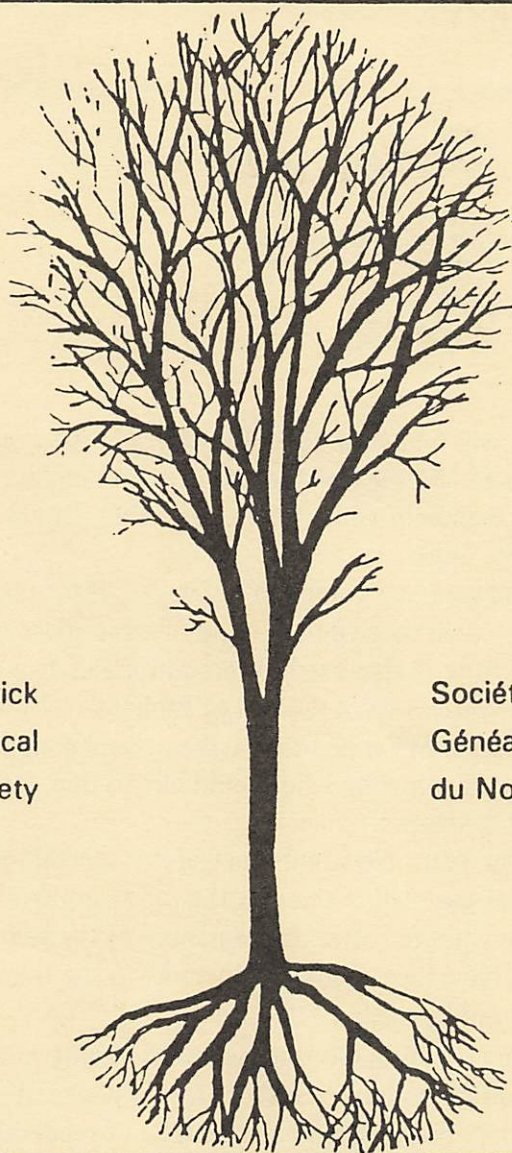


# Generations



New Brunswick  
Genealogical  
Society

Société  
Généalogique  
du Nouveau-Brunswick

Issue 62

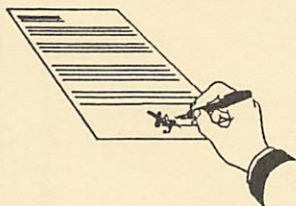
Winter 1994



# Generations

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

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## From the Editor's Desk

In the centre of this issue you will find your 1995 *Membership Enrolment Form* and a *Generations Reader Survey* form. Please pull the forms out, complete them, and mail both with a cheque or money order to the branch of your choice, or to P.O. Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3A 5G9.

Membership records are maintained in a computer database. It is important that the database be kept up to date so that members will receive their copy of *Generations* and so that payment records are current and accurate. The form is also used to record the family surnames being researched by members. These go into a Search List at the end of each year. Members are urged to complete a *Membership Enrolment Form* and renew their membership for 1995 as soon as they receive this issue. If you know of someone who would like to join, let us know and we will mail a *Membership Enrolment Form* to them.

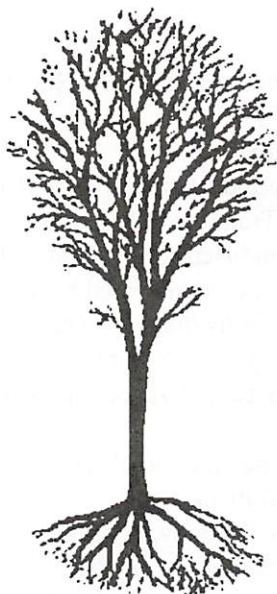
Memberships are for a calendar year. New and renewal membership fees that are received at any time during the year are for that year rather than for the following twelve months. Back issues of *Generations* are mailed to those who join after the beginning of the year, except that those who join in December may elect to have their membership apply to the following year, in which case back issues of *Generations* will not be mailed.

We would like to know which articles in *Generations* readers enjoy most, and which ones are of least interest. It is not easy to find volunteer authors for 64 pages of text each quarter. It is even more difficult to find articles that interest a high percentage of readers. However, *Generations* is the reason many of you belong to the Society, and if your editor has some feel for which articles are most popular, an attempt can be made to print those kinds of articles in future issues. So you are urged to complete the *Generations Reader Survey* and return it with your *Membership Enrolment Form*.

The last few shopping days before Christmas will be upon us, if they have not already gone by, when this issue reaches your mail box. Although publishing is not foreign to me, having published some family histories and vital records, this is the first issue of *Generations* I have edited. I hope you enjoy it, and that all of you have a *Merry Christmas* and a *Happy New Year*.

George H. Hayward  
Acting Editor





# Generations

Published by:

New Brunswick Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 3235, Station B  
Fredericton, N.B., Canada  
E3A 5G9

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail  
Product Sales Agreement No. 587992.

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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Issue 62

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# The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

Part Two —George H. Hayward

In Part One mention was made of Royal instructions that were received from England informing the government in Halifax that the land which had been surveyed by the Massachusetts settlers on the Saint John River was to be reserved for disbanded soldiers and sailors from Great Britain. In July, 1763, after several of the settlers had already moved from Massachusetts to Maugerville, Charles Morris and Henry Newton, two members of the government in Halifax, were directed to go to the Saint John River to notify the Acadians living near St. Anns (Fredericton) to remove to some other part of the province and to inform the settlers from New England that their lands were reserved for disbanded officers and soldiers. This news caused a great deal of alarm in Maugerville. Documents that have survived give us some insight into the action and reaction that resulted.

On their return to Halifax, Morris and Newton strongly advocated the cause of the settlers to the Nova Scotia government. They also addressed the following communication to Joshua Mauger, the province's representative in England:

"Halifax, 5th August, 1763

"Sir, — We beg leave to trouble you with a memorial of a number of officers and disbanded soldiers, who came from New England, and are settled on St. John's River. We were sent to them lately as a Committee of Council, by order of the Lieut. Governor, to inform them that they could have no Grant of the Lands they were upon, and that they must remove therefrom, as those Lands were reserved by His Majesty for disbanded Troops. However, we are very apprehensive that their case must by some means or other have been misrepresented to the Lords of Trade, or not clearly understood.

"They are chiefly American soldiers, officers or privates; they have sold their Farms in New England and have transported themselves at their own expense; they have brought considerable stock with them and their Families, and if it is the intention of the Ministry to settle disbanded Troops on that River, we are of Opinion these people will be of use and service, as it cannot be expected that English Soldiers can bring any great stock with them. The Removing these people now they are settled will be their utter ruin, the particular circumstances of which they have set forth in their Memorial to the Lords of Trade, which we beg the favor of you to present to them, and are with great

Respect, Sir, Your most obedient and very Humble Servts.

"Cha. Morris, Henry Newton."

The petition composed by the Maugerville settlers and sent to the Lords of Trade and Plantations in England by Charles Morris and Henry Newcomb with their letter of August 5, 1763, was published by Rev. William O. Raymond, in *Collections of The New Brunswick Historical Society*, No. 6. It read as follows (original spelling and capitalization has been retained):

"To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations:

"The Memorial of Francis Peabody, John Carlton, Jacob Barker, Nicholas West and Israel Perley, late officers in the American service and now disbanded, In behalf of themselves and others disbanded from the said service and now settled at St. John's River in Nova Scotia, Humbly sheweth:

"That your Memorialists, previous to their entering into his Majesty's Service, among other encouragements were induced thereto by a Proclamation of his late Majesty promising that at the Expiration of the service they should be entitled to a Grant of Land in any of his Majesty's colonies for them to Settle upon. That they have many of them been in Service during the Present war, and as Americans are not entitled to half pay as his Majesty's British Troops are, and therefore expected no other Recompense than a Donation of Land agreeable to his late Majesty's promise to them.

"That having been solicited to settle in Nova Scotia by Colonel McNutt, who appeared to us to be authorized by your Lordship, having produced to us an Instrument signed by your Lordship and under seal promising a Right of Land to each Settler equal to those already Granted to Horton, Cornwallis and Falmouth, we were induced to come into the colony of Nova Scotia, and accordingly sent a Committee of us to view Lands proper for Settlement.

"That our Committee accordingly viewed several Tracts of Lands in Nova Scotia at our Expense and advised us to settle upon St. John's River about seventy miles from the Mouth in one of the Extreme parts and Frontiers of Nova Scotia, that we therefore applied to the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia for a Grant of the Lands not doubting of having the same confirmed to us, as they have Granted several



# The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

## Part Two

Townships in this Province of Nova Scotia to other New England Proprietors who had not been in the Service. That the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia gave your Memorialists encouragement by telling your memorialists, that the Lands about St. John's River were reserved by your Lordships for disbanded troops and that they would refer your Memorialists Petition to your Lordships.

"In confidence of this and being ourselves Soldiers, we apprehended we might with great safety prepare ourselves for settling the Lands we Petitioned for, and accordingly sold our Estates in New England, and have at near a Thousand Pounds Sterling expence Transported ourselves, Families and Stock, and are now Settled to the number of one Hundred persons, on St. John's River seventy miles from the Mouth: and a large number of disbanded officers and Soldiers in confidence of the same Encouragement have now sold all their Possessions in New England and are hiring Vessells to Transport themselves and Settle among us.

"We were not a little astonished when we were informed by his Majesty's Governor and Council here, that we could not have a Grant of the Lands we have settled ourselves upon.

"We therefore humbly apply to your Lordships to Lay our Cause before his most Gracious Majesty, for whose service we have often exposed our lives in America. That he would be pleased to direct the Governor and Council here to Grant us these Lands we have now settled upon, as the Removal therefrom would prove our utter Ruin and Destruction. We have been at no expence to the crown and intend to be at none, and are settled two hundred miles from any other English settlement.

"And your Memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray."

On receipt of the letter from Messrs. Morris and Newton, and the petition from Francis Peabody and his associates, the Lords of Trade and Plantations, with the strong advocacy of Joshua Mauger, drew up the following representation to King George III:

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty:

"May it please your Majesty:

"A memorial having been presented to us on behalf of several disbanded officers of your majesty's provincial forces in North America setting forth that induced by several encouragements particularly stated in their memorial, they have sold their Estates in New England and settled themselves and their Families upon St.

John's River in your Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia at a distance of two hundred miles from any other Settlement belonging to your Majesty's subjects, and praying that the possession of the Lands on which they have settled themselves at a very great Expence may be confirmed to them by your Majesty.

"We have taken the said Memorial into consideration, and beg leave to represent to your Majesty that the Memorialists appear to us to deserve encouragement and protection, and we are of opinion that the settlement they have made will be productive of publick advantage.

"For these reasons we humbly recommend to your Majesty, that your Majesty's Government of Nova Scotia should be instructed to lay out the Lands upon which these Memorialists are settled into a Township consisting of 100,000 acres, or a platt of 12 miles square, one side of which to front the River.

"That for the greater convenience of the Settlers and the more regular and uniform establishment of the Township, a proper and commodious situation be set apart and reserved for the building of a Town, consisting of such a number of Lots of different size and extent for Houses and Plantations adjoining to such Town as shall be sufficient for the accommodations of the settlers; with proper reservation for a Church, a Town house, publick Quays and wharves and all other Publick uses whatever.

"That grants under the seal of the Province be made to the Memorialists in proportion to their ability and the number of persons in their Families, not only of the said Town Lots, but of a sufficient quantity of Lands in the said Township for a Plantation near the said Town; taking care that the Grant to any one person for such plantation do not exceed 1,000 acres, such grant to be subject to the same condition of Quit Rent and cultivation as other grants of Land in the said Province are subject to.

"That the Lands remaining within the said Township after such disposition shall be granted either to such new Inhabitants as shall be disposed to settle there, or to the present Inhabitants as their circumstances and industry shall render them capable of cultivating larger tracts than shall have been originally granted to them.

"That a competent quantity of Land be allotted in the said Township for the maintenance of a Minister and Schoolmaster, and also one Town Lot to each of them and their successors in perpetuity.

"Which is most humbly submitted.



# The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

Part Two

Hillsborough

Ed. Eliot

Orwell

Bamber Gascoyne

“Whitehall, Dec. 20th, 1763.”

