himself wrote:

Occasional visits are made to other remote places in the provinces. Sackville and Jolicure, in New Brunswick, are regularly visited about once every four weeks. ... They are seven miles apart. ... Sackville and Jolicure are always visited on the same sabbath day. The severity of this labour must be at once apparent, even under the mildest climate. Yet, this labour has to be met if the thermometer should indicate 30 degrees below zero. The six places of regular visitation do not average above 10 communicants each.

Again, in 1852, the statistics of the Reformed Presbyterian church were published. This shows both

Sackville and Jolicure as preaching stations of Amherst. The statistical table indicates that in Jolicure, there were some 50 children in the "Sabbath School and Bible Class"; that the "attendance on Public Worship" was 100; that there was a "frame church, 40 x 30," which contained "sittings for 200." Several things are of note here. First, Jolicure had a very small number of communicant members, though a somewhat larger congregation. This was to be true throughout its life as a Covenanter congregation. Secondly, there was not normally a regular session; individual session members might indeed be appointed, but a session as such did not have the life and vitality of the sessions at Shemogue or Goose River. Thirdly, it was seen as a preaching station of Amherst, and is bracketed with Sackville in terms of visitation by a minister. This combining of Jolicure with Sackville continued throughout Clark's lifetime, and beyond.

When Clarke and his congregations joined the "New Light" Covenanters, some "New Light" missionaries and ministers came from the United States to assist Clarke in the vast area to which he ministered. The first was Rev. Henry Gordon, a young missionary who came in July of 1848. He wrote some very interesting accounts of his stay in the region. One such account is entitled "A Sabbath Day." It reads as follows:

Mr. Editor:--It may be interesting to your readers to know how the Sabbath is spent by missionaries in this part of the globe. I shall proceed to give some idea on the subject. Sabbath, 14th of January [1849], was the usual day for preaching in Sackville. To meet this arrangement, I left Amherst, a small village situated a few miles from the Bay of Fundy, and proceeded to Sackville, a distance of ten miles. The roads in general to the above place were very good, except where the snow had drifted; which, in some places, was four or five feet deep. The house we occupy in Sackville is a temperance hall, which, to all appearance, would hold at least three hundred people. At 11 o'clock, the hour for commencement, the house seemed thronged, and throughout the whole services, the people manifested the most marked attention. Some of them had come a distance of fourteen miles. In this station there are only two families in connexion with

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

us, who are very exemplary for piety, and both evince, by their conduct, that they have not been bearers of the gospel in vain. There are also many others who are very favourable, though not actual members.

On the afternoon of the same day, I went to Jollicure, across a vast, dreary marsh, a distance of eight miles, encountering rude Boreas, with heavy sleet showers. At half-past three o'clock, I commenced public worship,--the attendance as large as could be expected, considering the state of the weather. In this settlement, though there is a neat house erected, there are not many members. But there are those in it who rejoice to hear the glad tidings of great joy; there are many whose desire is to go up to the sanctuary on the Lord's day, and bow before him there.

After divine service, I left again for Amherst, along a bleak, dreary road, passing across the Bay of Fundy, a distance of eleven miles, to the place where I intended stopping. I had not been long on my journey, till dark clouds thickened over my head, evidently betokening a storm. On an average, the ground was covered with snow two feet in depth, and this being quite soft, from the rain, it was more disagreeable. Not being very well acquainted with the road, I lost my way, and got into a snow-drift. I managed to extricate myself, however, and proceeded the rest of the way with great difficulty, the hail beating in my face, and not a star to guide me. I reached home about ten o'clock at night.

Thus ended my Sabbath day's journey, after preaching twice and travelling nineteen miles.

Gordon remained little over a year, leaving in the autumn of 1849; although many in the region wanted him to stay, for "calls for Rev. Henry Gordon from the congregations of Goose River, N.S., signed by fifty-one males, and from Chimoguee [Shemogue], N.B., and signed by one hundred and three persons, of both sexes," were duly forwarded to Presbytery. It was to no avail. Gordon returned to the United States.

Following Gordon, licentiates Andrew Gailey and William S. Darragh came to the region. Gailey

was called to Shemogue and Darragh to Goose River; both were ordained and formally installed in these congregations. It is not unlikely that both of them, and Gailey, in particular, may have visited Jollicure on the odd occasion, but we have no record. Gailey demitted his congregation at Shemogue, and went back to the U.S.A. in 1853. Darragh served in Goose River for a decade, then he left the Covenanters and joined the Canadian Presbyterian Church. Early in 1854, an unnamed missionary--there can be doubt that it was Rev. Clarke himself--visited Jollicure, among other places.

I have just returned from Bay Verte. Saturday, left for Sackville; the cold almost visible. Lectured in the [temperance] Hall on the forenoon of Sabbath. Hall quite full. Attention remarkably good, and a door of utterance was granted. On the afternoon was at Jolicuer. Monday, lectured at the Bay. Went on ...

Later in 1854, the Rev. John Alford was a missionary in the area for a few months, it's quite possible he held services at Jollicure, though there is no record of it. Although he was for a very short time in the area, he must have made quite an impact, for all the later lists included his name. In 1855, a licentiate, Alexander Robinson came to Shemogue, was ordained and accepted a call to that congregation in 1856. [It was also about this time that the present Baptist church at Upper Point de Bute was erected.] It was Robinson who presided at the opening of the new Covenanter church in Port Elgin in 1857. (It is to be noted here that whereas both Shemogue and Jollicure churches were erected under the Irish Synod, Port Elgin and all the other churches built after 1848 were constructed under American "New Light" auspices.) Rev. Alexander Robinson may well have been at services in Jollicure, on occasion, when he ministered in Shemogue and Port Elgin--but we know nothing about it. We do know that in 1862, Robinson ceased being minister in Shemogue and Port Elgin and, we are told by local historians, farmed at Murray Corner for the rest of his life. Again, there was a hiatus, until the Rev. Samuel Boyd came to Shemogue/Murray Corner and Port Elgin in 1863, staying with those congregations until 1876. The Rev. George Brownell served for some time (1874-80) as a missionary in the region: we know he visited Jollicure. Brownell went to Pennsylvania and carried on his ministry there. Then

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

Rev. Alexander Roulston came to the Covenanter congregations in Shemogue and Port Elgin from 1882 until 1884; clearly he did visit Jolicure. Then, another time when there was no regular minister--though summer students, licentiates, and ministers visiting the area did hold services from time to time during these 'gap' periods. We know that the Rev. S.R. Stormont, who began to serve Linden in 1879, came to Jolicure on occasion. In 1893, Joseph Howe Brownell was ordained, and became the last Reformed Presbyterian minister in the region. From 1893 until 1905, he was minister of both Shemogue and Linden [formerly Goose River] congregations. In 1905, both Joseph Howe Brownell and the Shemogue congregation joined The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

In 1859, the Covenanter congregations in Westmorland and Cumberland counties were organised into the Eastern Presbytery--fortunately, the minutes have been located. The Eastern Presbytery lasted from 1859 until 1896, when it was again absorbed into the New York Presbytery.

E. The Life and Witness of Some Lay Folk

There are several stories told of laypersons in Jolicure, largely in obituaries.

1) The first one we look at is Margaret Adams Brownell. She was undoubtedly the person to whom earlier reference was made, as being a special helper of Clarke's, in Jolicure. In the church paper, there is the following obituary of her:

Died, at Jolicure, at the house of her son David, on the 23d of April, 1878, Mrs. Margaret Brownell, relict of Mr. Edward Brownell, in the eighty-first year of her age. Deceased had been a patient, uncomplaining sufferer for four years, having been stricken down with paralysis. She had been a useful and consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation at Jolicure for more than forty years, being one of the original number comprising that congregation in its formation under the pastoral care of the late Dr. Alexander Clarke. She was the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom are still living. With the first attack of paralysis she lost her speech, but by the use of a few signs she

made known her wants to her children. She has left behind her the savour of a good name, and we trust that her memory will be kept ever green in the hearts of her surviving kindred. "The memory of the just is blessed."

2) Another person? Silas Copp.

Silas D. Copp, Esq., J.P., the subject of the following brief sketch, died at his residence in Jolicure, New Brunswick, on the 12th of July, 1873, in the 64th year of his age.

He was possessed of excellent business qualifications, and during his life-time had become the owner of a valuable estate. He was a Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty years, and filled the office of magistrate with dignity and impartiality. Three brothers and sisters still survive him, and mourn over his loss. His only child was early snatched from his embrace, and his widow is not left to weep in solitude the sad breach made by the impartial hand of death. His house and hand were always open to welcome his pastor, the Rev. Alexander Clarke, D.D. He was ordained a ruling elder by Dr. Clarke about three years ago [in 1870], and filled the office with fidelity and the exercise of prudence and sound judgement. In the religious world, he was retiring, and always willing to keep in the back-ground, and let others take a more prominent place. His piety was not always on the lip, but had a much deeper seat. With his pastor he took great delight in conversing about the history of the Church in Scotland, and the persecution of the Stuarts. With the denominational distinctions he was intimately acquainted. Possessed of an inquiring mind, he easily discovered the distinctive features of the various denominations, so much mixed up in the locality where he resided. He was enabled to discover the denomination that stood nearest to the truth of God; he united with it, and consistently carried out his profession until the day of his death. In his last will, he bequeathed to the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Jolicure the income from his homestead after the death of his wife. To

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

her he gave his large estate while she lives. At her death, the homestead, now valued at more than one thousand pounds, or \$5,000, is to be rented, and the income is to be given for the support of the Jolicure Reformed Presbyterian congregation. By this bequest, he expressed his heartfelt gratitude to God for his blessings; his thanks to his esteemed pastor for his disinterested labors, and his desire for the preservation and prosperity of the church to which he belonged. In this tangible form, the fragrance of his memory remains. His prayers as well as his munificence will not soon be forgotten.

"The righteous man's memorial shall everlasting prove."

3) A married couple: Alexander Clarke Brownell, and his wife, Caroline Clarke, a daughter of the minister, Rev. Alexander Clarke. As for Alexander Clarke Brownell, he was a son of Margaret's, the early associate of Dr. Clarke's in Jolicure, about whom we've already spoken. That's probably why he got the name he did: he was undoubtedly named after his mother's revered minister. He died in 1903, and it was said of him then that he

was a consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian church and ... a staunch Liberal. ... The [funeral] service was conducted by Rev. J.H. Brownell. ... [And] a long procession followed the remains to the Presbyterian cemetery where internment took place.

His wife Caroline was the last of Dr. Clarke's children to die. She lived to be 84, and died in 1921. Of her it was said that "despite her advanced age, [she] retained all her faculties to the very last. She read widely, had an excellent memory, and could converse intelligently on any subject. ... Her funeral service] was conducted by Rev. A.F. Fisher. ... The remains were conveyed to Jolicure cemetery for internment."

Before I go on to the last person, I mention that Dr. Clarke himself died in 1874; he and his wife and some of his family are buried in the West Amherst Cemetery. The Covenanter cause, which was to last another 40 years, suffered a great deal from Clarke's passing. The life and circumstance of

the last person we consider, happened largely after Clarke's death.

4) Joseph Harvey Copp. We know of his connection with the Jolicure church because of a meeting or series of meetings held in the Jolicure church in 1882; and the record of these meetings is fortuitously preserved in the Shemogue Session minutes. That record reads as follows:

In pursuance of an order of the Eastern Presbytery in Session in Jolicure on July 10, 1882, authorizing Rev. Alex Roulston to borrow elders from Sister congregations to hold a session in Jolicure to conduct an election for elders and to re-organize the Jolicure session as soon as the way is clear, a Commission of elders from the Shemogue Reformed Presbyterian session consisting of Messrs. Robert Scott and Henry Peacock with Rev. Alex. Roulston as moderator. Met in Jolicure Reformed Presbyterian Church on Friday October 6 - 1882 and was constituted by prayer by the Moderator. Proceeded to an election for two elders.

When Messrs. [Joseph] Harvey Copp and Amos Trueman receiving the greatest number of votes were declared elected. Resolved that session stand in recess till one o'clock to-morrow.

Same place Saturday 1 P.M. Session Met. Members elect present examination proceeded on the distinctive principles of the Church. Resolved that the examination be sustained. Resolved that session stand constituted till business close this evening.

2 o'clock PM. Congregation met after Sermon the usual formula of queries were proposed to the elders elect and subscribed by them. After which they were solemnly ordained to the office of ruling elders [and] installed over the Jolicure Congregation by prayer. Terms of commission were then read and expounded and [Communion] tokens distributed intending communicants. Mrs. Copp presented herself for membership. Subscribed the terms of Communion. Resolved that she be received into membership.

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

Resolved that Mr. [Joseph] Harvey Copp be a delegate to Presbytery to met in Amherst on Tuesday October 10th 1882 at 11 a.m.

Resolved that session adjourn. Session was adjourned with prayer by the Moderator. The right hand of fellowship was then given to the elders newly ordained and installed. (Signed) Amos Trueman.

It is unclear from the meetings reported whether the Mrs. Copp referred to is Mrs. Joseph Harvey Copp, but I think it highly probable. We know that "in her earlier years, Mrs. Copp was an earnest church worker and was always interested in any benevolent cause. Her amiable and christian character endeared her to a wide circle of friends ... "

Who was Joseph Harvey Copp? Well,

soon after his marriage [in 1861, to Frances Lydia Brennan], he acquired a tract of land ... then unsettled, [not too far removed from] Jolicure. Here he built a mill and engaged in lumbering and the development of a farm. The place was later called Brooklyn. He procured the establishment of a school there as soon as possible, donating the site and the lumber to direct the building. In 1895 he conveyed the land and the mill to his son ... and removed to Sackville.

In St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Sackville, N.B., there is a beautiful stained glass window dedicated, in part, to the memory of Joseph Harvey and Frances Brennan Copp.