The recommendations of the Lords of Trade and Plantations were accepted at a meeting of the King in Council at the Court of St. James on the 10th of February, 1764, but it was October 31, 1765, before the government in Halifax issued a grant to the settlers in Maugerville.

Eventually several land grants were issued to groups and individuals in the Township, which included the area that now comprises the parishes of Maugerville and Sheffield. The largest was issued to James Chadwell and 67 others. It read in part as follows:

“To all to whom these presents shall come, Greetings. Know ye that I Montagu Wilmot, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia or Acadie and its dependences, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. “By virtue of the power and authority to me given by His present Majesty King George the third under the Great Seal of Great Britain have given granted and confirmed and do by these presents, pursuant to an order of His Majesty in Council dated the tenth day of February 1764, give grant and confirm unto the several persons hereafter named a tract of land situate lying and being to be called and known by the name of the township of Maugerville beginning at a pine tree on a point of land a little below the island called Maugers Island on the north side of the River St. John, thence to run north forty-five degrees east eight-hundred and fifty chains, thence north forty-five degrees west one-thousand chains, thence south forty-five degrees west till it meets the River St. John, thence the course of said river to the first mentioned boundary, also comprehending the island lying before the mouth of Oromoocto River called Oromookto Island and the island lying off Windmill Point called Middle Island, containing in the whole by estimation one-hundred thousand acres more or less, with allowance for roads, &c, making sixty-four rights or shares of two-hundred rights or shares whereof the said township doth consist computing every right or share at five-hundred acres each more or less, with all rights and privileges thereto belonging, with all and all manner of mines unopened excepting mines of gold and precious stones, lapis lazuli, lead, copper and coals in and upon the said

rights of land situate as aforesaid that is to say, unto James Chadwell, John Lalle, George Monro, Hugh Monro, Oliver Peabody, Nathan Ames, Oliver Perley, Samuel Peabody, William Harris, Richard Peabody, Nicholas Rhidout, Jonathan Whipple, Beamsley Glazier, Israel Perley, Jedediah Stickney, Elisha Nevers, Hugh Quantune, Richard Esty, Widow Clerk, Peter Moore, Samuel Nevers, Joseph Garrison, Richard Kimble, Daniel Palmer, John Wason, Thomas Barker, John Smith, Isaac Stickney, Jeremiah Burpe, Jacob Barker Senr., Jonathan Burpe Senr., Samuel Whitney, Nathaniel Newman, Edward Coye, Richard Esty, Zebulon Esty, Samuel Upton & John Russell, one share each; unto Joseph Buber, Ammi Hewlet and Phineas Nevers, two shares each; unto Benjamin Brown & William McKeen, one-and-a-half shares each; to Francis Peabody, three shares; to Thomas Rous, four shares; to David Burbank, Joseph Shaw, Thomas Hart, John Smith, Hugh Shirley, Stephen Peabody, Thomas Christy, Enock Dowe, Moses Davis, Jacob Barker Junr., Humphrey Pickard, Ezekiel Saunders, Daniel Jewet, John Burpe, Jeremiah Burpey, Samuel Tapley, Matthun Wason, John Easty, Nehemiah Hayward and Charles Stephens, each one-half share, saving always the previous right of any person or persons to the said tract of land or township or any part thereof, to have and to hold the said granted premisses in the said respective shares to each and every of the said grantees in manner herein before described with all privileges profits commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging...”

The grant goes on to specify that each grantee was to pay to His Majesty the King or to any person lawfully authorized to receive the same, a yearly quit rent of one shilling for every fifty acres granted, payment to start on Michaelmas day (Sept. 20) ten years after the date of the grant and continue forever, and if three-years rent should at any one time be behind and unpaid then the grant would be considered null and void. The grant also stated that selling rights or shares in the township to any person except protestant settlers and inhabitants may be very prejudicial to and retard settling the township, and any grantee who wanted to transfer title to his property within ten years except by will must have licence to do so from the government, otherwise the grant could be considered null and void. Grantees were to plant, cultivate, improve or inclose one third of the granted lands within ten years, one other third within twenty years, and the remaining third within



# The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

## Part Two

thirty years, or otherwise forfeit his right to the lands not under cultivation. Those who received more than one right or share were to settle either themselves or a family on each of their respective shares with proper stock and materials for the improvement of the land on or before the last day of November, 1767, and if not the government had the right to grant it to someone else.

The grant was entered into the book of records, lib. 8, p. 189, at Halifax, June 29, 1770, by Arthur Gould, Registrar.

Other grants in Maugerville were issued July 4, 1770 to Richard Peabody, Asa Perley, Humphrey Pickard, John Easty, Nehemiah Howard, Joseph Dunfey, John Smith, Hugh Shirley, Thomas Christy, Enoch Dow and Jabez Nevers. With respect to this grant, several of the grantee's names do not appear on the Department of Natural Resources Land Grant Maps or in the Crown Land Grant Index. Perhaps they never occupied their property, or failed to comply with the conditions and the lots were escheated.

A grant issued June 29, 1784, named Moses Pickard, Daniel Palmer, the heirs of Moses Palmer, Jeremiah Howlan, Elisha Nevers and Benjamin Atherton.

The above names were transcribed as written in the original handwritten grants. The original spelling used by the 18th century author has been retained. It differs in some cases from the spelling used by their descendants. In fact, it sometimes differs from one document to another, or if written twice in the same document.

Lets look now at some of the people who were involved in the Maugerville settlement. Francis Peabody was one of the principal organizers of the migration. He was born February 12, 1721, in Boxford, Mass., son of Stephen and Hannah (Swan) Peabody. He died in New Brunswick October 27, 1771, aged 50 years and 8 months.

His wife was Mary Brown, whom he married before coming to N.B. Her date and place of birth and death are unknown to me.

Francis was a Captain in the old colonial army during the seven year's war between England and France. He had more than likely visited Nova Scotia before coming as a settler for he served under General Wolfe at the Battle of Quebec in 1759. After his discharge from the army in Massachusetts about 1760, he became interested, with James Simonds, William Hazen, James White, Nicholas West and Israel Perley in lands along the Saint John River. He arrived at the mouth of the river August 28, 1762, in a small vessel

from Newburyport, accompanied by his family and several other persons. They had brought with them the frame and materials for 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. He later moved up the river to Maugerville.

When he died in 1773, his two youngest children, Francis and Oliver, were minors, aged 12 and 10 years respectively. About two years later, June 23, 1773, their older brother, Samuel, who was 30 years old, along with John Smith and Alexander Tapley, signed an amistration bond for the guardianship of the two boys. It read as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that we Samuel Peabody of Maugerville in the County of Sunbury and Province of Nova Scotia Yeomen and John Smith and Alexander Tapley of the same place Yeomen are held and firmly bound unto James Simonds Esq. Judge of his Majesty's Court of Wills & Probates for the County aforesaid in the full and just sum of one hundred and fifty pounds currency to be paid to him the said James Simonds Esq. or to his successors in office to which payment well and truly be made we bind our selves our & each of our heirs executors and administrators severally and firmly by these presents sealed with our seals dated this twenty third day of June in the year of our Lord 1773 and the thirteenth year of his Majesty's reign...

"Whereas Letters of Guardianship bearing even date herewith of Francis and Oliver Peabody minors hath been granted to the above Samuel Peabody - and whereas the said Francis & Oliver is intituled to sundry effects the property of Francis Peabody Esq. their late father deceased which they are unable to manage by reason of their minority but has committed the same to the care and custody of the said Samuel Peabody.

"Now the conditions of this obligation is such that the above bounden Samuel Peabody shall well and carefully preserve and safely keep all such effects of the said Francis and Oliver the minors as shall come to him the said Samuel Peabody's hands possession or power and shall well and faithfully take proper care of the same the most for the said Francis & Oliver the minors benefit and advantage and shall render a just and faithful account of his the said Samuel Peabody's doings herein when thereunto called then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed Sealed & Delivered

in presence of us

Benj'n Atherton

Sam'l Peabody (seal)

John Smith (Seal)



# The Maugerville Settlement — and Some of Its Settlers

## Part Two

Stephen Peabody                      Alexander Tapley (Seal)

Francis and Mary (Brown) Peabody's children were:

- i. Samuel, b. 24 Mar 1743, m. 1st Molly Hildrick; 2nd Hannah Galisham.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 4 Dec 1744, m. James White.
- iii. Hannah, b. 14 Aug 1750, m. James Simonds.
- iv. Stephen, b. 22 Jul 1753, m. Miss Clark.
- v. Hephzibah, b. 22 Nov 1755, m. Jonathan Leavitt.
- vi. Francis, b. 11 Jan 1761, m. Miss Perley.
- vii. Oliver, b. 12 Aug 1763, m. Huldah Tapley.

Two of Francis Peabody's sons-in-law were partners in the Saint John firm commonly referred to as Simonds, Hazen and White, and the third son-in-law, Jonathan Leavitt, was from 1764 to 1774 employed as master of some one or other of the Company's vessels. He sailed chiefly between Saint John and Newburyport, but occasionally made a voyage to the West Indies. The Peabody family was therefore closely identified with the Simonds, White and Leavitt families.

Oliver, son of Francis and Mary (Brown) Peabody, was born August 12, 1763, probably at Saint John for his parents apparently took up residence there in 1762. He grew up in Maugerville, and was married there to Huldah Tapley. She was born about 1770, in Maugerville. It is not easy to identify the parents of several Maugerville Tapley girls because there was more than one family that they could have belonged to. The Anglican church records say simply, "Married, 31 Dec 1789, Oliver Peabody and Huldah Tapley," with no mention of parents or witnesses. My guess is that she was a daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Hood) Tapley. They came to New Brunswick on the *Eunice*, which arrived April 26, 1767. On board the same vessel was Sarah Hood's sister, Abigail, and her husband Stephen Hovey, who went on from Maugerville to settle on the Miramichi. Another sister, Susannah Hood, and her husband Israel Kenny, had arrived earlier. Alexander and Sarah Tapley settled in Maugerville, but Alexander's brother Samuel settled there as well, and the possibility exists that he may have been Huldah's father.

Rev. William O. Raymond, in "Progress of the Woodstock Settlement," published in the *Dispatch* (Woodstock, N.B.), October 9, 1895, said:

"Oliver Peabody is probably a grandson of Captain Francis Peabody. (We know from the guardianship papers quoted above that he was a son of Capt. Francis). He was born at Maugerville 1764 and married Dec. 3, 1784 (the church records say Dec. 31,

1789) Huldah Tapley, the Rev. John Bearsley officiating. The same clergyman, as appears by his pocket register, on the 12th July 1795 officiated at the baptism of Mrs. Peabody and her three eldest children, James Brown, Elizabeth White and Francis Tapley Ryerson. Other sons born at Maugerville were George, Stephen and Charles. Oliver Peabody and his sons came to Woodstock about the year 1812 and purchased from Peter Clark the farm on which their descendants still reside. The house occupied by Stephen Peabody stands where Peter Clark's log house formerly stood. The oldest son James married Miss Hubbel of Oromocto and built the house now occupied by his grandsons Sterling and James Peabody. The oldest daughter Elizabeth W. married Adam Sharp and to their daughter Mrs. Wm. Smith, now living at Woodstock in her eightieth year, the writer is greatly indebted for much of the information in this and other articles. Charles Peabody married Nancy Beach Smith, a daughter of Michael Smith. Oliver Peabody having died in 1819 at the age of 55 years, the three sons James, Charles and George lived for a time with their mother. Afterwards James married and built himself a house and George went over the river to Northampton leaving Charles on the homestead. The brothers James and Charles were considered in their day among the most enterprising and successful farmers in Woodstock. Their mother lived very nearly as long as her sons. She died March 28, 1850, at the age of 80 years, Charles died April 17, 1850, and James November 23, 1854. Their descendants are so well known as not to require further notice in this article."

The children of Oliver and Huldah (Tapley) Peabody were:

- i. James Brown, b. c1791, d. 23 Nov 1854, m. Elizabeth Hubble.
- ii. Elizabeth White, b. 7 Feb 1793, m. Adam Boyle Sharp.
- iii. Francis Tapley Ryerson, b. c1795, buried 3 Oct 1816, aged 21 y.
- iv. Charles, b. 2 Apr 1899, d. 17 Apr 2850, m. Nancy Beach Smith.
- v. George, b. c1802, buried 3 Feb 1838, m. 16 Mar 1829 Susan Perley.
- vi. Jane, b. c1807, bap. 1812, buried 25 Jan 1816 in Woodstock, N.B.
- vii. Stephen, bap. 1812.