F. Covenanter Decline at Jolicure: Congregation and Church

As already mentioned, with the death of Clarke, Covenantism declined. In Jolicure too, Covenanter vitality was slowly ebbing away, in the congregation and in the church building itself. In 1878, the membership of the Jolicure congregation was reported at 13. In 1880, the Rev. Samuel R. Stormont writes a letter from Linden, N.S., in which he says that Jolicure is weak "numerically and financially." Later that year, Rev. John Alford came through, some 26 years after being there as a missionary. On this trip through the region, he wrote

that he had heard a licentiate Elliot "preach on the Sabbath in the morning at Jolicure." In 1882, the congregation was re-organized, and Harvey Copp and Amos Trueman were named ruling elders, as we have seen. In 1884, it is reported that in "Jolicure and Sackville, the ordinances, regular and stated, have been duly dispensed; days of fasting and thanksgiving have also been observed." In fact, all over the Eastern Presbytery, Reformed Presbyterianism was in decline. In 1885, reporting the situation in the Eastern Presbytery in general to the "New Light" General Assembly (which always met in the U.S.A.) there is this paragraph:

The congregation at Sackville has gone over into Union [with The Presbyterian Church in Canada], following the example of Rockland which went over some time ago. Other changes have occurred in the loss of several of our members and adherents by death, whose loss we mourn. Many of our people are becoming discouraged by the difficulties in the way and by their weakened circumstances which these changes have developed. ... Owing to the failure of last year of the crops, especially the potato crops, our people are limited in their means to give for the support of the Gospel. Ministers and people alike suffer this calamity.

The last service in the Jolicure Covenanter Church of which there is a report, took place in 1885. That summer, Charles M. Alford, a son of John Alford, spent some time in the area as a student minister. He wrote:

[I also visited] the Jolicure congregation, a few miles from Amherst, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. ... On coming down from the pulpit in the church, an old gentleman took me by the hand, and never shall I forget his greeting and the remark he made to me: "Trust in God and go ahead, young man."

In 1892 in the Reformed Presbyterian Advocate, the official church paper, there was a list of folk in the Chignecto region still receiving that paper, and one of them is in Jolicure, Mrs. Silas D. Copp. But when J.H. Brownell was ordained and inducted into Shemogue and Linden in 1893, it was noted that "there has been no church organization in Jolicure

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

for many years." Clearly, there were a very few individuals who remained Covenanter--A. Clarke Brownell at his death in 1903 was mentioned as a consistent Reformed Presbyterian--but the congregation had obviously ceased to be a vital organization in the mid-1880s.

The church was left standing, although in an increasingly dilapidated condition. It was a great place for children, who had wonderful opportunities to 'play church'. As for the cemetery, in 1931, Olivia Oulton (1840-1931), wife of John Oulton, was apparently the "last" burial. At an anniversary service in Jolicure United Church held on July 16, 1933, one of the guest preachers was Mount Allison University's president, Ross Flemington. His first wife was the daughter of Joseph Howe Brownell. Dr. Flemington spoke about a number of churches in this area. And

[Then there] stands the remains of the old Presbyterian church, a picturesque old ruin standing in its own churchyard. I hope that you will see that the ruin is sufficiently supported to withstand the winter storms, because stop your car there when you will; the old church has its benediction for you. ... I have always looked upon this Isthmus as my home because of my early associations with Point de Bute as a son of the Parsonage, but now more than ever I feel a part of the Isthmus since, as you all know, my wife is a great-great granddaughter of ... [Jeremiah] Brownell. The Presbyterian Church is famed for its grand old ministers who spent a lifetime with the same congregation. The Reverend Alexander Clarke in the Jolicure charge is a fine example of this.

Sometime in the mid-1930s, the church was taken down by two men, Norman Throop and his father Arthur Throop. There was a fear that a gust of wind would blow the church over and stones in the cemetery might be broken.

The church was taken down and used for firewood.

Why did the Reformed Presbyterians falter and fail?

First, there is no doubt that Clarke was a dynamic, charismatic character and when he died,

Covenanterism was in for a hard time. Secondly, the form of worship may not have been attractive for many folk. They were out-sung by the Methodists and Baptists. Thirdly, there is no doubt that Clarke was a strict disciplinarian.

Had he followed the method pursued by many missionaries and ministers, of admitting indiscriminately persons to the privileges of the Church, and of dispensing ordinances to applicants, of whatever creed or character, he could easily have obtained large accessions of followers. Preferring, however, the purity of the Church to the number of adherents, he ... aimed to admit only such as [made] a full and intelligent profession, and who [gave] evidence of attending to all commanded duty, and of living soberly, righteously, and godly in the world; and he ... uniformly endeavoured to maintain scriptural discipline among his people.

Fourthly, especially in Jolicure, there was not the strong Scots-Irish base that kept Reformed Presbyterianism alive in places like Murray Corner and Goose River, for a much longer period. Fifthly, some of the ministers left the Reformed Presbyterians and joined the Canadian Presbyterian Church. This must have been demoralizing. Darragh was the first, to be followed by Boyd, Roulston and finally by Joseph Howe Brownell. Sixthly, I myself think the Covenanters did not spend enough time relating their distinctive principles to the situation in Canada. But in the seventh place, there was difficulty in getting and maintaining a steady ministry. A glance at the sketch appended will show this: there were too many gaps. The reason for this? The weather--the snow, the cold. An American "New Light" historian, who had never himself been to Canada, and yet surveying the Canadian experience in records and writings has said: "the severity of the climate seemed to contribute to the illness, death, or need to move further south of some ministers."

Of the 15 to 20 churches built by the Reformed Presbyterians between 1830 and 1885, there are only three now (in 1994) standing. One is at Chapmans Corner, being used by John Houtsma as a granary. The second, utilized as the Riverside-Albert Masonic Temple, was removed from Rockland, N.B., where it had been a Covenanter

THE JOLICURE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

church. The third is at Mount Pleasant, Calvary United Church, used for a few services in the summer.

G. Jolicure Cemetery: Sunset/Sunrise?

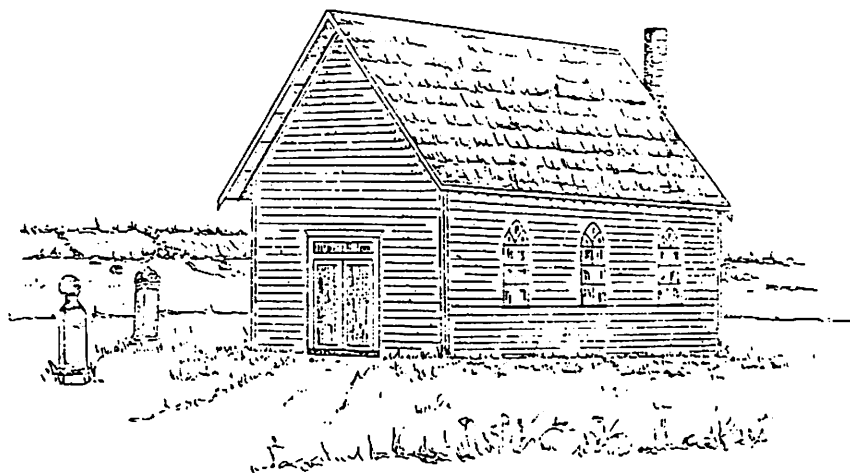
Is it possible to speak of the re-birth of a cemetery? Let's look at that possibility. In his will probated in 1956, the late Clement C. Avard left money to many institutions; one of them was Jolicure cemetery. As the will says, the money was given "with special reference to the graves of John Clement Smith [died 1887] and Marjorie Smith [died 1911]," who were the maternal grandparents of Clement C. Avard.

Ron Townshend has been vitally interested in the cemetery, and has long been busy getting others involved. In 1975, Lorne Bell was instrumental in getting a Local Initiatives Project grant to fix up the old cemetery. And in this he was successful, though there had been earlier attempts to clean it up. Professor John Thompson of Mount Allison University's English Department died in 1976 and was buried there. In 1978, the Rev. Dr. Reginald Barker researched the cemetery, and made sure that the cemetery now belonged to the United Church, and that it was part of the responsibility of the Jolicure United Church congregation. From 1979 to 1989, Rev. Eldon Hay, a professor at Mount Allison University, was week-end supply of the Pointe de Bute-Jolicure pastoral charge, and he researched further into the cemetery's history, largely captured in this article. More recently, Ron Townshend

surveyed the cemetery, and determined that there are in fact twelve lots--where the old church used to stand. Ron Townshend has bought a lot, and the author has another. Persons like Arthur, Ralph and Emeline Oulton have always been supportive of efforts to keep the cemetery in good condition. In the early 1990s, due to the efforts of J. Archer Brownell, new gravestones (but with the same inscriptions) were erected to the memory of Jeremiah and Anna Brownell. In 1992, a new granite sign was erected at the front of the cemetery, reading "The Jolicure Old Presbyterian Cemetery," and several of the large stones were straightened up. For the past few summers, Thaddeus Holownia and Gay Hansen and their family, who live directly by the cemetery, have been responsible for keeping the grass cut. They have also planted trees around the circumference of the cemetery.

I particularly salute four persons--Ron Townshend, Lorne Bell, Rev. Reginald Barker and Arthur Oulton. What has been done more recently builds on the work of these four. And a reasonably up-to-date alphabetical listing of those buried in the cemetery is available.

So I hope this talk is testimony to what the biblical writer to the Hebrews said--that indeed we are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses. The Brownells, Copps, Clarkes and many others--Townshends, Ogdens, Oultons. Time would fail me to tell of others and their doings. All this cloud of witnesses enables us with greater perseverance to run the race that is set before us. The Jolicure Old Presbyterian Cemetery is a rich, memorable, faith-filled place.



Evelyn BISHOP Smith

Note: Ms Smith advised that 'Westmorland' was spelled incorrectly throughout. Unfortunately, the disk won which she submitted the corrected version was blank. Please overlook this small discrepancy. ED

THE PROOF IS IN THE PETITION

or

Finding the Father of Anthony FIELDS of Westmoreland County, N.B.

Searching for a soldier who served during the Revolutionary War can be like searching for the proverbial needle in the haystack. I have been looking for the father of my ancestor, Anthony FIELDS (my g.g.grandfather) since 1982 when I found his first petition requesting land in Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, on behalf of himself and his son (my g.grandfather) George FIELDS (Land Petition 1819 - Anthony FIELDS #436 (F49) New Brunswick) while I was attending a genealogy conference in St. John, New Brunswick. In his petition Anthony stated that "....your memorialist is an inhabitant of Westmoreland Parish and has resided in this County for the last thirty years and upwards. " He stated, also, "....that he is forty years of age has a wife and six children, and never had any land granted to him by the Government."

At the end of the petition there is a statement signed by William Botsford, Justice of the Peace, that Anthony FIELDS had appeared before him "....and made oath that the several matters and things set forth in the above Petition are just and true, and furthermore that his Father was a Private in His Majesty's 54 Regt of Foot and died at Fort Cumberland, when a detachment of that Regt was stationed there."

In a second land petition that I found a few years later (Anthony FIELDS Land Petition - 1824, New Brunswick) Anthony FIELDS states that he now has a wife and 8 children. After relating what had been done with the land previously petitioned for but not obtained from the government of New Brunswick as yet, his petition (submitted by a Justice of the Peace) says that Anthony "....states that he was born in the state of New York and came to this Province with his Father who was a private soldier in his Majesty's Twenty second regiment affoot that he [Anthony] has resided for the last Forty years in this county...."

I assumed, using the information on the petitions, that Anthony was born ca1779 in New York and arrived in New Brunswick in 1783 or before with his father, a member of the military.

Inquiries sent to New Brunswick depositories and a visit to Fort Cumberland brought forth no information regarding the names of the soldiers stationed in Fort Cumberland after 1783. In a paper, entitled "A Narrative and Structural History of Fort Cumberland, 1776-1835" by Barbara M. Schmeisser, 1983 , the author discussed frontier posts that were being defended by various detachments of the British Army before 1783. In that paper Schmeisser states that "After the Royal

Evelyn BISHOP Smith

Fencibles and the 84th were disbanded in October 1783, they were replaced by companies from the 54th and 64th who had come from New York that fall."

In Fredericton, N.B. at the Harriet Irving Library in June of 1993 I discovered a book entitled "The King's Loyal Americans, THE CANADIAN FACT" by B. Wood-Holt, Holland House, 1990. In it I found the information that an Anthony FIELDS, ch. [child] 54 Regt and Owen FIELDS 54 Regt left New York for Halifax on the ship Cyprus. The ship "Cyprus" according to "Early Loyalist, Saint John," by D. G. Bell, New Ireland Press, 1983, was a transport used during the evacuation of New York by the British after the Revolutionary War.

I assumed that this Owen FIELDS was probably the father of Anthony and the person I was looking for. But I needed to find information elsewhere that tied together the facts given in Anthony's petitions and the two names given in "...THE CANADIAN FACT" to prove that these two people were indeed father and son.

In August of 1993 at the Public Record Office (PRO), Kew, England I searched the War Office Records for the 22nd Regiment of Foot (WO12/3872 1772-1784). The first time Private Owen FIELD's name (surname listed as FIELD) appears was in the Muster Roll of Rhode Island dated 20 Oct 1777, that was for the six month period from Dec 1776 to June 1777.

I digress a bit here to relate that the British General, Henry Clinton had left Boston in January of 1776 to join a large fleet commanded by Lord Cornwallis that was sailing from Cork, Ireland to North Carolina's Cape Fear River. These troops were to meet with General Henry Clinton and his men, and the Tories of North Carolina to begin the Southern campaign. After the failure of this Southern campaign, General Clinton returned to New York in August of 1776. In December of 1776 he was sent to Rhode Island by General Howe and remained there for three (3) years before again returning to New York. See "Rebels and Redcoats", by George F. Scheer and Hugh F. Rankin, World Publishing Co., 1957.

After the Muster Roll in which his name first appears Private Owen FIELD is shown on all the rolls of the 22nd Regiment of Foot while it is in Rhode Island and when it moves to New York (Muster Roll dated 8 Dec 1779). He is shown in all the Muster Rolls through the muster dated 7 July 1783 for the 6 months period from 25 Dec 1782 to 24 June 1783. This is the last time Owen FIELD is shown on rolls with the 22nd of Foot.

The next time Owen FIELD's name is found, he is in New Brunswick with the "54th Regiment, Westmoreland, Fort Cumberland with His Majesty's 54th (The West Norfolk), Regiment of Infantry, Commanded by Mariscoe Frederick." (PRO)

Evelyn BISHOP Smith

(W012/6399, 1778-1798). This six months muster is from 24 June to the 24th of Dec. 1783. He is shown continuously from then until the Muster Roll dated 25 June to 24 Dec 1787 when there is a notation by his name that Private Owen FIELD is "dead 25 Dec 1787."

Who is this Owen FIELD and where did he come from? Was he a loyalist who enlisted in Rhode Island? There were many FIELD(S) families in Rhode Island during that time. A cursory search in the Rhode Island records did not disclose an Owen FIELD.

For the first year that Private Owen FIELD is listed in the Muster Rolls of the 22nd of Foot his name is at the end of the muster with names of a few other men. Their names were not listed in alphabetical order as was the usual practice in most Muster Rolls. There could be various reasons for names being listed at the end of a muster roll such as: enlisting late, coming from a different regiment, not having a permanent assignment, on leave, etc.

Could Owen FIELD have left Boston with General Clinton when he sailed to North Carolina, or could he have been with the troops that sailed from Ireland to North Carolina to meet Clinton? Either way he could have been with a different regiment. Did he enlist in New York late in 1776 and then go on to Rhode Island with Clinton to join the 22nd of Foot there? These questions have yet to be answered and are material for another research effort.

Facts found during my research:

1) A Private FIELD who was with the 54th Regiment of Foot died at Fort Cumberland, NB. References: (a) Muster Rolls from (PRO) Kew, London. (W012/6399 from 1778-1798, 54th Regiment of Foot). (b) 1819 Petition, Land Records, New Brunswick.

2) A Private FIELD was with the 22 Regiment of Foot. References: (a) Muster Rolls from (PRO) Kew, London (W012/3872 1772-1784) (b) 1824 Petition, Land Records, New Brunswick.

3) Anthony FIELDS said he was born in New York and that he was "40 years of age" [estimated ca1779] and that he came to New Brunswick with his father ca1783 [estimated]. References: 1819 & 1824 Petitions, Land Records, New Brunswick.

Evelyn BISHOP Smith

4) Private Owen FIELD was in New York from Dec 1779 to 24 June 1783 or later when and where Anthony FIELDS said he was born. Reference: Muster Rolls from (PRO) Kew, London (W012/3872 1772-1784).

5) Anthony FIELDS ch.(child) 54 Regt and Owen FIELDS 54 Regt were both shown listed as being on the ship Cyprus with destination Halifax at end of the Revolutionary War. Reference: "The King's Loyal Americans, THE CANADIAN FACT" by B. Wood-Holt 1990. These two names were listed among many others. It was said that the data shown had been abstracted from unprinted sources. (see page 284 "...THE CANADIAN FACT").

Positive identification through primary sources has not yet been found to prove conclusively the father and son relationship between Owen FIELD and Anthony FIELDS. But the five separate pieces of information (shown above) linked together, give enough circumstantial evidence to make me reasonably sure that I have found the father of my g.g. grandfather, Anthony FIELDS, and that he is the same Private Owen FIELD who died at Fort Cumberland, New Brunswick on December 25, 1787.

(cont'd on next page)

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+          Surname Indexes to GENERATIONS          +
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1. OWEN¹FIELD, a private with the 54th Regiment of Foot died at Fort Cumberland, Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, 25 December 1787.

2. ANTHONY² FIELDS (*Owen*¹) born ca. 1779 in New York during the Revolutionary War. He left New York with his father and arrived in New Brunswick late in 1783. Anthony married Sarah OULTON, b. ca.1779, daughter of Charles Oulton and Abigail Fillmore of Jolicure, N.B.

Children of Anthony FIELDS and Sarah OULTON:

3. i. George³ O. Fields, b. between 1800-1803, New Brunswick;
d. 25 July, 1855, Murray Corner, N.B.; married Margaret Murray,
b. 9 Sept 1810, Cumberland, England; d. after 1881, Cumberland
County, N.S.
- ii. Samuel Fields, b. ca. 1806; d. 11 Sep 1864, Murray Corner, N.B.;
married 20 Jan 1829, Elizabeth Grant, daughter of John Grant &
Elizabeth Spense.
- iii. Ann Fields, b. ca.1810; married 15 Apr 1828 Patrick Burns,
Westmoreland County, N.B.
- iv. Charity Fields, married 1 Mar 1832 to Daniel Boyce, Westmoreland
County, N.B.
- v. Julia Fields, married 1844 to Enoch Tompkins, Carleton County, N.B.
- vi. Susanna Fields, b. ca. 1813; married 2 Oct 1835 to Thomas Harney
- vii. Catherine Fields
- viii. Not known

3. GEORGE³ O. FIELDS (*Anthony*², *Owen*¹) was born ca. 1800 according to his gravestone in Murray Corner Cemetery, N.B. which listed him as having "Died July 25, 1855" and "Aged 55 Years." He was mentioned in his father's land petition of 1819. He married ca. 1830 Margaret MURRAY, b. 9 Sept 1810, Cumberland, England; daughter of Andrew MURRAY and Sarah PINGNEY; d. after 1881 Census (Cumberland County, Amherst Shore, N.S).

Children of George O. Fields and Margaret Murray (1851 Census, N.B.)

- i. Jane Fields, b. ca. 1831, Westmoreland County, N.B.;
married 20 April 1852 to Samuel Crossman, Botsford, N.B.
- ii. Susanna Sidell Fields, b. 26 April 1832, Botsford, N.B.;
married 8 Sept 1857 to John W. Jackson, Botsford, N.B.
- iii. Thomas Oulton Fields, b. ca. 1835, Botsford, N.B.

Evelyn BISHOP Smith

- iv. Mary Fields, b. ca. 1836, Botsford, N.B.; married 1 Aug 1860
to Isaac Wry, Sackville, N.B.
- v. Caroline Fields, b. 6 Dec 1837, Botsford, N.B.; married 7 Sept 1858
to James Jackson, Amherst, N.S.
- vi. Margaret Fields, b. ca. 1840, Botsford, N.S.; married John Crossman.
- vii. George Fields, b. 22 Feb 1842, Botsford, N.B.; married
1st. 28 Feb 1865, Rachel Ferguson, Westmoreland Cnty, N.B.;
2nd) 14 May 1895 to Sarah Goodwin.
- viii. Anthony Fields, b. ca. 1845, Botsford, N.B.
- xi. Charles Rufus Fields, b. 4 Nov 1846, Botsford, N.B.; married 20 Dec 1871
Elizabeth Ann Jackson, Amherst Shore, N.S.
- x. John Fields, b. ca. 1850, Botsford, N.B.
- xi. Samuel Fields, B. ca. 1853, Shemoque, N.B.; married 21 Mar 1876,
Barbara Hackett, Amherst Shore, N.S.
- 4. xii. Ralph⁴ Sidney Fields, b. 8 June 1854, Shemoque, N.B.; married
1) 9 Sept 1878, Mary Theresa Nickerson, Cape Canso, N.S.;
2) 14 Apr 1880 to Arabella Pricilla Hurst, Cape Canso, N.S.

For additional information on FIELDS family see:

"*Fields Ancestry*," 1991 by Donald Paul Fields & Joan Claire Fields.
Write to 243 Haverhill Street, Reading, Massachusetts 01867.

* * * * *

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NEWS

& Views

Vital Statistics Project Decade of Research Brings to Light Extracts From Newspapers Published 1784 to 1882

Since volume 1 (1784 to 1815) was first published by the New Brunswick Genealogical Society over a decade ago. Tens of thousands of New Brunswick researchers have benefited from the extracts gathered and indexed in the publication series ***Vital Statistics From New Brunswick Newspapers***.

Although similar projects have been attempted elsewhere, the compiler is unaware of other published sources of genealogical data that encompass the scope or magnitude of the Vital Statistics project.

There have been many benefits derived from these publications. There are spin-off projects in updating church and cemetery information. It has benefited tourism, but perhaps the greatest benefit is the sense of progress or momentum generated in its use by the research community.

Its usage at home and abroad, though never measured, nevertheless has caught the librarians eye as a series that is in constant use.

The series has been financed by a few dedicated supporters whose numbers continue to dwindle every year. The number of subscribing institutions are insufficient to generate the revenues required for continued publication.

This project has never received any funding by government or private organizations and has been solely dependent on the revenues received by the sales of books.

Last year a new service was introduced to augment the loss of revenue. The "Search and Extract Service" provided a search for key words or surnames through existing Vitals Statistics Files tailored to the interest of the researchers. It not only provided the opportunity to

gather all known information on family surnames, but institutions and societies could obtain references for any geographical area. For example, the Colchester Historical Society could have been provided with any references to Colchester, Nova Scotia.

Historians have an excellent opportunity to research groups by occupation. For example, by using the key word "Marine", we can locate the names and addresses of all those seamen who received their certificates as masters and mates.

It is important that researchers take advantage of this unique service, if it is to continue.

For more information regarding Search & Extract Service please write:

Daniel F. Johnson, C.G.(C)
P.O. Box 2387
Saint John, New Brunswick
Canada E2L 3V6

Advertisements / Notices / Announcements / Etc.

EMIGRANTS of YORKSHIRE, by Michael F Cooney is available after some delay due to computer break-down. The price is \$5.70 per copy or \$4.60 for five or more, postage & handling included. Available from Michael F Cooney, 72 Sunny Bank, Kingston upon Hull, HU3 1LQ.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH. Confined to US. Can research all census records (1790-1920), all states and much more. Reasonable rate. - 15 yrs experience. Linda Keaton, 2321 McCree Ave, Bishop, CA. 93514. (619) 873-8169.

More on **YERKES** family. A reader, sent a photo-copy of an article from 'The Northville Record', of Northville, Michigan, issue of 1 Jan 1909, containing the marriage of Miss Grace Evelyn Yerkes to Mr Ross Butler Dusenbury. Anyone interested may contact: Ms Dolores McLean, 41330 Windsor Court, Northville, MI 48167-1946.

Seeking information on 104th Regiment of Foot (The New Brunswick Regiment) 1803-1817. A reader is involved in a long-term project centered on members of the above regiment, and solicits information from any of our reader. If any of your ancestors or others that were members of this unit, he would appreciate hearing from you. He will be delighted to share information with you. Douglas L Hendry, 643 Carson's Road Apt 5, Ottawa, ON K1K 2G9.

ADDENDUM to Advertisement, in Issue #60, page 11, regarding PAF Utilities. Mailing costs in addition to the prices quoted are: \$1.00 to Canada and \$2.00 to USA addresses. signed, St John Branch.

SUNBURY COUNTY DATA.

Sunbury Co. Census 1861:	\$15.00
Sunbury Co. Census 1881	15.00
Sunbury Co. Happenings Vol I	
'Religious Intelligencer' 1853-1878	15.00
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'Religious Intelligencer' 1879-1888	15.00
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Contact: Janice Seeley, #8 Rusagonis Rd, RR#5, Fredericton, NB E3B 4X6	
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Research in POLAND. Research for documents on people from the Polish province of Kalisz through co-operation with archives, registry offices, land registrations and churches is available at the following rates:

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Maria Banert, Genealogia, 62-800 Kalisz, ul. Niecala 10, Polska	

FOR SALE: The few remaining copies of 'The Burial Records of the Church of England Cemetery, Saint John, NB, 1987 by Lenox W Bagnall. paper cover, 159 pages, including maps of cemetery. Price \$24.00 plus 2.00 postage. Burial records of 6.766 persons buried 1837 to 1923. Available from: Mrs Eleanor M Bagnall, Apt 28, 500 Douglas Ave, Saint John, NB E2K 1E7.

CORRECTION. "Parts of missing census St. John county 1861" Reference #7, should be 'Ross Family - Scott Act CB reel # 15. Typo on page 1, Albert Ward Fitzgerald, and page 2 of Guy Ward Nelson St.

"The Migration and Emigration of Burton's Seth Farrar...or was it Farrow?"

Kenneth Alton Clark

Those adventurous genealogists who have attempted to compile a history of the once populous DeWitt family of New Brunswick have probably run across Seth Farrar, who married in 1818 Maria Ann⁶ DeWitt. Like many in his day, Seth restlessly moved from one town to the next, searching for the right spot to put down roots. His life bears onomastic significance, especially for researchers concerned with genealogy in eastern Aroostook County, Maine. The Farrow surname was established by John¹ Farrow, who emigrated to Hingham, Massachusetts in 1635 ("Memoir of the Farrar Family," *New England Historic and Genealogical Register*, 6[1852]:313). Fluctuation and variation in spelling occurred regularly over the years, ranging from Farrow to Farrar to Farra to Ferra, possibly the result of thick Yankee drawls and inconsistent inter-generational literacy. Seth's life reflected the cognominal uncertainty of the past as well as much needed permanence. The seemingly final configuration of Farrar went on to appear regularly in the census returns of eastern Aroostook County, Maine for decades to come.