## Sources

1. Rev. Wm. O. Raymond, *Papers Relating to the Townships of the River St. John in the Province of Nova Scotia*, in *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, No. 6.
2. New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, *Crown Land Grant No. 89*, dated 31 Oct 1765.

## *New Brunswick Strays*

Submitted by Strays Facilitator, Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto Branch, Box 518, Station K, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 2G9.

**Burk, William**, born Queens Co., N.B., monument inscription, St. Paul's L'Amoreaux Cemetery, Agincourt, Ont., died 27 Sep 1872, transcription available from O.G.S.

**Herbison, George**, birth/residence Bocabec, St. Patrick's Parish, Charlotte Co., N.B., monument inscription, Hagerman West Cemetery, Markham, Ont., died 17 Apr 1963, transcription available from O.G.S.

**Milliken, Benjamin**, birth/residence New Brunswick, monument inscription, Hagerman West Cemetery, Markham, Ont., died 3 Jul 1863, transcription available from O.G.S.

**Orr, Mabel Geneve (Barton)**, born Cumberland Bay, Queens Co., N.B., death announcement, The Toronto Star (Toronto, Ont.), 27 Feb 1994, Section F7, died 24 Feb 1994.

**Paul, Capt. Jacob**, birth/residence St. Andrews, N.B., monument inscription, Hagerman East Cemetery, Markham, Ont., died 4 Mar 1848, transcription available from O.G.S.

**Stackhouse, Edward**, born N.B., monument inscription, St. George's Church-on-the-Hill Cemetery, Islington, Ont., died 1957, transcription available from O.G.S.

**Gunter, Abraham**, died 14 May 1916, at home of stepson, Richard Coltact, in Enderby, B.C. Mr. Gunter was son of Charles Gunter of Gagetown, N.B., and came west with the building of the C.P. Railway. Funeral in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Dow officiating; burial in the Enderby Cemetery. Ref. Vernon News (Vernon, B.C.) 18 May 1916, Enderby Section, p. 8

**Richardson, Levi**, died 4 Jun 1916, age 105. Born 13 Jun 1811, birthplace not given. He was the oldest man in New Brunswick. Ref. Vernon News (Vernon, B.C.), 12 Jun 1916, Provincial & General Section, p. 2.

**Dennett, Miss Mabel**, born 19 Mar 1897, Trout Brook, N.B., died 7 Feb 1980, buried Mount View Cemetery, Grave 13, Lot 22, SP 2,

Tacoma, WA. Father John A. Dennett. Mother Annie Hosford. Ref. Tacoma News Tribune, 8 Feb 1980.

**Greenless, Elizabeth**, widow of Matthew of Campbelltown, N.B., died 3 Feb 1893, aged 69. Monument inscription from St. Nicholas, Kings Norton, Birmingham (England).

## GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE ROOTS '95

Hosted by Capital Branch,  
New Brunswick Genealogical Society

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK  
AUGUST 18, 19, 20,  
1995

Family History researchers from far and wide will gather on the University of New Brunswick Campus in Fredericton in August, 1995, to search for their Roots. Student residence rooms and meals will be available at reasonable rates. The U.N.B. Harriet Irving Library, which houses a large Loyalist collection, and the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, are both located on the campus. PANB will be open to researchers Monday thru Saturday and the Harriet Irving Library Monday thru Friday before and after the conference. The program has not been finalized, but tentative plans are for concurrent sessions, probably two at a time, perhaps with repeats of popular topics, a question and answer panel, a show-and-tell room, a book display room, tours, and maybe a walk along the Information Highway, the Internet. More detail will be published in the Spring issue of *Generations*. In the meantime, mark your 1995 calendar and plan to be in Fredericton on the weekend of August 19th next year. Better still, plan to stay a few days, see some of the "Picture Province" and do some searching for your roots.



## PART II

### Decendents of Loyalist Alexander Kearney New Brunswick, Canada

This is a followup to an initial article on **Loyalist Alexander Kearney (sometimes Carney)**, sergeant in the 1st. Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, which appeared in the Fall, 1993 issue of NBGS's Generations.

His children (8):

- 1 i. **Samuel Kearney**, b. ca. 1773. Of whom further.
- 2 ii. **Hilkiah Kearney**, b. ca. 1776. Of whom further.
- 3 iii. **Alexander Kearney**, b. ca. 1779. Of whom further.
- 4 iv. **Andrew Kearney**, b. ca. 1785. Of whom further.
- 5 v. **John Kearney**, b. June 19, 1789. Of whom further.
- vi. **Elizabeth Kearney**, b. \_\_\_\_\_, 17\_\_\_\_. Married August 11, 1805 at Woodstock Parish to **David Betts** and moved to the Miramachi, Northumberland Co. A David Betts in listed as a member of Delancy's 2nd. No further information.
- vii. **Sarah Kearney**, b. \_\_\_\_\_, 17\_\_\_\_. Married **Warren Snow**, b. June 1, 1782 at Granville, Nova Scotia and d. February 4, 1882 and moved to Upper Canada. No further information.
- viii. **Margaret Kearney**, b. \_\_\_\_\_, 17\_\_\_\_. Married \_\_\_\_\_ **Tompkins**. No further information.

1 **Samuel Kearney**, b. ca. 1773 and d. ca. 1849/50 probably at Madawaska Co., N.B. He married August 30, 1800 at Maugerville to **Mary Nevers**, b. April 21, 1780, the daughter of pre-Loyalists from Massachusetts **Samuel Nevers** and his wife **Anna Burrell**, a Mayflower descendent.

Children of Samuel and Anna (Nevers) Burrell (11):

i. **Edward Trowbridge**, b. November 23, 1801 at and d. May 8, 1861 at Kent Parish, Carleton Co. Married December 20, 1823 at Wakefield Parish to **Havilah Snow**, b. July 3, 1804 at Granville, Nova Scotia and d. July 29, 1860 at Kent Parish, a daughter of pre-Loyalists **Josiah Snow** and **Elizabeth Shaw**.

Their children (15): i. **Elizabeth**, b. 1824 and d. at Biddeford, Maine on April 1, 1888. Married **William Squires**, eight children; ii. **Mary**, b. 1826 and d. July 10, 1900. She married **Isaiah Burt Ridout** and had ten children; resided in Bridgewater and Ludlow, Aroostook Co., ME; iii. **Olinda**, b. 1827

and married **Thomas Squires** with seven children; iv. **Ann**, b. 1828 and married **Abraham Cox, Jr.**; v. **Jane**, b. 1831; vi. **Rebecca**, b. 1833; vii. **Cynthia Payson**, b. November, 1833 and d. at Lisbon, ME June 3, 1892 who married **Nathaniel Ridout**; viii. **Josiah S.**, b. 1835 and married July 31, 1870 **Emma Judith Crosby**, at least six children; ix. **Margaret**, b. 1837; x. **Havilah**, b. 1838 and married **George C. Stiles**; xi. **Frank (Francis)**, b. 1840; xii. **Samuel Dell** (Del Carney in 1880 ME census), b. ca. 1841 and married March 9, 1868 **Eleanor Pickard** of Ludlow, Aroostook Co. with at least five children; xiii. **Lucetta**, b. 1843 and d. February, 1875. She married September 23, 1865 **Henry George Clopper Tompkins** of Peel with four children; xiv. **Gideon Esterbrook**, b. November 15, 1845 and married **Margaret Jane Parker**; and xv. **Charles H.**, b. 1849.

ii. **Ann Burrell**, b. 1803 who married April 3, 1822 at Kent to **Simon Giberson**, b. ca. 1800 in N.B., a son of **Loyalist John Giberson** from New Jersey of the Kings American Dragoons and his wife **Elizabeth Brown**. Their family is listed in the 1850 U.S. census for Plymouth Grant, Aroostook Co.

Giberson children (at least 10): i. **Jedediah**, b. March 25, 1825, d. November 17, 1919 who married in 1852 to **Annetta Wiggins** with ten children; ii. **Josiah**, b. ca. 1831; iii. **Marshall**; iv. **Ziba**, b. ca. 1833 who went West; v. **Hilkiah**, b. ca. 1846; vi. **Dilly**, who married **Bob Lane**; vii. **Martha**; viii. **Jane**; ix. **Celia**; and x. **Elizabeth**.

iii. **Jane Todd**, b. 1805 and d. 1893/94. Married March 8, 1826 at Kent Parish to **William Rogers**, b. July 23, 1801 at Northampton and d. April, 1883 at Bristol, Carlton Co., a son of **Loyalist Richard Rogers** of Delancy's 1st. Battalion and his wife **Elizabeth Ann (Polly) Wolverton**.

Rogers children (8, but possibly 9): i. **Charles**, b. 1827 and married November 11, 1848 to **Hannah Miller (or Hunter?)**; ii. **Moody**, b. 1829 and married August 30, 1854 **Jane Bell** with eight sons and five daughters; iii. **Ruth Ann**, b. 1832 and on December 19, 1854 married **James S. Dyer**; iv. **Harriet**, b. 1837; v. **Burton Barent**, b. 1840, d. March 1, 1918 and married **Cassie Hathaway**; they had three sons and one daughter; vi. **Mary**, b. 1844 who married **David S. Jones** with one son and three daughters; vii. **Samuel**, b. 1846 and married **Isabel Farley** on February 24, 1877; x. **Caroline (Carrie)**, b. 1849; and possibly xi. **Havilah**.

iv. **Mary Nevers**, b. October 16, 1807 and d. July, 1860. She married May 7, 1831 as 1st. wife to **Jacob Ridout**, b. January 8, 1806 at Sheffield Parish, Sunbury Co., and d. August 14, 1890, a son of **Oliver Ridout** and his wife **Susanna Seamon**. Jacob married 2nd. November 18, 1860 **Julia Ann Squires**.



Ridout children by his 1st. marriage to Mary (11): i. **Etta**, b. January 4, 1832; ii. **Mahalia Ann**, b. 1833 and married **William Clark**; iii. **Ezra Allen (or Allan Ezra)**, b. December 20, 1834 and married **Martha J. Stevens**. Had at least four children and in the 1880 census for Castle Hill, ME; iv. **Edith**, b. 1836; v. **Sophia**, b. July 11, 1837, d. February 22, 1916 at Wade, ME and not married; vi. **Wilda**, b. April 6, 1840; vii. **Jacob Barzilla**, b. August 17, 1842 and married **Martha Matilda Hall**; viii. **Sylvanus**, b. December 22, 1844 and married when resided in Michigan, no children; ix. **Noah Nathaniel (or Nathaniel Noah)**, b. October 8, 1846 and married **Angeline M. Dingee** January 11, 1881 at Ft. Fairfield, ME (she may have been a 2nd. wife), eight children; x. **Mary**, b. 1849 and married **Israel Craig** with a least six children; and xi. **Francis Job**, b. 1850/51 and d.y. age 5.

v. **Ardealyea (Delia) McDonald**, b. January 2, 1809 who married August 11, 1829 to **Richard Barent Rogers**, brother of William above, b. December 3, 1803. After Richard d., she remarried to on October 22, 1850 to **James White**, b. 1804 and from England.

Children by her 1st. marriage (Rogers) (7, but possibly 9): i. **Caroline**, b. October 8, 1830 and possibly one who married to **John Lovely** on October 16, 1851; ii. **Mary A.**, b. 1833; iii. **Jane**, b. May 17, 1835; iv. **Samuel**, b. 1837; **Amaziah**, b. 1840 and married **Lucy A.** \_\_\_\_\_ and in the 1880 census for Aroostook Co., ED 210, with three daughters and three sons listed; vi. **Richard**, b. 1843; and vii. **Barent**, b. 1846.

vi. **Samuel Nevers**, b. March 15, 1811. He married as 2nd. husband to **Mary** (\_\_\_\_\_) **Howland**, who had married 1st. to \_\_\_\_\_ **Howland**. She was b. ca. 1813, a daughter of \_\_\_\_\_. Children (at least 3): i. **Sophia**, b. ca. 1844; ii. **Mary Elizabeth**, b. ca. 1846; and iii. **Servilla**, b. ca. 1848.