SETH⁶ FARRAR (Timothy⁵, John⁴, John³, John², John¹) was born ca. 1783 (aged 67 in 1850 U.S. Census, Me., Aroostook Co., Amity, p. 26, #345/#386) at Bristol, Maine, and died possibly at Orient, Maine (Edward Wiggin, *History of Aroostook I* [Presque Isle, 1922] 41). His father, Captain Timothy Farrow, an "undocumented" veteran of the Continental Army, grew up in Windham, Maine before coming to Bristol at an early age. On 22 October, 1773, Captain Timothy married at Bristol Ruth Gaul, whose ancestry beyond her parents, James and Mary Gaul, has been difficult to ascertain (Christine Huston Dodge, *Old Bristol and Nobleboro, Maine Vital Records to the Year 1892 II* [Portland, 1947]82). Seth⁶ was apparently named for his uncle, Captain Timothy's brother, Seth⁵, a well traveled veteran of the Revolution. This "Uncle" Seth spent three years in the Continental Army, serving in various regiments throughout New England and New York (*Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War V* [Boston, 1899] 555). In 1812, Seth moved from Bristol to Islesboro, Maine (Joseph W. Porter [ed.], "Farrow Family of Massachusetts and Maine," *The Bangor Historical Magazine* [Camden, repr. ed., 1993] 176). His uncle, Josiah⁵, was already a resident of the town (1810 U.S. Census, Me., Hancock Co., p. 508). In Islesboro, still using the surname, "Farrow," Seth married (1) 12 July, 1812 **LYDIA AMES**, the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Harnie) Ames of Marshfield and Islesboro, Maine (John Pendleton Farrow, *History of Islesborough, Maine* [Bangor, 1893] 166-167). Records do not show the births of any children to Lydia, and it seems she passed away soon after their marriage. Seth spent the next few years in Searsmont, a town in which his father remained a prominent citizen until the latter's death 11 December, 1828. Ever restless, Seth soon emigrated to Burton Parish, Sunbury County, New Brunswick. On 15 October, 1818 in the Maugerville Anglican Church, he married (2) **MARIA ANN⁶ DEWITT** (John H.⁵, Lucas Jr.⁴, Lucas³, Tjerck Claessen², Claes¹), who had been baptized 7 July, 1797 (Records of the Maugerville Anglican Church). She was the daughter of John H.⁵ and Pheobe (DuRose) DeWitt of Linlithgow, Columbia County, New York and Burton Parish, Sunbury County, New Brunswick.

Seth's marriage to Maria Ann marked the final onomastic transition from Farrow to Farrar in public record. Fluctuation in spelling, long a problem for the family in general (again, see "Memoir of the Farrar Family," *Register*, 6[1852]:313-328) finally ceased and the name froze in its current state. Together, as Farrars, Seth and Maria started a family, though they quickly began looking for a new, "permanent" home. In the early 1820s, after brief stays in St. John and Oromocto (see Amity death record of John Farrar [1 May, 1897], and letter from Jane B. Fogg to me dated 25 September, 1989) they emigrated back to Maine, this time settling in "the south part of Hodgdon" in Aroostook County (Wiggin, *History...*, p. 41). In 1826, according to local sources, Seth moved to the northern section of Amity, near the "Calais road," and, for the next twenty-five years, farmed a tract of land upon which he sharecropped or simply "squatted" (see 1830 U.S. Census, Me., Washington Co., Township 10, p. 287; 1840 U.S. Census, Me. Aroostook Co., Amity, p. 093; 1850 U.S. Census, Me., Aroostook Co., Amity, p. 26, #345/#386). Characterized as "a well-educated man of much ability and force of character," he participated in the building of major highways in eastern Aroostook County, including the military post road to Houlton and a section of the route from Houlton to Calais (Ava Harriet Chadbourne, *Maine Place Names and the Peopling of its Towns* [Portland, 1955] 419). On 5 October, 1849, Seth sold some of his land in Township 11 (Cary) to his son, Calvin (Aroostook Deed 9:76). In the early 1850s, the family lived briefly in Township 11 before moving close to the Orient border where Seth apparently died (see evidence of Farrar-owned property in F. B. Roe and N. George Colby, *Atlas of Aroostook County, Maine*, [Philadelphia, 1877] 21). Unfortunately, with the destruction of Amity town records by fire in the late 1800s, a definitive record of all of Seth and Maria's children was likewise destroyed. However, numerous descendants populated the towns of Hodgdon, Cary, Amity, Orient, and Weston and the Farrar name can still be found in present day phone books and on rural mail boxes. Known children¹¹ (Maine Vital Records; 1850 Amity Census); surname *Farrar*:

- i. SIMON, b. 10 July, 1820 at Oromocto, New Brunswick, m. ELLEN JENKINS.
- ii. JOHN, b. 19 March, 1822 at St. John, New Brunswick, d. 1 May, 1897 at Amity, Maine, m. LYDIA FROST.
- iii. CALVIN, b. 23 September, 1823 at Hodgdon, Maine, d. 13 October, 1905 at Amity, Maine, m. SUSAN J. MOODY.
- iv. SETH, JR., b. 29 March, 1833 at Amity, d. 4 December, 1912 at Amity, Maine.
- v. NANCY, b. ca. 1838/1839.

The author welcomes correspondence and can be reached at 117 Spring Drive, Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022.

¹Chadbourne (*Maine Place Names*, p. 419) mentions a son named Columbus among Seth's children. Wiggin (*History of Aroostook County*, p. 41-42) places Columbus in the Dunn family as well as the anecdote about involvement in the construction of eastern Aroostook County roads.

HOW THE IRISH TOOK NEW BRUNSWICK

(A New Book Is Launched)

Reprinted from a Review sent to *Generations* Editor

Rev. Leo J. Hynes, long-time pastor of "Irish" St. Bernard's Catholic church in Moncton, has written a book which has a far wider scope than its title might suggest. Launched at a reception in the Moncton Museum, *The Catholic Irish of New Brunswick*, is a book that fills a major gap in the history of the province, the result of many years of intensive research into and understanding of the Irish fact in this part of Canada.

The Irish indeed had a large and historic role in shaping the destiny of this province which received more immigrants from Ireland than anywhere else in Canada. Most of them were Catholic Irish but this fascinating work not only covers that aspect in ways previously unexplored or unpublished but it makes an important contribution to the general history of the province.

The Catholic Irish of New Brunswick is written from a perspective that includes something of the Protestant Irish as well and touches on the relationship of American Irish who remained loyal to the British crown when they came to the province with "the Loyalists" in 1783. In another way, it touches the relationship with the Acadian French and New Brunswick's earliest Scots settlers and, of course, the English governing classes who ran the establishment which set up a new colony separated from Nova Scotia.

While this is a story of the Catholic Irish, Father Hynes has produced as well a history of the church's roots and development in the province in which the Irish were leaders. For readers looking to their Irish ancestral roots, the book is a treasure trove of material for genealogists all over North America, since a remarkable

number of those who first landed in New Brunswick in the 19th century later moved to other parts of a developing Canada but spread widely into the United States. From Bing Crosby to Klondike Kate, North American Irish can trace their ancestry through this province.

The story of the Saint John Irish is alone worth the price of the book. The disturbances that went on through the decades which followed the great cholera plagues are here in sometimes shocking detail. Add to this, the deadly sweep of the cholera and other diseases that struck the ships arriving on the Miramichi and the story becomes almost an epic of dramatic proportions. Even those well-schooled in provincial history will be astonished by the tale of rioting and death that occurred during the Woodstock riots of the July 12th weekend of 1874. Armed gangs of Orange and Irish Catholics clashed and 10 people were killed.

Every part of the province and every Catholic parish serving the Irish has a part in this comprehensive study, but all of this is given a special focus in the book's introduction where the author has outlined the background of the Celtic Irish people and the Christian origins in Ireland. "The Irish Question" and the famines and land clearances and social conditions in that troubled country is told as a brief prelude to the development of a city, Saint John, and new province.

How the Irish permeated the social fabric of the province is illustrated by such titbits as that which notes that the first settler at French-Acadian Pokemouche was actually one Michael Finn, direct-ancestor of New Brunswick's Acadian-French lieutenant-governor. On the North Shore of

the province many communities remain as mixed French-Irish societies. In a sense, the history of the Irish in New Brunswick is a history of the province because for decades they constituted a very large proportion of the new population that created a distinct colony. Then, after 1840, as an Irish middle-class developed in the largest city, Saint John, it split into Protestant and Roman Catholic communities. Among the factors contributing to this were the editorial policies of newspapers. Always a lively newspaper city, Saint John eventually got its *Irish Freeman*, later *The New Freeman*. It's editor, the noted journalist-politician Timothy Warren Anglin, became a Member of Parliament after Confederation and one of the most powerful Irish tribunes in Canada along with the assassinated Thomas D'Arcy McGee. He entered the federal cabinet and became Speaker of the Commons.

The Catholic Irish is divided into three main sections, the first on Saint John city and Southern New Brunswick, then Fredericton and the St. John river, and thirdly the very Irish Miramichi, Northern

and Eastern New Brunswick. These again are sub-divided into localities, personalities and parishes. There is something for everyone interested or concerned with Irish history in Canada.

There is also an epilogue and a full bibliography but there is one serious omission: there is no index. Perhaps a second edition will remedy that unfortunate shortcoming.

Edited by John Edward Belliveau, a former national journalist who has written half a dozen books on regional history and public affairs, the book is not intended as an academic but rather a popular history. It is illustrated and enhanced by a handsome cover with a shadowy Celtic cross. It is printed by Cummings Typesetting & Service Bureau, Fredericton, with cover design by Robinson & Greenwood Graphic Design Ltd., and is available in book-stores at \$15.95 + GST

Father Hynes who has served parishes in Fredericton, Riverview and as a military chaplain, has recently retired after 19 years as pastor of St. Bernard's in Moncton.



Loyalist Officers

Compiled by George H. Hayward, C.G.(C).

This is a transcript of a list of Officers in Loyalist Regiments that is in the H.T. Hazen Collection in the New Brunswick Museum, Archives Department, in Saint John, New Brunswick (Box 10, F6a). It recently came to the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, in Fredericton, N.B., to be microfilmed. The reference number there is MC2277. The original is a small scribler-like booklet, 7½ x 9 inches, probably ruled by hand with a pen and straightedge. The paper is very brittle, and the corners of several pages are broken and lost, resulting in the loss of some data. The tops of two pages are missing, resulting in the loss of the names of two Regiments. However, I found several of the men in one list in Esther Clark Wright's *Loyalists of New Brunswick* whom she has shown as N.J.V., and I have headed that list as "Probably New Jersey Volunteers." The other list I have not identified.

The author's name is not recorded, nor the date, but it was likely compiled in 1782/83. All the lists are in the same handwriting, suggesting one compiler. There is a notation opposite a few of the names in the Second Battalion of DeLancey's Brigard and the Maryland Loyalists saying "lost in the Martha." The *Martha* was lost in October, 1783. This suggests that the lists were made before the *Martha* was lost, otherwise the names would not likely have been included, and that the notations were added after the *Martha* was lost.

Lloyal American Regiment

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Colonel	Beverley Robinson	America	60	-	7
Lieut. Col.	Beverley Robinson Jr.	do	29	-	7
Major	Thomas Barclay	do	30	-	7
Captains	Christ'r Hatch	do	29	-	7
	Lemuel Wilmot	do	39	-	7
	William Fowler	do	30	-	7
	Simon Kollock	do	32	-	8
	Caleb Fowler	do	30	-	7
	William Bailey	England	37	-	7
	Fred'k Philips	America	23	-	4
	Duncan Fletcher	Scotland	26	3	6
	Anthony Allaire	America	28	-	7
	John Ward	do	29	-	7
Capt. Lieut Lieutenants	Thomas Henderson	Scotland	29	-	7
	Oliver Barbarie	America	27	-	7
	Charles Colburn	do	40	-	7
	William Huggeford	do	22	-	6
	Benj'n Ward	do	31	-	7
	John Robinson	do	20	-	5
	Robert Robinson	do	29	-	4
	Gilbert Fowler	do	23	-	5
	Arch'd Morrison	do	19	1	3
	Caleb Fowler	do	14	-	2
Ensigns	Thomas Martin	Ireland	19	5	1
	Thomas Robinson	America	13	-	1
	Augustus de Diemar	Germany	17	3	1
	Jacob O. V.Courtland	America	6	-	1
	Lauchlan McDonald	do	3	-	
	Mich'l Cunningham	Ireland	25	-	
	William Edwards	do	22	-	3
	John Beardsley	America	49	-	6
	John Cunningham	Ireland	28	7	4
	Joseph Harvison				
Chaplain	Michael Carmac	Ireland	26		
Adjutant	Geo. B. Rodney	America	30		
Qr. Master					
Surgeon					
Mate					

Lloyal Fencible Americans

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
(Page torn away) Captains	Joseph Goreham	America	55	-	8
	James Brace	England	28	-	2
	James Burns	America	45	-	8
	Gilford Studholm	Ireland	40	-	8
	Philip Bailey	England	58	-	8
Capt. Lieut Lieutenants	Richard Wilson	Ireland	45	-	8
	Peter Clinch	do	28	-	8
	Alexander Acheson	do	27	-	8
	Ambrose Sharman	do	40	-	8
	Constant Connor	do	30	-	7
Ensigns	Alex'r Sutherland	Scotland	35	-	6
	Samuel Dennis Street	England	29	-	6
	Joseph A. Goreham	America	17	-	6
	Thomas Batt	do	15	-	2
	Henry Lane	do	24	-	-
Chaplain Adjutant Qr. Master Surgeon	William Cunningham	do	16	-	-
	James McNab	Scotland	30	14	-
	William Hewetson	Ireland	16	-	-
	John Breynton	England	64	-	7
	John Clinch	Ireland	-	-	-
	Robert Spears	do	46	-	6
	Walter Cullen	do	27	-	7

(Probably New Jersey Volunteers)

Lieut. Col.	George Turnbull		49	20	
Major	Henry T. Sheridan		32	13	6
Captains	Bernard Kane		32	-	7
	Will'm M. Johnstone	America	26	-	7
	John Althouse	Germany	49	-	6
	William Gray	Scotland	38	-	7
	Arch'd McLean	do	25	-	6
Lieutenants	Fred'k DePeyster	America	24	-	5
	William Wightman	Ireland	27	-	7
	John McGregor	Scotland	24	-	6
	Cosby Hiens	America	25	-	7
	John L. DeBeck	Germany	30	-	5
Ensigns	Thomas Walker	America	19	-	5
	Alex'r Johnstone	do	19	-	4
	Garret Clopper	do	26	-	3
	Hugh McPherson	Scotland	31	-	1
	Isaac DuBois	America	21	-	3
Chaplain Adjutant Qr. Master Surgeon	John Althouse	Scotland	17	-	6
	Nick's Humphrys	Ireland	28	-	7
	Robert Grant	America	15	-	4
	John Richardson	Scotland	29	-	2
	John Horton	do	23	-	2
	Francis I. Mulock	America	23	7	-
	John Colwell	do	30	-	7
	Roger Barton	do	28	-	7
	Daniel Coxe	do	-	-	-
	James Boyd	Scotland	32	-	7
	Isaac Browne	America	74	-	6
	John Johnstone	do	18	-	-
	Rich'd Morris	Ireland	33	14	-
	Francis Brimley		-	-	4

Top of page torn, name of Regiment unknown

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Page torn away	Page torn	Ireland	28	-	5
	away	Scotland	30	-	5
	McPherson	do	40	-	7
	Dawson	America	25	-	7
Lieutenants	Donald McCrimon	Scotland	40	-	7
	James McDonald	do	26	1	6
	Jerem'h Donavon	England	28	-	5
	Sorrel McDonald	Scotland	45	-	7
Ensigns	John Miller	England	37	-	5
	William Jordan	do	37	24	-
	George Brown	Ireland	42	37	-
	James Stewart	America	22		
Adjutant	Thomas Stanley				
	Henry Stevenson				
Mate	Gray				

Nova Scotia Volunteers

Colonel	John Parr	Ireland	52		
Lieut. Col.	Timothy Heirlehy	do	48	21	7
Major	George H. Monk	America	36	-	7
Captains	Thomas Green	England	50	-	7
	John Solomon	America	37	-	7
	James Curgenuen	England	35	-	7
	Timothy H. Heirlehy	America	27	-	7
	Joseph Osburn	do	31	-	7
	Thomas Cluff	Ireland	34	-	7
	Arthur Maddox	do	32	-	1
	John Fawson	do	29	-	7
	John Cunningham	America	28	-	7
	Caleb Wheaton	do	28	-	8
Lieutenants	Franklyn G. Etter	do	31	-	7
	George Wetmore	do	31	-	7
	Tho's FitzSimmons	Ireland	30	-	5
	John McColla	do	19	-	4
	John Wheaton	America	26	-	7
	Charles Stewart	Scotland	24	-	3
	Christ'r Kelly	America	22	-	6
	John H. Henkloman	Germany	38	-	2
	John Brairly	Ireland	30	-	3
	Anth'y Geo. Kysh	Germany	40	-	2
Ensigns	John Campbell	Scotland	14	-	2
	Colin McNabb	do	22	-	2
	Rich'd Cunningham	America	22	-	2
	William N. Swann	do	18	-	2
	Benj'n Ogdon	do	19	-	6
	Philip deBeurst	Germany	35	-	2
	John Heirlehy	America	15	-	2
	Hebbard N. Benny	do	17		
	John Ellis	Ireland	40	-	5
	Thomas FitzSimmons				
Chaplain	John Hardy	England	42	-	5
	John Philips	do	48	-	7
	Christ'r Nicolai	Germany	52	-	4
Adjutant					
Qr. Master					
Surgeon					
Mate					

1st Battalion New Jersey Volunteers

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Page torn away Captains	Cortland Skinner	America		-	7
	Stephen Delancy	do	34	-	7
	Thomas Milledge	do	48	-	7
	Joseph Crowell	do	38	-	7
	John Cogle	do	35	-	7
	John Taylor	do	39	-	7
	Samuel Leonard	do	27	-	7
Capt. Lieut Lieutenants	Alex'r McDonald	Scotland	39	-	7
	Patrick Haggerty	America	39	-	7
	William Hutchinson	do	38	-	7
	Joseph Cunliffe	England	37	-	7
	Isaac Hedden	America	26	-	6
	John Thompson	do	32	-	7
	John Laurence	do	28	-	7
Ensigns	James Moodie	do	39	-	7
	John Reed	do	25	-	6
	William V Dumond	do	31	-	7
	Andrew Stockton	do	21	-	7
	James Britain	do	31	-	7
	Henry L Barton	do	22	-	3
	Xenophon Jewet	do	22	-	6
	Ozias Ansley	do	40	-	7
	Phineas Milledge	do	20	-	3
	John Woodward	do	27	-	2
	James Barton	do	20	-	2
	Reuben Hankinson	do	25	-	7
	Philip Skinner	do	9	-	
	John Atcheson	England	31	10	2
	John D Skinner	America	11	-	
Chaplain Adjutant Qr. Master Surgeon	Joseph Britain	do	24	-	7
	Charles Inglis	Ireland			
	John McGill				
	Theodore Valleau	America	30	-	7
	Charles Earle	Scotland	29	-	8

2nd Battalion New Jersey Volunteers

Lieut. Col.	Isaac Allen	America	45	-	7
Major	Robert Drummond	do	47	-	7
Captains	Joseph Lee	England	43	-	7
	Charles Harrison	Ireland	43	-	7
	Barth'w Thatcher	America	45	-	6
	Peter Campbell	do	27	-	7
	Daniel Cozens	do	37	-	5
	Thomas Hunlocke	do	32	-	5
	John Barbarie	do	31	-	7
Capt. Lieut Lieutenants	Edward Stille	do	26	-	6
	John Jenkins	England	53	17	7
	William Turner	America	26	-	5
	James Harrison	Ireland		-	6
	John Hatton	England	27	-	7
	John Coombs	America	31	-	7
	Enoch Lyeon	do	30	-	5
Ensigns	John Willis	do	36	-	7
	Corn's Thompson	do	27	-	7
	Nathaniel Coombs	do	26	-	7
	John Shannon	do	27	-	7
	William Banks	England	51	15	7
	John Leonard	America	25	-	3
	Lewis Thompson	do	29	-	3

2nd Battalion New Jersey Volunteers (continued)

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Chaplain Adjutant Qr. Master Surgeon	George Lee	do	10	-	3
	Stephen Milledge	do	25	-	7
	Robert Morris	Ireland	30	-	1
	Rulof Rulofson	America			
	James Sayer	do			
	George Cypher	do			
	Daniel James	England	33	-	6
	Daniel Bancroft	America	31	-	6

3rd Battalion New Jersey Volunteers

Lieut. Col.	Abr'm V. Buskirk	America	48	-	7 Yrs
Major	Philip V. Courtland	do	43	-	7
Captains	William V. Allen	do	39	-	7
	Samuel Ryerson	do	32	-	7
	Jacob V. Buskirk	do	23	-	6
	Edward Earle	do	26	-	7
	Waldron Blaau	do	45	-	7
	Norman McLeod	Scotland	27	-	6
	Donald Campbell	do	29	-	7
Lieutenants	John V. Buskirk	America	28	-	7
	James Servanier	Germany	38	-	7
	John Harlop	England	28	-	7
	John Simmonson	America	31	-	7
	William Stevenson	do	25	-	7
	Josiah Parker	do	27	-	7
	George Lambert	England	26	-	6
Ensigns	Justus Earle	America	34	-	7
	Richard Cooper	do	27	-	7
	Philip V. Courtland	do	17	-	4
	John Jewet	do	20	-	4
	Uriah Blaau	do	21	-	7
	Henry V. Allen	do	19	-	3
	Robert Woodward	do	27	-	3
Chaplain Adjutant Qr. Master Surgeon Mate	Stephen Ryder	do	34	-	7
	John Hendorff	Germany	34	4	3
	Malcolm Wilmot	America	15	-	1
	Henry Sorrel	do	13	-	
	Daniel Ballwell	England		-	4
	Dennis Coombs	America			
	William Sorrel	England	46	-	7
	John Hammell	America	28	-	7
	Isaac Hallenbeck	do	40	-	7

1st Battalion Brig. General Delancy's

Colonel	Oliver Delancy	America	64	-	7
Lieut. Col.	John H. Cruger	do	44	-	7
Major	Joshua Green	Ireland	36	14	7
Captains	James Galbreath	Scotland	45	25	7
	Jacob Smith	America	33	-	7
	Barrent Roorback	do	35	-	7
	Thomas French	England	27	-	7
	George Kerr	Scotland	26	-	7
	James French	America	34	-	7
	George Dunbar	do	40	4	7
Capt. Lieut.	Charles McPherson	Scotland	28	-	7
Lieutenants	Thomas Cunningham	Ireland	23	-	7
	Alex'r McMillan	Scotland	28	-	7

1st Battalion Brig. General Delancy's (continued)

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Ensigns	Benjamin Lester	America	24	-	7
	Daniel Hallett	do	28	-	7
	Benjamin Griffiths	do	25	-	7
	Colin Campbell	Scotland	27	-	7
	Daniel Cameron	do	28	-	7
	James Suple	Ireland	30	-	5
	Nehem'h Rogers	America	24	-	5
	Nick's E Old	England	52	27	7
	Richard Boyle	Ireland	28	-	5
	William French	America	15	-	4
	Henry Ferguson	Scotland	23	-	7
	George Brewlerlor	America	18	-	5
	James Delancy	do	21	-	4
	George Cuyler	do	16		
	Tho's Boone Stephens	do	16		
Chaplains	Ralph Smith	do			
	Daniel Elliot				
Adjutants	John Bowden	Ireland	31	-	5
Qr. Master	Robert O'Brien	do	27	8	
Surgeon	George Everett				
	Nathan Smith	America	44	-	7

2nd Battalion Brigad. General Delancy's

Colonel	Gabriel G Ludlow	America	47	-	7 Yrs
Lieut. Col.	Richard Hewlett	do	54	-	7
Major	Thomas Bowden	Ireland	60	-	7
Captains	Edward Allison	America	35	-	7
	Gilbert C Willet	do	26	-	7
	Charles Hewlet	do	42	-	7
Capt. Lieut Lieutenants	Elijah Miles	do	29	-	7
	Thomas Lester	do	33	-	7
	Barth'w Doughty	do	27	-	6*
	Gerardus Clowes	do	28	-	7
	Ichabod Smith	do	28	-	7
	Edmond Evans	Ireland	28	-	6
	Samuel Clowes	America	25	-	7
	John Clowes	do	25	-	7
	Gabriel deVeber	England	28	-	6
	Henry Jackson	do	26	-	6
	Michael Laffan	Ireland	26	-	3
	William McFarland	Scotland	27	-	8*
	Zach Brown	America	39	-	6
	William Montgomery	do	23	-	6*
	Francis deVeber	England	22	-	6
Ensigns	Thomas Carpenter	do	26	4	7
	Shadrack Chase	America	32	-	7
	Gilbert L Menzies	do	17	-	4
	James Brewerton	do	19	-	1
	William Hubbard	do	29	-	1
	Gab'l V Ludlow	do	16	-	0
	George Ludlow	do	16	-	0
	William Walter	America	45	-	7
	Thomas Carpenter				
	Richard Floyd	Ireland	26	-	7
Chaplain	Charles Doughty	America	30	-	7*
Adjutant	George McDunkell	do	22	-	2
Qr. Master					
Surgeon					
Mate					
	*Lost in the Martha				

Prince of Wales American Volunteers

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Colonel	Montfort Brown	Ireland	50	-	7
Lieut. Col.	Gabriel deVeber	Switzer'd	47	-	6
Major	Charles McNeil	Ireland	47	-	7
Captains	John Brown	England	50	-	7
	Stephen Hayt	America	32	-	7
	Daniel Lyman	do	32	-	7
	Andrew Maxwell	Scotland	33	-	7
Capt. Lieut Lieutenants	Stephen Holland	Ireland	-	-	6
	Walter Campbell	Scotland	30	-	7
	Hawes Hatch	America	33	-	7
	James Shanks	Ireland	27	-	7
	Monson Hayt	America	29	-	7
	Michael Ambrose	Ireland	29	-	7
	James McDonald	England	33	13	7
	John O'Neil	Ireland	50	-	6
	John Ness	England	41	10	7
	James Place	do	29	-	7
	Thomas Shrieves	America	27	-	7
	John Westropp	Ireland	21	-	6
	James Bredgham	America	18	-	6
	Joseph Ryerson	do	21	-	6
	James Eccles	Ireland	22	-	3
	John W Holland	America	14	-	4
	Michael McNelly	England	19	-	2
	Robert Williamson	Scotland	21	6	2
	John deVeber	America	14	-	2
Ensigns	Henry Bowman	Ireland	27	6	2
	Daniel Brunson	America	23	-	7
	Joshua Ward	do	24	-	7
	Oliver Peck				
	George Panton	Scotland	24	-	7
	Jerem'h Shelton				
	James Hoyt				
	Robert Moodie	Scotland	33	-	2
	Charles Myers	Germany	22	-	1

Orange Rangers

Lieut. Col.	John Bayard	America	29	-	7 Yrs
Major	Samuel Bayard	do	27	-	7
Captains	Forbess Ross McDonald	Scotland	27	-	7
	Robert Rotton	England	29	-	6
	John Howard	America	47	-	7
	Abr'm V. Buskirk	do	30	-	7
	Philip de Meyrn	Germany	36	-	7
	Robert Bethel	England	30	-	6
	Charles McDonald	Scotland	32	-	3
	Barth'w Uniake	Ireland	36	-	6
	Donald McLeod	Scotland	30	-	5
	Neil Stewart				
Capt. Lieut Lieutenants	Edward James	England	30	-	5
	William Bell	Scotland	47	-	5
	Thomas Buskirk	America	24	-	7
	John Cameron	Scotland	27	-	7
	William Jackson	England	48	23	6
	Richard Kinnon	Scotland	47	-	5
	James Grandidier	America	19	-	7
	James Field	do	16	-	2
	John Fleming	Ireland	40	-	2
	William Jarvis	America	20	-	2
Ensigns					

Orange Rangers (continued)

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Chaplain Adjutant Qr. Master Surgeon Mate	John Geo. Houseal	do	17	-	1
	Job Bennet Clarke	do	18	-	1
	Wm. Johnston Chew	do	16	-	1
	Lynde Waller	do	15	-	1
	Thomas Cutler				
	Wingate Weeks	America	44	-	2
	William Jackson	England	48	-	5
	Robert Bothel*				
	John Fraser	Scotland	27	-	7
	Stephen Thomas	England	27	-	2
	*Capt. in the Reg't.				