She had at least two Howland children by her 1st. marriage to \_\_\_\_\_ Howland: i. **Simond**, b. ca. 1837 and ii. **Jacob**, b.ca. 1842. Mary may also have married a third time to **William Short** and resided in Ft. Fairfield, Aroostook Co.(?).

vii. **Hilkiah R.**, b. May 23, 1814/15 (?) and d. probably ca. 1850. Married July 23, 1838, both of Brighton Parish, to **Mary Tompkins**, b. April 27, 1816, a daughter of **Roger Tompkins** and **Elizabeth Guigy**. Children (3): i. **Elias**, b. 1839; ii. **Florence (Florena)**, b. 1841 and possibly the one who married January 6, 1866 to **John W. O'Connor** of Simonds; and iii. **Madeline (Madelesey)**.

viii. **Isabella Howard**, b. May 17, 1815 at Grand Falls, Victoria Co. and d. after 1880, probably in Harrisville, Michigan. Married 1st. June 24, 1845 to **Alexander McPhail**. Children (1): i. **Celia Agnes**, b. March 14, 1841 and d. January 21, 1924 at Duluth, MN who married her step father's son **William Craven** in 1861 at Andover Parish.

Isabella married 2nd. on December 8, 1851 as 2nd. wife to **James Craven** with two daughters (Craven), b. St. Leonard, Victoria Co.: i. **Jeanette (Jennie)**, b. November 16, 1855 and married **Hosmer Griswold** and ii. **Ardelia (Delia)**, b. 1857 who married **Steven Lynch**.

ix. **Francis**, b. July 18, 1818 and went west to Ontario. No further information.

x. **William White**, b. June 12, 1821 and d.y.

xi. **William Dunphy**, b. ca. 1825 at d. January 7, 1873 at Grand Falls, St. Leonard, Madawaska Co., buried Pine Hill Cem. He was the author of the epoch poem "The Open Hand". Married July 17, 1847 at to **Martha Jane Kearney**, his 1st. cousin, daughter of **Alexander Kearney** and **Mary Lettice Tompkins**.

Children (8): i. **Frank**, b. June 12, 1848 and d. at Grand Falls January, 1917; was married with several children; ii. **Ambrosine**, b. January 15, 1850 and married April 9, 1870 to **Allen Dow** with four children; iii. **Clothilda Jane**, b. 1852 and married **Charles William Brown** on June 11, 1870 at St. George Church, Andover; iv. **Mary**, b. 1854 and married                      **Allan**; v. **Charles Frederick**, b. January 1, 1855 (?) and d. May 4, 1933 at Hermansville, MI. He married December, 1888 at Marquette, MI to **Laura Barbara Harter** with four sons and two daughters; vi. **Florence**, b. 1858 and married June 11, 1874 **Zebulon Dow** (brother of Allen Dow) with five but possible six children; vii. **Nellie (Alice)**, b. 1859 and married                      **Norwood**; and viii. **Martha**, b. ca. 1861 and married                      **Pearl**.

2 **Hilkiah Kearney**, b. ca. 1776 and d. January 16, 1833. He and his wife are buried at Pomphrey Cemetery, Upper Wicklow. Married October 22, 1801 at Mougerville as 2nd. husband to **Anna (Nevers) Mallory**, sister of Mary Nevers Kearney (above), b. January 16 1770 at Sunbury Co. and d. April 10 (18), 1858 at Andover, Victoria Co., daughter of pre-Loyalists **Samuel Nevers** and **Anna Burrell**. He is mentioned in the 1803 Nicholson Report and petitioned for land in 1805.



Anna had married 1st. to Dr. **Jonathan Noble Mallory** as his 2nd. wife on February 16, 1791 at Maugerville, who d. September, 1796 in the West Indies, a son of **Caleb Mallory** and **Elizabeth DeForest** of Litchfield Co., Connecticut. There was one son by her 1st. marriage (**Mallory**): **William Noble**, b. July 11, 1795 and d. October 25, 1886, who married 1st. to **Jane Snow**, b. September 4, 1800 and, daughter of **Josiah Snow** and **Elizabeth Shaw**; and 2nd. to **Keziah (Parlee)**, widow of **Peter Folkins**.

Children of **Hilkiah** and **Anna (Nevers Mallory) Kearney** (4):

i. **Margaret**, b. August, 1806 at and d. October 5, 1858. She married July 2, 1829 to **James Hiscock**, a farmer, b. ca. 1805 probably in Maine. Resided Andover Parish, Victoria Co.

Hiscock children (at least 7, all b. in N.B. by 1861 census for Andover): i. **Hilkiah**, b. 1832 and married **Francis Ann Wright** on May 10, 1862; ii. **Ann**, b. 1834; iii. **Jane**, b. 1836; iv. **Samuel**, b. 1839; v. **Elizabeth**, b. 1842; vi. **William**, b. 1843; and vii. **Margaret**, b. 1849.

ii. **John**, b. ca. 18\_\_ and possibly the John who d. December 14, 1848, age 34 at residence of William Mallory in Wakefield. No further information.

iii. **James M.**, b. January 29, 1810 at River de Chute and d. April, 1893. Married 1st. on January 17, 1832 at Woodstock Parish to **Sarah Ann Fitzherbert**, b. January 23, 1812 and d. January 5, 1885, a daughter of **Jonas Fitzherbert** and **Abigail Cox**. They, her parents and other Kearneys and Fitzherberts are buried at the Wharton Cemetery, Upper Kent. Jonas and his brother **James Fitzherbert** were sons of Colonel **Jonas Fitzherbert**, a British officer who returned to England.

After Ann d., he married her sister **Francis Lavinia (Fitzherbert) Inman**, widow of **John Inman**, at Beechwood, Kent Parish, on April 23, 1888.

Kearney children (12): i. **Jonas Fitzherbert**, b. May 2, 1832 and d. September 17, 1917 who married February 11, 1856 to **Rachel Vandine** with nine children; ii. **William Mallory**, b. February 4, 1834 and married January 14, 1860 **Sarah Emma (Emeline) MacDougal** and resided Mars Hill, ME and had at least six children; iii. **Hilkiah**, b. January 15, 1836 and d. January, 1875; married **Catherine Giberson** on December 1, 1866, at least two children; iv. **John Avard**, b. November 13, 1836 and d. March 25, 1921; married June 17, 1867 at Houlton, ME to **Lucretia B. Gray**, four children; v. **James M.**, b. November 24, 1839 and d. July 31, 1843; vi. **Elizabeth Rhoda**, b. October 21, 1842 and d. April 11, 1911 and may have married **James Giberson** (?); vii. **Harriett Louisa**, b. November 6, 1844 and d. November, 1943, who married **George Arthur Hutchinson** on December 31, 1863 with at

least eight children and resided Mars Hill, ME; viii. **James Calvin**, b. January 11, 1846, married **Mary E. Hansell**, resided at Bridgewater and Mars Hill, ME and had at least six children; ix. **Thomas Wesley**, b. March 30, 1848 and d. June, 1920; x. **Margaret A.**, b. August 20, 1850 and d. May 18, 1877; xi. **Edward Ernest**, b. September 10, 1853 and d. June 28, 1936; married **Martha A. Giberson** on December 19, 1888 at Bath and had one son **Ernest Hale**; x. **Ruth Amanda**, b. March 20, 1859 and d. April 28, 1912, unknown if married.

iv. **Alexander**, b. February 7, 1819 d. December 30, 1900 at Limestone, Aroostook Co. where he had lived for some fifty years; a farmer. Married 1st. to **Mary Ann Wright**, b. July 6, 1821 and had fourteen children.

Children (14): i. **Lucy Ann**, b. ca. 1837; ii. **Jane**, b. ca. 1839; iii. **Mallory (Malry)**, a Methodist minister, b. February 3, 1841 and d. February 20, 1934 at Augusta, ME. Married **Sybil J. Holt**, with at least two children; iv. **James**, b. ca. 1842/43, v. **John**, b. ca. 1844 and possibly the one who resided in Limestone married to **Mary J. (Doughty ?)**; vi. **Hezekiah**, b. ca. 1846; vii. **David W.**, b. ca. 1848; viii. **Allan (possibly Asa Allan)**, b. 1850; ix. **Alexander, Jr.**, b. 1852 who married **Luella (Mary L.) Cochrane** and had eight children; x. **Franklin**, b. 1854; x. **Issac**, b. April, 1856 and married **Betsy** \_\_\_\_\_; xi. **Harry (Henry)**, b. 1858; xii. **Agnes**, b. 1860; xiii. \_\_\_\_\_; and xvi. \_\_\_\_\_.

He apparently married a 2nd. time to a **Kate** \_\_\_\_\_.

3 **Alexander Kearney**, b. ca. 1779 and d. \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_. Married April 20, 1807, probably at Northampton Parish to **Mary Lettice Tompkins**, b. December 20, 1790 and d. November 10, 1868 at Northampton, a daughter of **Loyalist Jacob Tompkins** of the Prince of Wales Regiment from New York and **Mary Place**. Alexander and his wife Mary are buried at Northampton Kirk Cemetery.

Children of Alexander Mary (Tompkins) Kearney (13):

i. **James**, b. January 26, 1808 and married December 31, 1835 at Woodstock Parish to **Ruth Patterson**, of Northampton. Children (11) and their names and dates not known.

ii. **Amos**, b. March 30, 1811 and his wife removed to Michigan. Married December 29, 1836 at Northampton to **Harriet Sharpe**, a 1st. cousin, b. December 23, 1820 and d. April, 1879 at Polkton, MI, daughter of **James Sharpe** and **Elizabeth (Betsy Barbara) Tompkins**. Children (10): i. **Matilda Isabel**, b. June



17, 1838 and d. 1854; ii. **Abner**, b. December 12, 1839 and d. July 1847; iii. **Martha Jane**, b. May 12, 1842; iv. **Eli Sharpe**, b. March 24, 1845; v. **Harriet**, b. December 26, 1847; vi. **George**, b. April 26, 1850; vii. **Amos Albert**, b. April 11, 1853; viii. **Victoria Adelaide**, b. October 29, 1856; ix. **Frederick**, b. August 13, 1860 and d. 1869; and x. **Nelson**, b. October 29, 1864. Resided: N.B., Bangor, ME, Wilsingham, Canada and Coopersville, MI.

iii. **Mary**, b. December 28, 1812 at Northampton and married October 14, 1834 at Woodstock Parish to **John Silvester Patterson** of Southampton (possibly a brother of Ruth Patterson Kearney). Names and dates for any children unknown.

iv. **Alexander**, b. March 27, 1815 at Northampton and d. September 9, 1899. Married March 26, 1844 at Dumfries, York Co. to **Mary Jane Dow**, b. 1826 and d. May 22, 1884, a daughter of **Enoch Dow** and **Mary Jane Phillips**. The Dows originated from Haverhill and Salem, MA.

Children (apparently 12), b. at Northampton: i. **William Henry**, b. 1846 and d. 1919; ii. **Ernest B.**, b. 1847; iii. **Enoch D.**, b. 1849; iv. **John A.**, b. 1855; v. **Robert A.**, b. 1857; vi. **Howard Sawyer**, b. 1859 and d. 1936 and married **Margaret E.**; vii. **Eleanor Jane**, b. 1859; viii. **Charles H.**, b. 1861; ix. **Francis E. (Frank)**, b. 1862; x. **Augusta M.**, b. 1864; xi. **Alice Maud**, b. 1867; and xii. **Asa D.**, b. 1869.

v. **Jane**, b. June 28, 1818 at Northampton and d. April 17, 1847 at Lower Caverhill, York Co. Married March 21, 1839 to **Moses Hallett** of Queensbury, b. ca. 1811 at possibly at Bear Island, Queensbury Parish and d. June 7, 1882, a son of **Bartlett Hallett** and **Lydia Hallett**. The Hallett families were originally from New York. He married 2nd. to **Emma Clark**. Hallett children of 1st. marriage (4): i. **Frances Ann**, b. ca. 1840 and married **Arthur Lunt**; ii. **Bathsheba**, b. 1842; iii. **Lydia**, b. 1845; and **Mary Jane**, b. 1846.

vi. **Susannah**, b. May 21, 1819 and d. June, 1838.

vii. **Mallory (or Milbury)**, b. July 21 or 22, 1821. Possibly the one who d. January 2, 1840. No further information.

viii. **Rachel**, b. March 9, 1823 and d. March 23, 1905 who married August 17, 1844 at to **Archibald MacElroy (MacIlroy)**, b. 1821, a son of **John MacElroy** and **Hannah Yerxa (Yerse or Jurckse)**. The Yerxa family was Dutch and originally from Phillipsburg Manor, Westchester Co., New York in the 1600's and also in the ancestry of **Loyalist William Orser**.