Mary Land Loyalists

Lieut. Col.	James Chalmers	Scotland	6	-	6 Yrs
Major	Walter Dulany	America	25	-	6
Captains	Pat. Kennedy	Ireland	33	-	6
	Caleb Jones	America	36	-	6
	Philip B Key	do	25	-	6
Lieutenants	Daniel D Addison	do	25	-	6
	Levin Townsend	do	26	-	7
	John Sterling	do	26	-	6
	William Sterling	do	26	-	6*
	James Henley	do	27	-	6
	Nehemiah Marks	do			2
	Elijah Williams				6
Ensigns	William Bowles	America	20	-	6
	John Stewart	do	14	-	2
	John Chalmers	do			
Chaplain Adjutant Qr. Master Surgeon	Thomas Gill	do	26	-	6
	Levin Vaughan	do	26	-	6*
	John Paterson	America	42	-	6
	John White	do			
	Thomas Welch	do	40	-	6
	William Stafford	England	28	-	6
	*Lost in the Martha				

Pensylvania Loyalists

Lieut. Col.	William Allen	America	31	-	6 Yrs
Major	Francis Kearney	do	30	-	6
Captains	Thomas Stephens	England	35	-	6
	Thomas Colden	America	29	-	7
Lieutenants	Joseph Swift	do	29	-	6
	Benjamin Beynton	do	24	-	6
	Ross Currie	do	27	-	6
	Moses Holt	do	40	-	6
	George Hardin	Ireland	24	-	5
	Wm. A McMichael	do	26	-	5
	Stephen Potts	America	18	-	1
Ensigns	William I Holt	do	19	-	-
	Ja's Hude Kearney	do	16	-	-
	Henry Addison	do	64	-	1
Chaplain	William Kean	Ireland	32	-	1
Adjutant	Thomas Hart	do	30	-	
Qr. Master	John Cristal	Scotland	24	-	6
Surgeon					

South Carolina Royalists

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Colonel	Alexander Innes				
Major	Thomas Fraser	Scotland	28	-	7
Captains	Charles S Lindsay	do	40	10	5
	Alexander Campbell	do	27	10	5
	George Dawkins	America	29	-	5
	Lewis Kenen	Germany	25	5	3
	John Harrison	America	32	-	3
Capt. Lieut	Samuel Harrison	do	27	-	3
Lieutenants	Daniel Cornwell	do	25	-	7
	Charles I Allicocke	do	22	-	3
	Joel Hudson	do	26	-	3
	Stephen Jarvis	do	22	-	
	Richard Lewis	do	26	-	3
	Duglas Cockburn	Scotland	23	-	
	James E Boisseau	America	25	-	
Ensigns	Nathan B Miller	do	23	-	3
	Henry Livingston	do	19	-	3
	William Davis	England	25	-	
	John Cox	America	22	-	
	Tobias Miller	Germany			
	Thomas Lane	America	16	-	3
	John H Flieger	Germany	32	7	1
Chaplain	Edward Jenkins	England			
Adjutant					
Qr. Master	Matthew Gregg	America	40	-	5
Surgeon	Joseph Hatton	England	25	3	2

King's Florida Rangers

Lieut. Col.	Thomas Brown	England	30	-	7 Yrs
Major	James Wright	America	35	-	4
Captains	Alex'r C Wylly	do	23	-	6
	Samuel Roworth	England	29	-	6
	Joseph Smith	America	29	-	6
	Robert Lawe	Ireland	24	-	3
	Joseph Marshall	do	24	-	3
	Daniel Cameron	Scotland	30	-	5
	William Wylly	America	25	-	2
	John B Randall	England	30	-	4
Lieutenants	Daniel Ellis	America	23	-	5
	James C Browne	England	31	-	4
	John Hybert	do	34	-	3
	John Anderson	America	21	-	4
	James Smith	England	24	-	4
	William Jones	do	23	-	4
	Arch'd Cameron	Scotland	28	-	3
	William Peterson	W. Indies	28	-	7
	Jacob Obman	Germany	34	9	6
	Daniel Egan	Ireland	22	-	6
Ensigns	John O'Halloron	do	25	-	3
	Richard Parris	America	20	-	3
	Benjamin Duglass	do		-	3
	Lifford Waldron	do	28	-	7
	William Robertson	do		-	3
	William Johnson	Ireland	28	10	3
	Joshua Garret	America	25		
	Redmond Connel	Ireland	25	-	7
	Josiah Gannaway				
	William Shipman	America	40		
Chaplain	James Stewart	Scotland	27	-	4

King's Florida Rangers (continued)

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Adjutant	James C Browne				
Qr. Master	John Cornish	England	27	-	4
Surgeon	John Allen	America	25	-	5
Mate	Thomas Booth	Ireland	35	-	3

North Carolina Volunteers

Lieut. Col	John Hamilton	Scotland	36	-	5 Yrs
Major	Daniel Manson	do	44	-	5
Captains	William Hamilton	do	27	-	3
	John Legget	America	40	-	7
	Daniel McNeil	do	25	-	5
	Thomas Hamilton	Scotland	25	-	4
Lieutenants	John Wormly	America	22	-	7
	John Martin	Scotland	56	-	6
	William Chandler	America	25	-	2
	Neill McArthur	Scotland	42	-	3
	Donald Campbell	do	48	-	7
	John Shaw (dead)	America	21	-	3
	James Campbell	Scotland	25	-	4
	Alexander Campbell	do	25	-	4
	James Hamilton	do	26	-	3
	Alex'r Fotheringham	America	23	-	3
	Donald McAlpine	Scotland	48	-	7
	Thomas Coffield	America	26	-	3
	John McDonald	Scotland	23	-	2
	Rod'k McLeod	do	36	-	4
	Dugald McKeathan	do	24	-	4
	Robert Simpson	Ireland	21	-	4
	Donald Campbell	Scotland	27	-	4
	Thomas Manson	do	24	-	3
	Thomas McDonald	do	26	-	3
Ensigns	Robert Hamilton	do	20	-	3
	Arch'd McDugald	do	27	-	3
	Alex'r McCaskel	do	21	-	3
	Arch'd McEachran	do	34	-	7
	William Campbell	do		-	1
	Weeks	American	16	-	1
Chaplain	Browne				
Adjutant	James Stevenson	Scotland	30	10	2
Qr. Master	Neil Currie	do	25	-	2
Surgeon	Murd. McLeod	do	40	-	
Mate	John Piper	do	23	-	2

King's Rangers

Captains	Samuel Hayden	America	28	-	7
	Nath'l Brooks				
	Edm'd Manwaring			-	7
Lieutenants	John Throckmorton	America	27	-	7
	J Franklyn				
Ensigns	Peter Anderson	America	33	-	7
	Joseph Beers	do	26	-	7
	John Robins	do	27	-	7
Adjutant	Alex'r Smith				
	Lewis Davis				

American Legion

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Colonel	Benedict Arnold	America	43	-	4
Major	Thomas Menzies	Scotland	44	24	2
Capt. of }	Gilbert Livingston	America	25	-	3
Cavalry }	Nath'l Frink	do	25	-	3
Lt. Cavalry	Richard Arnold	do	21	-	3
	George Bull	do	24	-	3
Lt Infantry	William Furlong	do	26	-	3
Cornets	Peter C Waterbury	do	23	-	3
	Alexander Smith	do	23	-	3
Ensign	Alex'r Menzies	do	15	-	
Adjutant	Andrew Phair	Ireland	26	7	2
Qr. Masters	B Davis	America	34	27	2
	James Size	Ireland	20	13	1
Surgeon	Charles Kennelly	do	29	-	2

Guides & Pioneers

Major	John Aldington	England	33	-	7 Yrs
Captains	Peter McPherson	Scotland	32	3	7
	William McAlpin	do	38	2	6
	Francis Fraser	do	28	-	8
	Jonath. Williams	America	34	-	7
	Ebenezer Browne	do	47	-	7
	Burkowitz	Prussia	40	-	8*
	Nicolle	Switzer'd	42	-	8*
Lieutenants	Angus McDonald	Scotland	30	-	8
	John Stark	America	24	-	7
	John Hunt	do	47	-	6
	John A Springeisen	Prussia	33	-	6
	Eli Benedict	America	26	-	6
Ensigns	Andrew Husband	do	50	6	6
	Abraham Close	do	36	-	6
	Elijah Vincent	do	23	-	4
	Basil Jackson	do	29	-	4
	Jonathan Browne	do	19	-	3
	John Parke	do	29	-	7
Qr. Master	John Taylor	England	27	-	6
Surgeon	Arch'd McDonald	Scotland	49	-	6
	*Served as Surveyors all the war				

St. John's Volunteers

Captain	Philip Calbeck				
Lieutenants	James Campbell				
	John Stewart				

King's American Dragoons

Lt. Colonel	Benj'n Thompson	America	30		
Majors	Daniel Murray	do	31		
	Joshua Upham	do	39		
Captains	Fred'k P. Philips	do	26		
	William Stewart	do	32		
	James Fulton	do	25		
Capt. Lieut	Robert Murray	do	23		
Lieutenants	John Davidson	do	35		

King's American Dragoons (continued)

Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
				British	Provincial
Cornets	Isaac Tomlinson	do	28		
	Samuel Turnbull	do	35		
	Simeon Jones	do	31		
	Alex'r Stewart	do	23		
	Arthur Nicholson	Ireland	35		
	Lewis Freeman	America	27		
	Rowland Parks	do	24		
	William Reynolds	do	23		
	Stephen Jones	do	28		
Chaplain	Thomas Lechmere				
	J. Odell	America	39		
Adjutant	Arthur Nicholson				
Qr. Masters	William Francis				
	William Prince				
	Charles Basson				
	Gideon Parmer				
	William Wilbour				
Surgeon	Peter Sacket				
	Adino Paddock	America	23		

North Carolina Independent Company

Captain	Eli Branson	America	40	-	4
Lieutenant	Samuel Jones	do	26	-	4
Ensign	John Bloxham	England	28	-	7

Black Pioneers

Captain	Allan Stewart	Scotland	58	-	7 Yrs
Lieutenant	John Stevenson	Ireland	41	-	6
Ensign	Richard Stevenson	do	32	-	3

Staff Officers

Inspector	Alex'r Innes	Scotland	40	-	7
General	Augustin Prevost	Switzer'd	35	-	5
Deputies	Eben'r Bridgham	America	35	-	6
Muster M'r	Edward Winslow	do	34	-	7
General	Ward Chipman	do	29	-	6
Deputies	Rigdon Brice	do	33	-	5
Com. G'l of Prisoners	Joshua Loring	do	40	-	7

Armed Boat Company

Captains	Nathan Hubbill	America			2
	Nehemiah Marks	do			2*
Lieutenant	Severn Major	do			2
	*Lieut in the M. Loyalists				

Seconded Officers

Regt. they belonged to	Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
					British	Provincial
General Skinner's Brigade	Lt. Col's	Elisha Laurence	America	42		
		John Norris	do	48		
	Majors	Robert Timpany				
		Thomas Leonard	America	68	-	7
	Captains	Daniel J Browne	do	44		
		Rich'd W Stockton				
		John Antill	America	38		
		David Alstone	do	43		
		John Vought	do	32	-	7
		James Stewart	do	46		
		James Raymond				
		George Stainforth				
		Corn's McCleese				
		Robert Morris				
	Capt. Lt. Lieut's	John de Menezes	Portugal	29		
		John Munro	America	23		
		Pat. Henry	Ireland	55		
		Francis Fraser	America	48		
		Asher Dunham	do	38		
	Chaplain Surgeons	Thomas Morison	England	39		
		Tho's T Prichard	do	47		
		Adolphus French	America	42		
		John H Rowland				
		Henry Dougan	Ireland	46		
		Absol'm Bainbridge				
		Ureal Johnstone				
Roman Catholic Volunteers	Captains	Matthias Hanley	Ireland	50		
		Thomas Yelverton	do	37		
	Lieutenant Qr. Master	John P Eck---				
West Jersey Volunteers		John Nowlan	Ireland	28		
	Major	John Vandike	America	44		
	Capt's	John Hooton	do	30		
		Daniel Bowen	do	41		
	Ensigns	Richard Finnimore				
		Samuel Stretch	America	25		
	Qr. Master	John Closed	Ireland	39		
Rogers' Rangers	Lt. Col. Captains	Robert Rogers				
		John Longstreet	America	37	-	7
		John Hatfield	England	43	28	7
	Lieut's	Thomas Okerson	America	34		
		Joseph Waller	Ireland	35		
	Ensigns	Charles Stockton				
Prince of Wales American Volunteers		Eleazar Taylor	America	32		
	Lt. Col's	Thomas Pattinson	England	45		
		Joseph Barton	America	53	4	7
		John Bridgwater	England	49	-	7
American Legion	Captains	Fred'k Metzner	England	32		
		Mich'l Houzeal	America	29		
		Robert Rollo				
		Rich'd Ness				
	Cornet	William Cagney	Ireland	30		
Loyal New Englanders	Lt. Col. Captains	Geo. Wightman	America	56		
		Zebedee Terry	do	39		
		Samuel Wilson	do	36		

Seconded Officers (continued)

Regt. they belonged to	Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
					British	Provincial
Loyal New Englanders (cont'd)	Lieut's	William Clarke	do	44		
		Richard Holland	do	41		
		Luther Hathway	do	28		
		John Wightman	do	34		
	Ensign	Francis Corey	do	37		
		Francis Phinney	do	46		
Guides	Captains	George Blair				
		John Sobrisky				
	Lieut's	Achilles Preston				
		Alex'r McLean				
		Jonath'n Robinson				
		Abr'm Pistoras				
		Abr'm Jredell				
		Nath'l Vernon				
		John Biddle				
		John Knight				
		Jonat'h Jones				
		Eldad Tupper				
		Wm. P Matthews				
		Fred'k Verner				
Delancey's Brigade	Captains	Thomas Moore				
	Chaplain Adjutant	Samuel Hallet				
		Moses Badger				
		Alex'r Clarke				
American Reformers	Lt. Col.	Rud's Ritzona				
	Lieut	James Hume				
	Qr. Master	Hugh Simm				
Safe Guards	Captain	Thomas Robinson				
Virginia Loyalists	Lt. Col.	John Conolly				
Chasseurs	Lt. Col.	Andreas Emerick				
Florida Rangers	Captains	Andrew Hewat				
		Alex'r McDonald				
British Legion	Captain	John B Scott	America	30		
Guides & Pioneers	Captain	Samuel Lindsay	do	45	9	7
	Lieut	Caleb Wheaton	do	67	-	7
New York Volunteers	Captain	Finlay Burn				
Black Pioneers	Captain	Rob't Rich'd Crowe				
Diemar's Hussars	Lieut	Sebastian V.Molitor				
N Carolina Loyalists	Ensign	Angus McDonald				

Seconded Officers (continued)

Regt. they belonged to	Rank	Names	Country	Age	Service in the	
					British	Provincial
Indepen- dent Corps	Surgeon	John Clarke				
	Colonel Lt. Col. Lieut.	Baron de Knoblauch Edw'd Cole Henry Seton	America	58		
Buck's Co. Volunteers	Captain	William Thomas				
Major Dunlop's Corps	Captain	Isaac Stewart				
N Carolina Highland's	Captain Lieut. Ensigns	Alex'r McRa Duncan McNab Malcolm McKay Allen Stewart				
Major Harrison's Corps	Captain	Thomas Hodgson				
S Carolina Royalists	Lt. Col. Lieut's Ensigns	Joseph Robinson Daniel DeVault Moses Whitley John Carter Hugh Murphy				

WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH (FONES) HALLETT, AND SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS, 1616-1994, takes New Brunswick Halletts back to William, their most remote ancestor in America. He emigrated from England to Greenwich, Conn., and later settled at Halletts Cove (Astoria) on Long Island, Queens County, N.Y. He received a grant of land from the Dutch government there in 1652, and purchased additional land from the Indians in 1664, making him and his descendants substantial land holders in an area that is now part of New York City. The book contains a fairly substantial amount of information on the Halletts in New York before the Revolutionary War, and focuses on the descendants of Moses Hallett and Robert Hallett, loyalists, who fled from New York to New Brunswick in 1783 following the War. Moses settled at Bear Island in the Parish of Queensbury, York County, and Robert settled near Hartland in the Parish of Brighton, Carleton County, N.B. The descendants of Capt. Samuel Hallett who settled in Saint John, N.B., are not included. This book, 308 pages, indexed, cites many New York sources and numerous Maine and New Brunswick sources to corroborate the data. The price is \$20.00, plus \$4.00 postage to addresses in Canada, a total of \$24.00. It is \$16.00 US, plus \$4.75 US postage to addresses in the US., a total of \$20.75 US. Order from the author, George H. Hayward, 29 Leeds Drive, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 4S7, (506) 457-1306.

Mrs. Sarah H. Ward, WP Towers #617, 1111 S. Lakemount Avenue, Winter Park, Florida USA 32792, sent the following corrections and additions in handwritten form to the Saint John Branch. Her notes say "I copied and do not find in your Index of Census. I used a microfilm 1881 census of Saint John." The information was typed by Joan Pearce as she read it. Please note that the Saint John Branch recorded and published an index to the 1871 census, not 1881 as Mrs. Ward has written. The Branch wishes to thank Mrs. Ward for the work she has done.

Wellington Ward Division 2 Page 63

188-135 KEITHLIN James 65 German C.of E. Sexton
 Bridget 65 N.B. Meth. Irish
 Augusta 25 N.B. Meth. Tailoress German
 Clara 23 N.B. Meth. Tailoress German
 William 21 N.B. Meth. Blacksmith

192-323 MAGEE Bessie 40 Ireland
 John 50 Ireland
 Isabel 23 N.B.

Lancaster Division 1

78-78 GAULT James 72 Ireland Presbyt. Irish Farmer
 Maria 42(?) Ireland Presbyt.
 79 Thomas 43 Ireland Presbyt. Farmer
 79-80 GAULT Andrew 30 Irish Presbyt. Farmer
 Sarah 29 Irish
 Frank 7 (?)

Portland Division 1

29?-494 MCKINNON David 40 N.S. Catholic Scotch Labourer
 Millicent 40 N.B.
 4 children

29?-502 MCKINNON Alfred 35 N.B. Wes.Meth. Scotch Boatman
 Eliza 34 N.B.
 Herbert 13
 Albert 11
 Robert 9
 Victoria 8
 Charles 6
 Robertson 1

350-432 SCOTT William 69 N.B. Scotch Presbyt.
 Catherine 58 N.B. C.of E.
 Alice 24
 William 17

1881 Portland Division 2 -not the same as in your book

358-739 WATSON Samuel 61 N.B. Presb. Irish clerk
 Mary 59 N.B. Presb. Irish
 Rebecca 30
 Annie 28
 Thomas 20 machinist
 David 24 fireman
 Teresa 16
 Frederick 14

PORTLAND Ward 4

79-118 RAINNIE Jane 74 Scot Presb.
 Mary J. 28 N.B. Presb.
 Bessie 26 N.B. Presb.
 Robert 40 N.B. Presb. R.R. conductor

82-121 MAGEE Elizabeth 55 Irish Ch. of E.
 Abraham 34 N.B. Ch.of E. hatter
 John 25
 George 23
 Lottie 20

83-122 MAGEE Robert 31 N.B. hatter
 Elisabeth 35
 Charlotte E. 8
 Mabel 5
 Annie J. 3
 HORNBROOK Margaret J. N.B. Meth. Irish
 Cap maker

138-210 LINDSAY James A. 30 U.S.(N.S.?) Ch. of E.
 English, Matchmaker
 Emma 24
 Charles 5
 James S. 5/12 Nov.

138-211 DeMILL James 39 N.B. Bapt. English, Labourer
 Sardia 26 N.B. Bapt.
 Ernest 6
 Alice 4

146-229 McMURRAY James 32 N.B. Presb. of Canada
 Scotch, Engineer
 Jane 29 N.B.
 Jessie 4

152-235 PRINCE James E. 44 N.B. Bapt. Irish Carpenter
 Elizabeth 42 N.B. Bapt.
 MAGEE Minnie 16 N.B. Bapt.

153-236	PRINCE	Thos. W.	36	N.B. Bapt. F.C. Irish, Engine Driver
		Elizabeth F.	39	N.B. Meth. English
		John A.	10	N.B. Meth. English
	PETTINGELL	John	71	N.B. Meth. English Home Carpenter
328-348	MAGEE	James T.	50	N.B. W. Meth. Roofer
		Annie E.	40	Ireland
		Wm. J.	20	N.B.
		Alex. M.	18	
		John	17	Apprentice
		Annie E.	15	
		Fanie M.	12	(?)
		Florence	6	
		John	18	
272-426	HENNEBERRY	Patrick	32	N.B. Cath. Irish Ship Carpenter
		Margaret	27	
		John F.	7	
		Mary	5	
		Alice	3	
		Wm.T.	7/12	August
274-430	SPENCE	John	60	Scotland Presb. Baker
		Edna C.	56	N.B. Presb.
		Edna W.	18	
	KELLIE	Susan	26	N.B. Presb. Hat Trimmer
338- 575	STAFFORD	James	39	Ireland Ch.of Eng. Irish Nailer
		Kate	33	Ireland Ch.of Eng.
		Alice	12	
		Wm.	11	
		Kate	9	
		John	7	
		Betsy	4	
		James	2	
338-564	TODD	Abraham	44	U.S. Bapt. English Blacksmith
		Deborah	35	N.B. Bapt.
		George J.	15	
		Elna M.	13	
		Frederick J.	8	
		Stella M.	4	
		Ivy E. (f.)	4/12	Dec.

359-610	WATSON	Joseph	69	N.B. F.C. Bapt. Eng. Labourer
		Mary	25	N.B. F.C. Bapt.
		Jimie	5	
		George	3	

Portland Ward 5 Simonds Division 1

356-362	FLOYD	John H.	49	N.B. Bapt. English Farmer
		Sarah	44	N.B. Bapt. English
		Charles	20	
		Martha A.	18	
		Mandy	16	
		John A.	13	
		Ormond (m.)	11	
		Alice	9	
		Alongo	6	

373-383	HASTINGS	Robert	63	Ireland Meth. English Farmer
		Mary A.	58	N.B. Meth. Dutch
		Sarah Jane	22	N.B. Meth. Eng.
		Julia Ida	18	
		Catherine	16	
		John	14	
		Frederick	13	
		Laura	8	

Division 2

122-121	HORNBROOK	George	73	Ireland Ch.of Eng. Irish Farmer
		Haley	26	N.B.

123-124	HORNBROOK	Joseph	40	N.B. Ch.of Eng. Farmer
		Sarah	22	Eng. Ch.of Eng.
		Betsy M.	8	N.B. Irish
		Maggie F.	7	N.B. Irish
		Nelly	4	N.B. Irish

118-168	CAPLES	Thos.	50	Ireland R.C. Irish Farmer
		Catherine	50	Ireland
		Patrick	21	N.B.

St. Martins Saint John

40-43	FLOYD	Wm. H.	30	Welsh, Captain
		Grace G.	26	Free Baptist Scotch and children

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, 191 George Street, Apt. 11
Fredericton, NB E3B 1Q2*

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

Q3114. BABCOCK, William Caleb b. 1855 Sackville, NB d. 1937, occupation - farmer, m. Eliza Jane McPhee. Ch: Clarence, Blair, Arthur, Charles, Eva, Dufferin, Robert, Helen, Alice, Ida, Henry. Interested in William Caleb Babcock, wife Eliza Vane and son Robert./Wendy Whelen, Box 137, Tiverton, ON NOG 2T0

Q3115. BELDING/HEPBURN. Seek info on desc. of Daniel Belding, Loyalist at Saint John 1783, d. ca. 1849 Chance Harbour. Wife Mabel Bristol d. 1851. Two ch. m. Hepburns. Seek any info. /Pam Wood Waugh, 730 Dunhill Dr., Orlando, FL USA 32825

Q3116. BERRY, Solomon b. June 16, 1825 d. Oct. 18, 1904 m. (1) Hannah (2) Mary, lived at Turtle Creek, Coverdale Par., Albert Co. Occupation - farmer. Ch. (m 1) Merrit (m 2) Gilbert, Read, Caleb, John Walter, James, Bliss, Viola, John, Albert and Perley. Seek any info./Wendy Whelen see Q3114

Q3117. BETTS, David m. 1805 at Woodstock Par. to Elizabeth Kearney and removed to Northumberland Co. Seek info identifying his parents and family./Reese E. Morgan, 34 Mystic Lane, Watertown, CT USA 06795

Q3118. CONDELL, Henry (1797 - 1871) first Mayor of Melbourne, Scotsman, family - wine-merchants and brewers in Leith. Connections with India, Canada, Madeira, Scotland (Leith) and London. Seek clues re his life in New Brunswick 1810 to 1821 (when he sailed for Scotland, married, then sailed to Tasmania /Australia). He applied for land in Richibucto River area in 1818. Any other sightings?/Dian Elvin, P.O. Box 221, Bungendore, NSW 2621 Australia

Q3119. DAILEY/DALEY, David, a Penobscot Loyalist who settled near St. Andrews 1783. He m. Mehitable Webber 1755 York, Me., and had 4 ch. over 10 in 1783 - Mary, Sarah, Joseph and George. What happened to all of them? Was Joseph of Saint John by 1806 when he purchased land there at Red Head?/Pam Wood Waugh see Q3115

Q3120. DARRAH/DARRAGH. Seek any info on George J. and John residing in Saint John at Portland in 1863/4. John m. Rebecca Jones 1860. Was George J. Darrah his brother or father? Any info appreciated./Pam Wood Waugh see Q3115

Q3121. GARRETT/GILLISS. Seek info on Isabel (Gillis) Garrett b. 12 Aug. 1833 (cem headstone), hus. John Garrett, resided Milltown, Char. Co. 1872 when son William J. was born (per his death cert.). Her parents believed to be James and Mary (Knight) Gillis and siblings Margaret m. Hugh Astell; Belle m. ____ Gettie; James; John and William Peacock Gillis (per fam. Bible post entry) b. 5 Dec. 1843 m. Nancy Beech Tapley 13 Mar. 1871 at Richmond, Carl. Co. Who are my grd-parents? No other records or stats of this Gillis family have been found. Isabel is only poss. clue to source area of parents and birth residence./Thomas M. Robinson, 379 Broadway, Bangor, ME USA 04401

Q3122. HAMMOND, Zebedee, a Penobscot Loyalist b. 1753 No. Yarmouth, ME, settled St. Andrews 1783, d. 1802. He m. Martha Bennett 1774 Gloucester, MA and had 5 ch: Abigail, Nathaniel, Patamel, Martha and Zebedee Jr (1781-1798). Need all data on ch. Did Abigail m. a Dailey and remove to Saint John?/Pam Wood Waugh see Q3115

Q3123. HISCOCK, James b. ca 1805 probably in Maine and m. 1829 to Margaret Kearney. Family in 1861 census for Andover, Victoria Co. Seek info on his parents and descs./Reese E. Morgan see Q3117

Q3124. JENKINS. Seek family info for Elizabeth Jenkins b. Eastport, ME Aug. 1810 to David and Ann (Edwards) Jenkins, both prob./England, and other ch. Ann, Martha, Mary, John, David and Stanford. Elizabeth m. Joseph Vincent 3 June 1838, No. Bridgewater, MA, d. 2 May 1887, Brockton, MA./S. B. Vincent, 26 Rivard Rd., Needham, MA USA 02192