MacElroy children (at least 5): i. **John**, b. 1845; ii. **Martha**, b. 1847; iii. **Hannah**, b. 1849 and married **William Karnes** at Houlton, ME on April 22, 1869; iv. **Melvin**, b. 1853 who married **Almira Henderson**, both bur. at Benton, N.B.; and v. **Mary**.

ix. **Eleanor**, d. 1843 age 18.

x. **Martha Jane**, b. ca. 1828 and d. 1897 at Dover, N.H. Married July 17, 1847 to her 1st. cousin **William Dunphy Kearney**. Children (8) (see No. 1 above).

xi. **Roseanna**, b. \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_ . Possibly the one who married November 15, 1842 at to **Robert S. Palmer**. No further information.

xii. **Elizabeth**, b. \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_ who married February 20, 1851 **William Tripp**. No further information.

xiii. **Frederick**, b. March 11, 1835 and d. May 13, 1899 near Marinette, WI. Married **Elizabeth Corry**, b. September 12, 1840 at Nova Scotia and d. November 5, 1914. Used the spelling Carney, resided at Marinette, WI and buried at Menominee, MI. See article on him in the Summer, 1994 issue of Generations.

Children (6): i. **Elizabeth**, b. 1862 and married \_\_\_\_\_ **Ducey (?)**; ii. **Mary**, b. 1863 and married **Michael G. Moran**; iii. **Jennie**, b. 1865 who married **Warren J. Davis**; iv. **Frederick, Jr.**, b. 1870 and d. 1928; v. **Frank L.**, b. 1872 and d. 1948; and vi. **Alexander (aka Pete)**, b. 1878 and d. 1940.

4 **Andrew Kearney**, b. ca. 1785 and d. \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_ . Married February 3, 1806 at Woodstock Parish to **Mary Hallett**, b. ca. 1786 and d. December 8, 1876 at Wakefield, a daughter of **Moses Hallett** and **Elizabeth McConnell**. Settled at Third Tier, Jacksontown, about four miles from Jacksonville Corner, Wakefield Parish.

Children of Andrew and Mary (Hallett) Kearney (2 or 3?):

i. **Joseph**, b. \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_ . Married April 25, 1857 at Houlton, ME to **Caroline A. Walker**. Children (2): i. **King**, who married November 16, 1889 at Salem, MA **Vera F. McClean** and ii. **Norris**.

ii. **Phoebe**, b. ca. 1815. No further information.

iii. **Hilliel**, b. 1816 and d. 1897. Married **Mary** \_\_\_\_\_, b. 1846 and d. 1914 and are buried at Waterville Community Cem. Children (5): i. **George**; ii. **Milburn**; iii. **Harding R.**, b. September 18, 1868 and d. July 2, 1909 ; iv. **Hilkiah**, b. 1878; and v. **Phoebe**, possibly married a \_\_\_\_\_ **Watson (?)**.

5 **John (Captain)**, b. June 19, 1789 and d. August 1, 1854. He married November 18, 1812 at Woodstock Parish to **Hester Sharpe**, b. June 15, 1792 and d. August 21, 1848, a daughter of **Alexander Sharpe** and **Hester Campbell**. Resided at Jacksonville, Carleton Co. and are buried Jacksonville Community Cemetery.

Children of John and Hester (Sharpe) Kearney (8):

i. **Anna (aka Nancy)**, b. June 6, 1813 at and d. December 26, 1898, at Bangor, ME and buried at Jacksonville, Carleton C. She married February 23, 1832 at Woodstock Parish to **Laban Stoddard**, b. \_\_\_\_\_ at Nova Scotia, son of **Laban Stoddard** and **Ruth** \_\_\_\_\_. Children (9), all b. in York Co. except the second who was b. at Jacksonville: i. **Theodesia**, b. 1833, d. 1862 and married **Frederick Bohelier**; ii. **Sophia**, b. October 24, 1835 at Jacksonville and apparently d.y.; iii. **Anna Maria**, b. 1836 and married **David Gray**, resided Bangor, ME; iv. **John Laban**, b. 1841; v. **Sophia**, b. 1844 and married **Thomas Judson Olmsted**; vi. **Clarissa**, b. 1846; vii. **Hezekiah**, b. October 24, 1849 and d. November 7, 1925 and married **Mary E. McEgan**; viii. **John Elisha**; and **Ella B.** and married **Bert Augusta**.

ii. **James**, b. October 14, 1815 at Jacksontown and d. September 15, 1849 at Jacksontown. Not married.

iii. **Adam**, b. January 4, 1818 and d. August 21 1887. Married July 16, 1846 **Susan (Susannah) Harper**, b. 1822 in Ireland. She immigrated in June, 1825 and d. January 11, 1888, daughter of **John Harper** and **Ann Hastings**.

Children (9): i. **Margaret Ann**, b. May 12, 1847, married 1st. **Joel Henderson** and 2nd. to **John Everett**; ii. **John Abner**, b. September 13, 1848, married **Augusta Kinney Shaw**; iii. **James Ashel**, b. January 4, 1850, moved to California and married **Julia Larkin**; iv. **Robert Harper**, b. March 5, 1851, married **Alice M. Smith**; v. **William George**, b. February 26, 1853 (went to Nevada with brother Aaron but both apparently returned), married Mrs. **Charlotte Smith Phillips**; vi. **Aaron Tillotson**, b. November 25, 1854 and married **Edith Yardee**; vii. **Benjamin Franklin**, b. June 11, 1857 and married **Ardie (Ardelia) Nevers**; viii. **Miriam Serena**, b. March 6, 1860 and d. October 8, 1863; ix. **Adam Hastings**, b. October 17, 1865 and married **Bertha Caroline Everett**.



iv. **Anthony**, b. March 20, 1820 and d. 1891. He married July 3, 1845 at Carleton Co. to **Susanna Goors Stokoe**, who d. 1887, a daughter of **Thomas D. Stokoe** and \_\_\_\_\_. Children (3?): i. **John Thomas**; ii. **Henry Ambrose**; and iii. **Esther** (?), Their probate records, both 1891, are recorded at Woodstock.

v. **Theodore H.**, b. July 1, 1822. Married November 5, 1846 at Carleton Co. to **Sarah Jane Stokoe** (sister of Susanna Stokoe Kearney), b. September 30, 1826, a daughter of **Thomas D. Stokoe** and \_\_\_\_\_. Children (5): i. **Sarah Hester** who married March 13, 1869 at Jacksonville **David Smith**; ii. **Gordon C.**, b. ca. 1848 and d. November 23, 1878; iii. **Judson**, b. April 1, 1855; iv. **Eliza**; and v. **Lizza**.

vi. **Clarissa**, b. January 26, 1825 and d. June 4, 1874 at Jacksontown. Married September 26, 1850 at Woodstock to **James Duncan Dickinson**, b. ca. 1825, a son of **John Duncan Dickinson** and **Sarah (Thomas) Robinson**. Dickinson children (6): i. **James Frederick**, b. October 9, 1851 and married **Fannie Parsons**; ii. **John Franklin**, b. March 14, 1852 and d. 1853; iii. **Charles Dearborn**, b. January 1, 1856 and married **Seddie Smith**, his step-sister; iv. **Sarah Evelyn**, b. October 5, 1858; v. **John Franklin**, b. September 11, 1862; and vi. **Mary Ann**, b. January 8, 1866 and d. August 12, 1875. Duncan Dickinson married 2nd. to Mrs. **Sarah Leland Smith**, and had a daughter **Alice**.

vii. **Sophia**, b. May 11, 1829 and August 6, 1843.

viii. **Elmira**, b. March 1, 1832 who married May 17, 1850 **Sheppard Dickinson**. Moved to Dakota and killed there by Sioux indians in 1860. Children (1): **Alice**.

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September, 1994

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Additions and corrections are welcome.

# Marriages prior to 1812, in New Brunswick Court of General Sessions Papers

Pg	Surname	Given name	Parish	Date	Spouse	Given name	Parish	Clergyman/witnesses
197	ABERNATHY	William	StMy	12 May 1807	YOUNG	Mary	StMy	
231	BALLOCK	James	Wake	12 Apr 1811	DICKENSON	Eliza		by William Turner
216	BARKER	Mehetable	King	19 Sep 1809	DAY	Ezra	Q'by	
232	BARKER	Samuel	King	15 Oct 1811	BECK	Eunice		by David McGibbon
197	BARTLETT	William	SunC	03 Jan 1807	COOPER	Ann	StMy	
209	BATES	William	Wake	31 Jul 1809	BUBAR	Mary		
232	BECK	Eunice		15 Oct 1811	BARKER	Samuel	King	by David McGibbon
219	BISHOP	Samuel	Wake	07 Jul 1810	CRAIG	Phoebe		
186	BRADLEY	Ann	Wake	03 Mar 1807	TRYON	Luther		by William Turner
197	BROWN	Mary		27 Mar 1806	BUBAR	James	StMy	
197	BRUCE	Ellspit	StMy	26 Jan 1808	SUTTER	Stephen B	Newc	
197	BUBAR	Mary	StMy	04 Jul 1806	SEWELL	Samuel	Maug	
209	BUBAR	Mary		31 Jul 1809	BATES	William	Wake	
197	BUBAR	James	StMy	27 Mar 1806	BROWN	Mary		
165	BUBAR	Samuel	StMy	15 Dec 1803	SAVAGE	Elizabeth		by Archibald McLean
231	BURT	Benjamin	Q'by	02 Jan 1811	JONES	Mary		by David McGibbon
240	BURT	James	Q'by	03 Mar 1812	JONES	Sarah	Q'by	
232	CAMPBELL	Alex	Wake	26 Jul 1811	TAPLEY	Sarah	PrWm	by Jacob Ellegood, J.P.
201	CAMPBELL	Robert	Nort	26 Jul 1808	MCNALLY	Mary Esther	Q'by	by John Barberie
240	CATO	(black)	Q'by	16 Mar 1812	NICE	(black)	Q'by	
165	CHURCHILL	Jerusha		03 Oct 1804	WILKINS	Thomas	King	by Samuel Clopper
232	CLARKE	Abigail	Q'by	01 Oct 1811	WEST	John	King	by David McGibbon
197	CLAYTON	Elizabeth	StMy	14 Jan 1808	PLUMER	James	Shef	
165	CLAYTON	Sarah	StMy	20 Dec 1803	MCDONALD	Lauchlan	StMy	by Archibald McLean
197	COOPER	Ann	StMy	03 Jan 1807	BARTLETT	William	SunC	
197	COOPER	Giles		04 Sep 1806	HARRIS	John	StMy	
232	COURSER	Elizabeth	PrWm	23 Jul 1811	INGRAHAM	Charles	PrWm	by David McGibbon
219	CRAIG	Phoebe		07 Jul 1810	BISHOP	Samuel	Wake	
216	CROTTY	Peter	Fton	13 Mar 1810	HOMES	Mary	King	
228	CROUSE	Sarah		26 Sep 1810	JONES	James		
232	CURRY	Garret	Watb	19 Nov 1811	WRIGHT	Mary	Q'by	
232	DANIELS	Clarissa		26 Sep 1811	EVERITT	John	King	by David McGibbon
216	DAY	Ezra	Q'by	19 Sep 1809	BARKER	Mehetable	King	
197	DENNISON	Ann		20 May 1807	WEADE	William		
231	DICKENSON	Eliza		12 Apr 1811	BALLOCK	James	Wake	by William Turner
209	DICKSON	Elizabeth		17 Jul 1809	JACKSON	William	Wood	by G. Clopper
227	ESTEY	Charlotte	King	18 Jul 1810	HARTT	Aaron	King	by David McGibbon
165	ESTEY	Richard	StMy	12 Jul 1804	STEWART	Mary	StMy	
231	ESTEY	William	King	21 Mar 1811	SMITH	Sarah	PrWm	
232	EVERITT	John	King	26 Sep 1811	DANIELS	Clarissa		by David McGibbon
216	FARINGTON	Phebe	StMy	26 Sep 1809	JONES	Lewis	StMy	
240	FOWLER	Charlotte		15 Jan 1812	MOREHOUSE	Daniel	Q'by	
231	GIBERSON	John Jr.	Wake	23 Mar 1811	ORSER	Lydia		by William Turner
232	GOFF	Joseph	StMy	31 Oct 1811	YERXA	Sarah		by David McGibbon
232	GRAHAM	Sally	Fton	24 Nov 1811	WARREN	Anth'y	StJn	
232	GRANT	Samuel	PrWm	26 Jul 1811	WHITE	Phebe		by Jacob Ellegood, J.P.
233	GUIGGY	Elizabeth		17 Nov 1811	TOMPKINS	Roger	Wake	
197	HARRIS	John	StMy	04 Sep 1806	COOPER	Giles		
227	HARTT	Aaron	King	18 Jul 1810	ESTEY	Charlotte	King	by David McGibbon
216	HOMES	Mary	King	13 Mar 1810	CROTTY	Peter	Fton	
197	HOVEY	Abigail		27 Aug 1807	PRICE	Richard	StMy	
178	HOVEY	Mary		04 Mar 1806	PRICE	John		by Stair Agnew
197	HOVEY	Stephen	StMy	30 Dec 1807	SAYRE	Harriet	Maug	
232	INGRAHAM	Charles	PrWm	23 Jul 1811	COURSER	Elizabeth	PrWm	by David McGibbon
209	JACKSON	William	Wood	17 Jul 1809	DICKSON	Elizabeth		by G. Clopper
228	JONES	James		26 Sep 1810	CROUSE	Sarah		
216	JONES	Lewis	StMy	26 Sep 1809	FARINGTON	Phebe	StMy	
231	JONES	Mary		02 Jan 1811	BURT	Benjamin	Q'by	by David McGibbon
240	JONES	Sarah	Q'by	03 Mar 1812	BURT	James	Q'by	
228	JONES	Susan	StMy	26 Sep 1810	TRACEY	Samuel	Linc	
240	KENDALL	Bella		13 Mar 1812	McMICHAEL	Jeremiah		W Henry Hartt/Solomon Kendall