Q3125. KILLAM, William Rufus b. Feb. 19, 1806, d. July 27, 1881, occupation - farmer, m. Mary. Both bur. Lewis Mountain Cemetery, Salisbury Par., West. Co. Ch: Allan, George, Daniel, Maria, Hiram, William, Mary, Mary A./Wendy Whelen see Q3114

Q3126. McEACHARN. Seek ancestry and all other info re Nelson/McEacharn b. ca 1834 Richibucto area. Father Archibald, mother Bridget Burke or Betsy Brown./Joanne J. Cowdrick, SE1770 Crescent Dr., Shelton, WA USA 98584

Q3127. MCGREGOR, William b. ca. 1810 and settled in Patrickton/St. Jules, Bonaventure Co. and Cascapedia area, Quebec. 1st wife: Jane Black. M. Eliza Murphy of Newfoundland 1 July 1839 at Sts. Anges Gardiens (New Richmond), d. 5 Nov. 1872, New Richmond. Son: Charles b. 28 Apr. 1846 in Maria, Bonaventure Que., m. Johanna Cavanagh of Grand Cascapedia and settled in Jacquet River, Rest. Co, NB. Seek info on William McGregor, my maternal gr.grandfather. Date of birth, where b. and info on Scottish parents./Victor Gordon, 6333 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, PA USA 15206-4330

Q3128. McLEOD, Daniel b. ca. 1796 NB m. Ann b. ca. 1811 NB, lived in Salisbury Par., occupation - farmer, ch: Elizabeth, William, Lucy, John, Ann, Jane. Interested mainly in Daniel, wife Ann and daughter Elizabeth./Wendy Whelen see Q3114

Q3129. McMURTRIES. Seek info on McMurtries of York Co. and McMurtys of St. John and Queens Counties. Will exchange.
/Richard McMurtry, 2214 Stuart St., Berkeley, CA USA 94705

Q3130. MILLS, Phares b. ca. 1832 Knear Settlement, NB, m. Barbara Beckwith b. ca. 1837, occupation - farmer in Salisbury Par., West. Co, Ch: Rebecca Jane, Gilbert, Tommy, Henrietta, Mary, Sapporah Barbara. Seek info mainly on Phares Mills, Barbara (Beckwith) and Sapporah./Wendy Whelen see Q3114

Q3131. MORRELL, Joshua b. ca. 1866 from County Cork, Ireland m. Mary Jane Ferguson, lived in Moncton Par., occupation labourer, ch: James, Harry, Daisy, Jean. Seek any info on this family./Wendy Whelen see 3114

Q3132. ODNER. Seek info on any Odner/Ordner, especially James who appears in "Canadian Subscriptions to Great Britain's Wars during the years 1798-1802." Pledged from the city of Fredericton. What were these wars? What type of records might I research?
/Luci Ortner, Rt. 1, Box 191, Half Way, MO USA 65663-9745

Q3133. PATTERSON. Seek info on parents and ch. of Ruth Patterson who m. James Kearney in 1835 at Woodstock Par. Also same on John Silvester Patterson of Southampton who m. at Woodstock Par. to Mary Kearney./Reese E. Morgan see Q3117

Q3134. PEABODY/TAPLEY. Seek info from any source, primarily desc. of Oliver Peabody b. 1763 m. Huldah Tapley b. ca. 1770. A newspaper "in memoriam" for Osmond Tapley b. 1813 d. 1890, s/o John/Asahel and Mary (Drake) Tapley, asserts that he lived from 3 years old to 23 years with his aunt, Mrs. Peabody, in Woodstock, Carl. Co. Was she Huldah w/o Oliver Peabody? How were Huldah and John related? Essential to learn who was father of John/Asahel Tapley and his family lineage./Thomas M. Robinson see Q3121

Q3135. PERRY. Seek info on Malcolm Perry from Scotland who settled at Saint John, NB ca. 1856 or later./Maurine Doyle, 6602 West Orange Dr., Glendale, AZ USA 85301

Q3136. ROBERTS/TURVEY. Seek to correspond with researchers of/or desc. of the Nathaniel Roberts and Jane Turvey Roberts family. In 1881 they were residing in Bathurst and ch. listed were: James 18 yrs, Elisabeth 15 yrs, Hannah 12 yrs, Frank 10 yrs and Thomas 8 yrs./Mary H. Turvey, 52 Oakridge Dr., Marquette, MI USA 49855

Q3137. SEARS, Lawrence Bruce b. May 27, 1873 Sackville, NB d. Jan. 24, 1956, occupation mill hand, m. Lisa Cubertson/Cuthbertson, ch: Melborne, Gertrude and Annie Mae./Wendy Whelen see Q3114

Q3138. STANLEY, Job b . ca. 1764 USA, and wife Isabella Dyer b. 1773 MA, both d. after 1851 at Mispec, Saint John Co. Does anyone know of source material where I can locate their deaths? Are there cemetery transcriptions for Mispec?/Pam Wood Waugh see Q3115

Q3139. TAPLEY. Seek info on father of John/Asahel Tapley b. ca. 1780s m. Mary Drake b. ca. 1785 from family knowledge of and/or records possibly held by desc. of their ch. (1) Osmond b. 1813 d. 1890 Richmond, Carleton Co. - 15 ch; (2) Francis Dashwood b. 1815 m. Alice Sloat - 3 ch. (3) Hannah b. ca. 1820 m. John Watson - ch? (4) Frederick b. ca. 1825 m. Annie _____ - 2 ch. The preceding 3 siblings and mother Mary removed Andover, Victoria Co ca. 1835-38 and shown as widow in 1851. Not known if John/Asahel accompanied. His whereabouts unknown from late 1820s. He was my 2nd gr.grandfather. Public records have not revealed his forebears. Info from desc. or any source greatly desired./Thomas M. Robinson see Q3121

Q3140. WHELPLEY. Seek info on the Whelpley family who lived in Kings Co., NB. Some were Loyalists in the American Revolution and received land grants in 1783. Whelpleys were still present in Kings Co. for the 1851 census. Did they remain in Canada, or did later generations return to the US? Will share info with others./Brenda S. Whelply, 5013 East Ridgecreek Dr., Houston, TX USA 77053-4607

Q3141. WILSON, John W. b. ca. 1841/5 prob. Hillsboro, Albert Co m. Mahalia Cole b. ca. 1850/2 prob. Hillsborough, Albert Co., occupation farmer, ch: Ida, May, Wilson P., Laura B., Watson P., Lilly A., John H., James A., Bertha A./Wendy Whelen see Q3114

Q3142. WRIGHT, Mary Ann b. ca. 1820 in NB, m. Alexander Kearney (or Carney) of Carleton Co, and her family in 1850 census for Aroostook Co., ME. Seek info identifying her parents and 14 ch./Reese E. Morgan see Q3117

Q3143. WRIGHT. Seek info re desc. of Willerd Wright b. in the US. Ch: Rufus Seymour b. 1888 at Hopewell Cape; siblings Wendell, Leopold, Margaret, Mary./Muriel Hamilton, RR#2, Galiano Island, BC VON 1P0

LATE ARRIVALS

Q3144. BOYCE. Seek info on Robert McKee/McE Boyce d. 1902 in Marysville, NB. He had formerly lived in Richibucto, Kent Co., NB. Of Scottish descent./Gilda Samuels, 1370 Belmont St., Dubuque, Iowa USA 52001

Q3145. DEOTTE/NEWAL. 1851 Census (Restigouche), A. Charles Deotte b. ca. 1805, wife Rose and 9 ch. All later census list same family with the family name of Newall. Seek info on this family and reason for name change./D. J. Lees, #6-1338 Princess St., Kingston, ON K7M 7N9

Q3146. DUNN/KANE/KAIN/CAIN. Seek info on any asc. or desc. of John Dunn and Anna Keane (var. sp.) who were m. by Fr. Shanahan

in Chatham or Nelson in 1844, later lived in Barnaby River on lot 65, adjacent to Richard/Mary Gill and Michael Morrissey. In 3 different census he said he was b. Ireland, but son William in Wyoming 1920 Census stated his father was b. in NB. Was he, in fact, b. in Co. Wexford, Ireland?/John Dunn, 2580 Connaught Ave., Unit 4, Halifax, NS B3L 2Z4

Q3147. EMERY. Seek info on Thomas Emery d. 1839 and Martha Emery d. 1850. Their tombstone states they were from Tyrone, Ireland. Bur. in Jacksonville Anglican cemetery./Gilda Samuels see Q3144

Q3148. HOMISTON/HARRINGTON. Seek info on ancs of Edward Homiston b. 1837 Rutland VT d. 1915 Graceville MN. In 1868 in Menomonie WI m. Mary Harrington b. 1833 NB, Canada, d. 1913 Graceville MN. Edward was Eaglebearer in Civil War of Eight Wisconsin Infantry, Company C out of Eau Claire, WI. Ch: Eddie, James, John A., Catherine, Joseph M. Catherine m. John Stores in 1896 Traverse Co., MN. Edward's parents were Andrew Homiston and Margret Dean. Mary's parents were John & Margret Harrington./Joanne DeChants, 57 Robinwood Dr., Clifton Park, NY USA 12065

Q3149. RUSSELL, Robert b. Belledune ca. 1851 m. Emma K____, b. ca. 1856 poss. in US. Family lived in Duluth, MN at the time of Robert Jr.'s birth (July 4, 1885). Had dtr. Bessie in 1887. Robert Sr. eventually moved back to Belledune with 2 ch. Seek maiden name Emma and place of birth. Also date and place of birth for Bessie, and year family moved back to Belledune./D. J. Lees see Q3145



REPLIES FROM READERS

I would like to comment on Dan Johnson's article titled "Computer Versus Books" in the last issue of Generations, and at the same time provide a brief introduction to on-line genealogy for the uninitiated.

The time for even computer disk swapping is almost past. The Internet and local Bulletin Board Systems (BBS) guarantee it.

Most local BBS provide at least the genealogy echo of the American National Genealogy Society, as well as European Genealogy on a computer network called FidoNet. Electronic mail, queries, and information exchange is somewhat slower than the Internet. Turnaround time is typically 24 to 48 hours, but still a lot faster than the Postal Service, commonly referred to as S-Mail or snail mail. Hundreds of BBS are available at no cost. Many are devoted primarily to family history, with names like The Genealogy Workshop (Rock Island, IL) and The Family Tree (Norman, OK). Access and queries to all of North America is yours.

A typical session for me on my local BBS takes less than 10 minutes at no cost. I log on, spend a minute or two browsing the local chit chat then download my mail in compressed form. The messages for me are personal mail (cousins all over) and public queries and messages from various hobbies and interest groups I have preselected. A typical download might have 1100 messages with 762 of them genealogical in content. After I hang up I then use my off-line mail reader to browse the message headers and read the ones that interest me. I read my personal mail and compose my replies for uploading the next time I get on-line.

The Internet allows access to the entire world and turn-around time is usually only a few minutes. In a typical session I might send out my mail, and check the Library catalog at Mt. Allison U. for a genealogy book. If Mt. A. doesn't have the book I'm looking for I check Acadia or Dal., the Boston Public Library, or any of over a thousand OPAC's (on line public access catalogs) around the world. I then check out a local ftp (file transfer protocol) site in Fredericton for new text files or software which I can download. A favorite ftp site is Pennsylvania State U. from which I download two text files on the bugs in PAF Version 2.3. No on-line session would be complete without a visit to my world wide Roots-Mailing List in Fargo, North Dakota or a new group I have just joined devoted to the discussion of genealogy software. By this time, some of the things I sent for at the start of this paragraph are waiting for me in my mailbox, so I fetch my new mail and hang up. All this has taken typically 5-10 minutes.

I could go on and on, but I'm sure you get the picture. The possibilities are limitless and the amount of information available is mind-boggling.

REPLIES FROM READERS

How much is all this high-tech stuff going to cost you ask? A 2400 bps modem at a local discount store retails for \$89.00. The latest 14,400 external modem from a Toronto mail order firm is \$179.00. A one year subscription to a local BBS typically costs \$20.00 with software supplied. All calls are local calls. For Internet access NBTel was charging \$10.00/hour, but with the arrival of competition they have suddenly discovered they can provide the same service for as little as \$3.00/hr. Or if you prefer to pay \$35.00/month there is no time limit or hourly fee.

You say you own a computer? And you have had a telephone for years and years? Go ahead. What are you waiting for?

For help or discussion contact David Christopher at:

Fidonet: 1:255/200 or Internet: davidc@nbnet.nb.ca



LEONARD H. SMITH JR., M. A. GENEALOGY
COLONEL AUS. RETIRED
CERTIFIED GENEALOGIST
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Dear Sir:

On page 3 of the current number (Issue 60) of *Generations* you invite comment on your article "Pursuing Huguenot Genealogy." I have two comments, both of which I feel ought to be reported in that periodical.

First, on page 2, you write: "Anyone with ancestry in Jersey or Guernsey, ..., should consider the likelihood of Huguenot roots." The reference should include all of the Channel Islands, not merely the two you named. And, since the Channel Islands have been British since 1066, long before the Huguenot persecutions, it is most unlikely that people from there have Huguenot roots.

Secondly, you did well to caution your readers as to the list of so-called Huguenot names on pages 3 and 4, particularly since the sources you cite are all secondary; the Reaman work has met some rather severe criticism. The name MELANSON does not belong on the list; it is purely English. The father of the two MELANSON brothers (Pierre and Charles) who adopted their mother's family name, converted to Catholicism, married Catholic girls, and established the name in Acadia was Pierre LEVERDURE, a French Protestant, who "fled the wrath of his countrymen Papists at John's Fort", with his wife and son John, and went to Boston, as is recorded in her petition to the General Court of Mass., on "3^d May [16]77. My quote is from the original petition. The story is found in the *French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review*, Vol. 2, pp. 219-257, and Vol. 6, pp. 53-55.

Sincerely yours,


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

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