Compiled by Elizabeth S. Sewell, 54 McKay Drive, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 3S2

# Marriages prior to 1812, in New Brunswick Court of General Sessions Papers

Pg	Surname	Given name	Parish	Date	Spouse	Given name	Parish	Clergyman/witnesses
231	KETCH	Mary	Q'by	02 May 1811	THORNTON	John	Q'by	
216	LAWRENCE	Margaret	UC	07 Jun 1810	TISDALE	Joseph	UC	
186	LLOYD	Elizabeth		09 Mar 1807	TOMPKINS	John		by William Turner
239	LOVELY	James	Wake	21 Mar 1812	ORSER	Eliza	Wake	
239	LUNN	William	Wake	27 Jan 1812	PROSSER	Naomi	Wake	by Wm Turner at Presqu Isle
216	MESSIC	Nathaniel	Wake	21 Nov 1809	SKEDGILLE	Mary		
240	MOREHOUSE	Daniel	Q'by	15 Jan 1812	FOWLER	Charlotte		
165	MCDONALD	Lauchlan	StMy	20 Dec 1803	CLAYTON	Sarah	StMy	by Archibald McLean
228	McKEEN	Sarah	Q'by	26 Sep 1810	SLOOT	Benjamin	Q'by	
197	McKENZIE	Mary		21 Jan 1807	STEWART	Peter	StMy	
240	McMICHAEL	Jeremiah		13 Mar 1812	KENDALL	Bella		W Henry Hartt/Solomon Kendall
201	McNALLY	Mary Esther	Q'by	26 Jul 1808	CAMPBELL	Robert	Nort	by John Barberie
228	NESMITH	William	Fton	01 Aug 1810	WILLIS	Harriet	King	by David McGibbon
240	NICE	(black)	Q'by	16 Mar 1812	CATO	(black)	Q'by	
239	ORSER	Eliza	Wake	21 Mar 1812	LOVELY	James	Wake	
231	ORSER	Lydia		23 Mar 1811	GIBERSON	John Jr.	Wake	by William Turner
197	PLUMER	James	Shef	14 Jan 1808	CLAYTON	Elizabeth	StMy	
178	PRICE	John		04 Mar 1806	HOVEY	Mary		by Stair Agnew
197	PRICE	Richard	StMy	27 Aug 1807	HOVEY	Abigail		
239	PROSSER	Naomi	Wake	27 Jan 1812	LUNN	William	Wake	by Wm Turner at Presqu Isle
197	ROSS	Margaret	StMy	16 Oct 1806	URQUHART	Alexander	StMy	
165	Savage	Elizabeth		15 Dec 1803	BUBAR	Samuel	StMy	by Archibald McLean
197	SAYRE	Harriet	Maug	30 Dec 1807	HOVEY	Stephen	StMy	
197	SEWELL	Samuel	Maug	04 Jul 1806	BUBAR	Mary	StMy	
216	SKEDGILLE	Mary		21 Nov 1809	MESSIC	Nathaniel	Wake	
228	SLOOT	Benjamin	Q'by	26 Sep 1810	McKEEN	Sarah	Q'by	
204	SLOOT	Joseph	Q'by	25 Oct 1808	WEST	Mary		by J Barberie
231	SMITH	Sarah	PrWm	21 Mar 1811	ESTEY	William	King	
233	STEERS	Richard	Nort	13 Nov 1811	THORNTON	Susan	Q'by	
165	STEWART	Mary	StMy	12 Jul 1804	ESTEY	Richard	StMy	
197	STEWART	Peter	StMy	21 Jan 1807	McKENZIE	Mary		
197	SUTTER	Stephen B	Newc	26 Jan 1808	BRUCE	Ellspit	StMy	
232	TAPLEY	Sarah	PrWm	26 Jul 1811	CAMPBELL	Alex	Wake	by Jacob Ellegood, J.P.
231	THORNTON	John	Q'by	02 May 1811	KETCH	Mary	Q'by	
233	THORNTON	Susan	Q'by	13 Nov 1811	STEERS	Richard	Nort	
216	TISDALE	Joseph	UC	07 Jun 1810	LAWRENCE	Margaret	UC	
186	TOMPKINS	John		09 Mar 1807	LLOYD	Elizabeth		by William Turner
233	TOMPKINS	Roger	Wake	17 Nov 1811	GUIGGY	Elizabeth		
228	TRACEY	Samuel	Linc	26 Sep 1810	JONES	Susan	StMy	
186	TRYON	Luther		03 Mar 1807	BRADLEY	Ann	Wake	by William Turner
197	URQUHART	Alexander	StMy	16 Oct 1806	ROSS	Margaret	StMy	
232	WARREN	Anth'y	StJn	24 Nov 1811	GRAHAM	Sally	Fton	
197	WEADE	William		20 May 1807	DENNISON	Ann		
232	WEST	John	King	01 Oct 1811	CLARKE	Abigail	Q'by	by David McGibbon
204	WEST	Mary		25 Oct 1808	SLOOT	Joseph	Q'by	by J Barberie
232	WHITE	Phebe		26 Jul 1811	GRANT	Samuel	PrWm	by Jacob Ellegood, J.P.
165	WILKINS	Thomas	King	03 Oct 1804	CHURCHILL	Jerusha		by Samuel Clopper
228	WILLIS	Harriet	King	01 Aug 1810	NESMITH	William	Fton	by David McGibbon
232	WRIGHT	Mary	Q'by	19 Nov 1811	CURRY	Garret	Watb	
232	YERXA	Sarah		31 Oct 1811	GOFF	Joseph	StMy	by David McGibbon
197	YOUNG	Mary	StMy	12 May 1807	ABERNATHY	William	StMy	

## Abbreviations:

Fton	Parish of Fredericton, York Co.	Shef	Parish of Sheffield, Sunbury Co.
King	Parish of Kingsclear, York Co.	StJn	Parish of St. John, St. John Co.
Linc	Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co.	StMy	Parish of St. Marys, York Co.
Maug	Parish of Maugerville, Sunbury Co.	SunC	Sunburt County
Newc	Parish of Newcastle, Northumberland Co.	Wake	Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co.
Nort	Parish of Northampton, Carleton Co.	Watb	Parish of Waterborough, Queens Co.
PrWm	Parish of Prince William, York Co.	Wood	Parish of Woodstock, Carleton Co.
Q'by	Parish of Queensbury, York Co.	UC	Upper Canada (Ontario)

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## The Capture of The *Margaretta*, 1775

### Introduction

The *Margaretta* was a British frigate or tender sent from Boston in 1775, about two months after the first shot was fired at Lexington, to accompany two sloops, the *Unity* and the *Polly*, which were carrying supplies to Machias, Maine, and which were to return to Boston with a cargo of lumber.

While the author of the first two articles extols the O'Briens and their associates in Machias, all historians do not. Several armed vessels out of Machias and other New England ports during the Revolutionary War were manned by bands of marauders whose conduct was so outrageous that even Col. Allen, a patriot at Machias in 1775, said in a remonstrance he sent to congress, "Their horrid crimes are too notorious to pass unnoticed."

How does the capture of the *Margaretta* at Machias impact on New Brunswick family history? It was from Machias that many of the raids on shipping in the Bay of Fundy, on Fort Frederick and the trading post at the mouth of the Saint John River, were carried out. And the patriots who captured the *Margaretta* are the same patriots who later plundered, burned and terrorized settlers along the Bay of Fundy shores.

These marauders caused several of the early settlers at the mouth of the Saint John to flee up river, among them James Simonds and Francis Peabody who went to Maugerville. And it was to Machias that Dr. Phinehas Nevers, Rev. Seth Noble, Jonathan Eddy, and some others in Maugerville fled when the British government in Halifax sent a force up the river under Col. Gould in response to reports of disloyalty in the settlement. (See *Revolutionary War Rebel – Dr. Phinehas Nevers*, Issue 49, and *Pioneer Preacher – Rev. Seth Noble*, Issue 51.)

So the capture of the *Margaretta* had a very real impact on life in early New Brunswick, especially along the Bay of Fundy coast and in the southern Saint John River Valley.

For those who are researching early New Brunswick families, here are stories that give some flavour to events that were happening on their doorstep, so to speak. The first is from *The Daily News* (Springfield, Mass.), 12 June 1975. p. 10:

### *Capture of The Margaretta, Story No. 1*

"Machias, Maine (AP) - Two hundred years ago today, 20 angry frontier lumbermen armed with pitchforks seized a British warship that had come here for wood to build barracks in Boston.

"The episode in Machias Bay was the first naval battle of the American Revolution. Fought 300 miles up the coast from Lexington and far from colonial commercial centres, it was called the 'Lexington of the Sea' by pioneer writer James Fennimore Cooper.

"The battle, which is being reenacted today, pitted the British schooner *Margaretta* against its own escort sloop, the *Unity*. The young patriots had sneaked the *Unity* out from under the British noses and used it to capture the *Margaretta*.

"News of the patriot victory spread rapidly and boosted the colonists' morale. The *Unity* was renamed the *Machias Liberty* and within a few weeks had captured the British naval schooner *Diligent*.

"The *Margaretta* came up from Boston on June 2, 1775, with the *Unity* and the *Polly* in the King's service. It had been nearly two months since the 'shot heard round the world' was fired at Lexington.

"The sloops, both loaded with supplies to trade for wood, belonged to Captain Ichabod Jones, a wealthy Boston merchant. He had the colonists at a distinct disadvantage and he knew it. People in Machias feared hunger that spring.

"On May 25, 1775, they had written a letter to the Congress of Massachusetts Bay, noting that they had had a hard time getting provisions since the previous fall's severe drought.

"The 100 families of Machias asked for help and noted with pride, 'We have not purchased any food of those persons whom we suppose to be inimical to our country.'

"But when the *Margaretta* arrived, her guns were fixed on the colonists' homes. A town meeting was called June 6, and the people of Machias voted to give Captain Jones the lumber in exchange for food.

"But Jones and British Lt. James Moore made two drastic mistakes.

"Immediately after the town meeting, Jones brought the *Unity* and the *Polly* down to the town wharf and began distributing the goods and loading lumber. But he refused to distribute provisions to people who had voted against him in the meeting.

"The second mistake was Lt. Moore's. He insisted the townspeople take down their *Liberty Pole*, a tall pine with its limbs and foliage cut except for a tuft on top.

"Machias held another town meeting and vehemently refused to touch the *Liberty Pole*, which stood in a prominent place in town.

"Tradition has it that on Monday, June 12, Joseph Wheaton and Dennis O'Brien decided to make off

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with the Unity. Two other young men joined them and they rowed out to the sloop.

"The captain protested, but the four colonists piloted the Unity back to the wharf.

"Dennis O'Brien's older brother, Jeremiah, took command of the Unity, and 35 patriots set out to take the well-armed *Margaretta*. They themselves were armed with 20 fowling pieces (shotguns) and a number of pitchforks, clubs and axes.

"The Unity approached the *Margaretta*, demanded her surrender and was answered with a warning that she would fire.

"Fire and be damned!" responded a patriot.

"The two vessels exchanged fire, and Lt. Moore was killed. Twenty colonists armed with pitchforks boarded the *Margaretta* and an hour later the battle was over. Two patriots were dead and four wounded.

"The four-day Bicentennial celebration of the patriots' victory will include a memorial service for Jeremiah O'Brien and a fish chowder dinner." □

### *Capture of The Margaretta, Story No. 2*

This story is a transcript of a newspaper clipping. The name of the newspaper and the date of publication are unknown — probably Boston, likely 1937.

Here is the article as published:

"Jeremiah O'Brien, first commissioned officer in the U.S. naval forces, who first fired on and then captured a British war vessel off his town of Machias, Me., in June of 1775, is to be commemorated in a bronze tablet, to be dedicated in the Hall of Flags, at the State House, Boston, next Saturday, with appropriate exercises.

"The only known living descendant of the O'Briens, Colin J. Campbell, of Maine, and Mrs. Ford, of Natick, will be honor guests. The orators will be Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, Joseph F. O'Connell, former Congressman, and probably former Chief Justice Pattangall of Maine, a native of Machias. Governor Barrows and staff, of Maine, are also expected to be present.

"Jeremiah O'Brien defied and humbled British sea might on a bright June day in 1775. He and his Machias, Maine, compatriots won a battle fully as pregnant with important omen as the land clash at Lexington and Concord.

"The present generation may not have had access to the astounding story of the O'Briens, father and six stalwart sons, and the mighty part they played in the Revolution.

"Yet Jeremiah, commissioned a captain, first commander of a warship in the great struggle, fought with valor throughout the conflict apart from his sojourn in England's dreadful Mill prison, when he escaped with fine contempt of stone walls and guards, to resume his scourging of Britain at sea. His vessel, the *Hibernia*, was respected and feared.

"Some historians have been strangely silent concerning O'Brien, or have given his exploits scanty attention. Nor has his own race, until recently, appreciated the tremendous part he played in the struggle for freedom. In the golden era, so called, of American letters, the Irish were not glorified. O'Brien was a protestant, a dissenter, and a cordial detester of the Episcopal hierarchy. These items may explain much of the fog of time concerning the brave man. But official records abound to prove that Jeremiah O'Brien founded, and for a time operated, the Revolutionary navy!

"However, J. Fennimore Cooper, in his 'History of the Navy of the United States,' extols O'Brien and calls the battle off Machias 'the Lexington of the seas,' since, like that celebrated land conflict, it was rising of the people against a regular force, was characterized by a long chase, a bloody struggle, and a triumph. It was also the first blow struck on the water after the war of the American Revolution actually commenced.

"Foxall A. Parker, more than 60 years ago, made exhaustive inquiry, found children of participants in the Machias affair, and an aged eye witness, of the trouble in the small town. He, too, is unstinted in his admiration for the doughty Jeremiah.

"And Maclay, in his authoritative story of our sea fighters, gives a chapter detailing the career of our first naval captain.

"Boston figured, of course. As O'Brien was the hero, so was Ichabod Jones, a Boston Tory merchant, the villain. His activities gave O'Brien his chance to make reprisal for centuries of oppression of his race, by alien tyrants.

"Fire and be damned...Follow me, board!' Those two commands given by O'Brien, epitomizes him and his life.

"Brave in soul, exalted in mind, hardy in body, pioneer and patriot who risked all upon the altar of freedom.

"Machias is a quiet little down East town today; sleepy, calm, poised. Its former greatness as a seaport, with one of the largest fleets of any, more than 300 schooners and sloops handling lumber and fish, has gone. Its history is replete with proof that it has earned

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its fame and may rest in honor.

"Machias is an old place. Boston was a mere hamlet when Richard Vines, in the early 1630s, established a trading post there. The Indians were starting trade with him when the Frenchman LaTour appeared, broke up Vines' post and for a dozen years maintained his own place there.

"The location was ideal. The Machias River joins the Atlantic in Machias Bay, just southwest of the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. At the head of the tide the settlement was made. Vast timber areas, the sea and the bay and the river teeming with fish, with more in the large sheets of fresh water beyond, presented the commercial opportunities.

"The bay and harbor gave the place immense strategic value as a fortress, and a century after the French had abandoned the place, Royal Governor Belcher and party, in 1734, sailed in state from Boston to Machias Bay and River, for observation.

"Not until 1763, however, was a real settlement made, when men from other sections of what now is the State of Maine, and from Massachusetts, located in the wilderness and laid out their township. The town grew rapidly, and in 1769, with the spirit of independence

strong, a military company was formed. The following year the place was incorporated, and the Rev. James Lyons, pastor, began his patriotic service. Under his direction, the O'Briens built a snug church.

"The industrious settlers speedily developed their town, and it early became an outpost of Boston commerce. It was frankly a rebel town. Ichabod Jones, a Boston Tory merchant, early established contacts there, and he sought to seduce the pioneers from their attachment to the rising spirit of independence. The town had four elders. There was the pastor, a rugged soul, James Lyons. There was an elderly Quaker, David Gardner; the patriarch of the colony, Benjamin Foster, and elderly Morris O'Brien. The last named, born on the banks of the Lee in Ireland, and whose father and grandfather had fought under Sarsfield, first had located at Scarboro and had removed to Machias, with his six brawny sons, to engage in lumbering.

"He built his sawmill on Dublin Mill Island as he called it, and early started the family fortune. An able man, pious and rigid, he reared his six sons, big able

men, to be brave and fear not; honest and unflinching.

"Jeremiah was the eldest. They all distinguished themselves, but our story concerns the hero, the leader whom his brothers followed devotedly. The sons were: Jeremiah, Gideon, Joseph, Dennis, John and William. Jeremiah was barely 31 on that memorable June day, 1775. They, with father, had built and were operating many sawmills, and owned their own small vessels.

"Morris, outspoken for many years against the Boston Tory Governors and oppressors, had faithful supporters in his sons, and Ichabod Jones hated the O'Briens. He tried to deprive them of needed supplies, and failed.

"Then, on the fateful June 3, Jone's two vessels, the sloops Unity and Polly came into port, heavily laden, and they were convoyed by the armed schooner Margaretta, carrying four light guns and 14 swivel, in

command of a young naval officer named Moore, the nephew of Admiral Graves, command-er-in-chief of the British naval forces in Massachusetts waters.

"The villagers were astonished, but prudent. The sloops, deep with necessities of life, were most welcome, but the presence of a war vessel, ready for action, was a little disturbing.

"Ichabod Jones was with his vessels, and was quite truculent. Patriarch Foster, a veteran of the Louisbourg campaign and French wars, foresaw trouble. News already had arrived telling of the victory at Concord and Lexington, where some friends of the Machias settlers had fallen. Foster and O'Brien had erected a Liberty pole. Ichabod knew of this, and desired to show his loyalty to King George III; hence, he had induced the Royal Governor to send the armed vessel as convoy, for reasons we shall discover.

"Stephen Jones, a nephew of Ichabod, and a staunch patriot, a captain in the local militia, and who later, under the Republic, became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was approached by his uncle.

"While Ichabod was apparently earnestly, and vainly, seeking to have Stephen agree to some proposal, Jones' own Captain Horton of the Polly was delivering letters from Boston, giving added news of the victory at Lexington. Soon the villagers were seething with excitement; they knew many of the native dead, and were horrified.

*"Fire and be damned...  
Follow me, board!"  
These two commands given  
by O'Brien, epitomizes him  
and his life.*



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It was a night of nervousness at Machias, and on the morrow Ichabod delivered his ultimatum; that only those loyal to the King could have any of his wares, and the liberty pole must come down! The young naval captain, important but under strain, silently approved.

"The villagers refused to accede to Jones' request. There were a few weaklings who vacillated. On the morning of June 6 Jones opened the hatches and started to unload. He repeated that he would favour only those who favored him. Captain Moore then spoke, 'take down that liberty pole or I shall fire upon the town.'

"Naturally, the people were aghast; war thrust upon them; submit or suffer – maybe die.

"Old Ben Foster, in pithy sentences, called upon the people to resist; he called the demand of the 'British stripling,' as he termed him, 'arbitrary and unwarranted,' and added, 'I call on you to resist under penalty of being called cowards unworthy the name of free men.'

"The old Quaker, David Gardner, backed him up, as did the parson, and Morris O'Brien sounded the pibroch for his clan of six sons! The time for O'Brien action had come.

"Others made bold, brave speeches, and it was voted that 'the pole shall stand until it rots away.'

"Jones and Moore hesitated – and were lost. That night the women egged on the men; one old lady declared she 'would rather burn at the stake than see her people humbled by a snip of a boy.' And so through the night.

"Jones was alarmed; he had counted on tame, speedy submission. And Mrs. Lyons, wife of the pastor, had poured upon his head a few phials of wrathful words, he cooled. Moore threatened to 'open fire upon the rebellious town without delay,' but the young officer was reminded of his uncle's injunction to protect the sloops and give no avoidable offense.

"Next day, Sunday, in an outward gesture toward pacification, all hands went to church, including Captain Moore of his Majesty's war craft *Margaretta*. The O'Briens filled three pews, shepherded by father Morris – all except son John, who was found in the seat behind Moore, with gun in hand.

"The tension was great! Moore left, hastily, and boarded his vessel, sending word that if Jones was molested in unloading his vessels, he, Moore, would return and destroy the town.

"That was enough. In the morning the O'Briens and others were at the wharf, and they discharged the

vessels. Jeremiah had decided to make the *Unity* his flagship, and start the war on the sea! He was methodical. Conferences two days before, because of what he had sensed as inevitable, had resulted in a rounding up of all the arms and ammunition within 15 miles; two women walked all night from Jonesport, heavily laden.

"Jeremiah speedily had the *Unity* ready; the armament consisted of 20 fowling pieces, three rounds of powder and ball, 13 hay forks, a number of axes, a small bag of bread, a few pieces of salt pork and a barrel of water! At the last moment, an ancient old wall-piece baby cannon was found and placed on the windlass bits – and thus O'Brien sailed to overtake and capture the King's ship and the Admiral's nephew, and break England's sea power. He assembled a crew of 40 young men, jaunty and dauntless and pridefully obedient to their gallant commander.

"Imagine the audacity of the procedure! Here were villagers challenging the kingdom; a son of a line of oppressed renewing ancestral war with joy in his heart, and a crazy little sloop, underarmed but spiritually exalted, and the ringing voices of the townsmen in his ears.

"Parson Lyons told him to remember David and Goliath! Of course they knew the import of it all; they realized what they were doing, but they had, as Ben Foster devotedly declared, 'abiding faith in God and Jeremiah O'Brien!' It was not misplaced.

"The *Margaretta* was making time toward Boston when O'Brien, driving the *Unity*, caught sight of the larger vessel. Moore was in a hurry to get home to uncle, and in his haste, let the vessel gybe (swing across), breaking his main boom.

"He put into Homes Bay and commandeered the boom from a vessel there, and impressed its captain as pilot. The captive was Captain Robert Avery. The delay had given *Unity* time to creep up, and Moore, with dismay, saw O'Brien, less than a mile distant, travelling fast. Moore crowded on more sail and in light wind, wet his sails to tauten them. It was of no use.

"The *Unity*, steered steady as a church, sailed right up. Within hail, Moore shouted through his trumpet, 'Sloop ahoy! Stand off or I shall fire into you!'

"'Fire and be damned,' shouted Jeremiah, and Moore did. Two of the *Unity* men fell – one McNeill, was killed instantly; the other, James Colbrooth, died soon after.

"O'Brien headed directly into the *Margaretta*, smashing his bowsprit through the warcraft's mainsail,

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and the close-quarter battle was on.

"Then came Jeremiah's battle-cry, as of old: 'To your feet, lads! The schooner is ours! Follow me! Board!'"

In an instant, the Unity patriots were swarming over the *Margaretta* with their assortment of weird weapons – ancient fowling pieces, pitchforks and axes.

"Captain Moore was wounded mortally, as were five others. The remainder of the crew were ironed rather crudely; but they had no stomach for fighting.

"Meanwhile, at Machias, there were some heavy hearts. Morris O'Brien was not disturbed. He reassured the people, and sure enough, shortly before sunset, the first naval expedition of the patriots was returning with the trophy, the Royal war vessel *Margaretta* and the triumphant Unity.

"The young Captain Moore was given tender care, with the valiant Mrs. Lyons leading the ministrations. He died the next day.

"There followed rejoicing and, also a realization of the serious large task ahead. Poor Ichabod Jones, humbled and lonely, was

shipped to Boston on another vessel. His own were confiscated for war services by these patriots who had not waited for unified action. Machias definitely was a rebel town and the O'Briens knew just what to expect.

"They decided to anticipate.

"Jeremiah filled up the Unity and another vessel, the Portland Packet, armed and manned to the best of his ability, and put out to sea to meet the enemy he felt would be seeking him. The British had dispatched two of their best armed sloops, the *Diligence* and the *Tapanagouche*, from Halifax to raze Machias and 'take the rebel O'Brien.'

"Ben Foster commanded the Portland Packet. Though old he was a veteran and his counsel and Jeremiah's daring brought results. In two lively sea fights on the 12th day of July, 1775, O'Brien's 'navy' again triumphed. Both the British war craft were captured and conveyed proudly to Watertown, Mass., for delivery.

"The Massachusetts patriot authorities were so delighted with O'Brien's achievements that he was at once commissioned captain, in the Massachusetts State Marines. He also was presented with two prizes, which he promptly converted into patriot war craft. He

renamed them *Machias Liberty*, and *Diligence*.

"Away he sailed to prey on British shipping; the war was on and joy was in his heart. Ancient debts were being repaid with interest. He took command of the *Liberty* and soon he was scooping in the prizes, including taking the sloop of war *Falcon*, that had been raiding Gloucester fishermen. It was a fierce battle, but O'Brien lost only one man. He knew how to handle a vessel, as well as how to lead, and personally wage unrelenting war.

"For a year and a half they roamed and captured vessels, and then he was given a fleet composed of the

armed ships *Little Vincent*, *Cyrus* and *Tiger*, and again he made history. One capture was a supply shipload of pork.

"Meanwhile, Jeremiah and his brother John had built for them, at Portsmouth, their renowned privateer *Hannibal*, with 20 guns and a crew of 130. John went in command at first, returning with several prizes. Then Jeremiah took out the ship, and encountered his first defeat when two large

frigates, seeking him, captured him.

"He long had been sought. His crew was discharged after brief confinement on a prison ship, but he was taken to England, thrown into notorious Mill Prison, and treated brutally.

"But he had no intention of remaining in prison. He let his hair and beard grow for a month. Then one day he shaved and changed apparel, hid under a platform, and at night, escaped. He posed as a British sailor, dallied in a barroom to divert suspicion, and then, with a Captain Lyon and another American, they disappeared. He crossed the channel to France, and eventually got home near the close of the war.

"Brother John had been upholding O'Brien traditions, meanwhile. He put his fleet, heavily armed brig *Hibernia* to sea, from Newburyport, on June 9, 1779, and made many prizes. John's story is a classic in itself, and 'The Journal of Captain John O'Brien' is heartening reading." □

### *Capture of the Margaretta, Story No. 3*

This article was researched and written by S.J. Flaherty, of Machias, Maine, and published in the *Machias Valley News Observer* (Machias), July 8,

*"O'Brien headed directly  
into the Margaretta,  
smashing his bowsprit  
through the warcraft's  
mainsail, and the close-  
quartered battle was on."*

## The Capture of The *Margaretta*, 1775

1981.

"In June 1981 the Rotary Club of Machias observed an historical event that happened here 206 years ago in the capture of H.M.C.S. *Margaretta* during the American Revolution by local people. This outline has been well established since then, but strangely enough there exists documents and an inscribed monument showing major differences from the common belief as to who was involved and the number of vessels used.

"Popular opinion has it that the *Margaretta* was captured by one vessel in command of Captain O'Brien, while Captain Foster who started out to assist in another vessel became 'stuck in the mud.' This version can be found in a book called *Town of Machias*, by George W. Drisco, and published by the Republican Press in 1904. But if one goes to East Machias and visits the cemetery behind the Congregational Church he will find a monument in the far right corner with an inscription that disagrees as follows: 'Colonel Benjamin Foster, 1776-1818. The chief leader in the capture of the *Margaretta*, June 12, 1775.'

"These inscribed words are documentation which pre-dates Drisco's book by 86 years. One other public record makes reference to Foster, but patriotic motive notwithstanding, only gives him credit for jumping over a ditch. This is a bronze tablet attached to stone just outside Machias on 92 titled 'The Foster Rubicon,' and erected by the D.A.R. (Daughters of the American Revolution) in 1917.

"Composed mainly of patriotism, it concludes with the message that Foster had made a commitment to fight the British by jumping the ditch as an example for others to follow – hence his Rubicon. But that is all the D.A.R. has to say about him which is a pity because a Tory has uncovered substantial evidence to bolster the gravestone claim that he did more than jump a ditch and become stuck in the mud.

"This evidence was compiled for naval records at the Boston-Athenaeum under the direction of the late Walter Whitehill, librarian in that institution. The records in turn were taken from documents attested to by four different people who witnessed the affair, one of them being aboard the *Margaretta*; and all four agree that three vessels were involved.

"First is by James Lyons 'Chairman of the Machias Committee,' and for the sake of brevity we will commence with pursuit of *Margaretta*:

"Our people seeing her go off in the morning, determined to follow her. About forty men, armed

with guns, swords & pick forks, went in Capt. Jone's sloop, under the command of Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, about twenty, armed in same manner, & under the command of Capt Benjamin Foster, went in a small Schooner. During the chase, our people built breast works of pine boards, and any thing they could find in the vessels, that would screen them from the enemy's fire. The tender, upon the first appearance of our people, cut her boats from her stern, & made all sail she could, but being a very dull sailor they soon came up with her, and a most obstinate engagement ensued, both sides being determined to conquer or die; but the Tender was obliged to yield, her Captain was wounded in the breast with two balls, of which wounds he died next morning; poor Mr. Avery was killed, and one of the marines, and five wounded. Only one of our men was killed, and six were wounded, one of which is since dead of his wounds. This battle was fought at the entrance of our harbour, & lasted for over the space of one hour. We have in our possession, four double fortified three pounders, & fourteen swivels, and a number of small arms which we took with the Tender, besides a very small quantity of ammunition &c. Thus we have given your honors, as particular an account of this affair as possible. We now apply to you for advice, and for a supply of ammunition & provisions (the latter of which we have petitioned your honours for already) which if we could be fully supply'd with we doubt not but with the blessing of Heaven we should be prepared to defend ourselves. We propose to convey the prisoners to Pownalborough Goal, as soon as possible, there to await your orders. We are, with deference, your Honors most Obedient Servants – James Lyon Chairman, by order of the Committee – George Stillman Clerk. Machias June 14th 1775 (The 'Honors' referred to were members of the Provincial Congress then meeting at Watertown, Massachusetts.)

"The second account follows:

"Halifax SS.

"The Deposition of Thomas Flinn, Master of the Schooner Falmouth Packet taken before me George Deschamps Esqr., One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Halifax aforesaid this tenth of July in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's reign, Annoque Domini 1775.

"This deponent saith that he sailed from Windsor, in this Province in the said Schooner Falmouth Packet whereof he is Master, on the second of June last for Machias to load boards, and arrived there the 10th of said June where he found everything quiet. That on the



## The Capture of The *Margaretta*, 1775

eleventh day of June being Sunday, in the evening about 10 o'clock a number of armed men attacks a Kings Tender schooner commanded by Capt. James Moore (who they supposed intended to rescue two sloops belonging to Mr. Ichabod Jones which the people of Machias had seized) they first desired Capt. Moore to strike to the Sons of Liberty and come on shore; but on his refusing they fired upon him and he return'd it. The firing was smart for about a quarter of an hour when Capt. Moore cut his cables and fell down the river, with the tide near the mouth of the river where as the deponent was inform'd Capt. Moore came along side of a sloop outward bound and took out the Captain one Toby of Sandwich, and one of his men together with some stores, that on Monday morning Capt. Moore weighed anchor and went down to the mouth of the river where he came to an anchor having carried away his gaff, and there he met with a sloop from Horton (sic!) commanded by one Rathbone bound into Machias whose gaff and boom Capt. Moore took away together with a Mr. Robert Avery of Horton, that the same morning about six o'clock twenty arm'd men inhabitants of Machias among whom were Mr. Benjn Foster, John Scott, John (Long?) and Ephraim Chase came on board the schooner Falmouth Packet and demanded the vessel of this deponent which was refused, when they declared it was in vain to refuse as they would take her by force, and insisted on this deponent and his people proceeding with them, but on his peremptorily refusing to go or to suffer his people they put both himself and his people on shore, after which they proceeded down the river together with one of Mr. Jones's sloops with about thirty men, on board said sloop and at the mouth of the river engaged and took as this deponent was inform'd the said Kings Tender, in the attack of which Mr. Robert Avery and one man of the Tender were killed on the spot & Capt. Moore and five others were wounded of which wounds the Capt. and two others are since dead, the Machias people had one man killed and four wounded, Mr. Jones's sloop was commanded by Jeremiah O'Brien an inhabitant of Machias.

"On Tuesday 13th June this deponent's vessel was return'd to him when he proceeded to load his cargo of boards, and was loaded and ready to sail on the 22d when at the mouth of the river an armed boat in which were John Long, Willm Tupper, Wm. O'Brien, Jabex West, Joseph Wheaton, and one Young and one Bale and another man who seized his vessel, and carried her up the river where they detained him until the fifth day

of July instant, when the Committee of Safety at Machias gave him a permit to sail and he proceeded accordingly to this place the 6th instant.

"Some days before he sailed they fitted out a sloop of Ichabod Jones's burthen about ninety tons, armed as this deponent was inform'd with four cannon four pounders, and fourteen swivels, and manned with about forty men, and this armed vessel left the town where this deponent lay on the first instant said by some with design to fetch provisions from Philadelphia and by others to cruize for the cattle vessels bound from Windsor to Boston, one Jeremiah O'Brien was said to be Master of this vessel.

"One Captain Smith of Machias returned from Congress while this deponent lay there and brought from Salem a vessel with a quantity of provisions and ammunition & they expected more.

"The same day this deponent left Machias he spoke to Lieut. Knight of the Diligent cruizing off the Wolves of Grand Manan, who brought him too, as also a sloop from Machias commanded by Capt. Williams who was on board Mr. Knight. This deponent was twice with the Committee of Safety when Mr. James Lyons a minister late of Picton in this Province was Chairman which Committee was established after taking the Tender. There were two brigs and a schooner loading when he left Machias.

"Thos. Flinn

"Taken and sworn to the aforementioned 10th July 1775 before me George Deschamps Jus. Pc.

"Isaac Dankes, Mate of the said schooner Falmouth Packet deposeth that the within deposition is the same as what he saw & was informed of, and that it contains the full substance of what he has to relate respecting the said transactions at Machias. Nova Scotia Papers DAC.

"Isaac Danks

"The third account is by Jabez Cobb, 'Master of Brigantine.'

"Deposition of Jabez Cobb regarding the loss of the schooner *Margaretta*

"The information and deposition of Jabez Cobb Master of Brigantine taken on oath the 25th of June 1775 (at Halifax).

"This information saith that on Sunday 11th inst. June he was in Machias harbour on shore, and there did see about thirty men in arms and many more went to the meeting house there to take up Ichabod Jones and Captain (James) Moore of the King's armed men, jumped out of the window and escaped; Capt. Moore

## The Capture of The *Margaretta*, 1775

and Mr. Stillins fleet went on board their vessel and Mr. Jones went into the woods and escaped, on which several people seized a sloop belonging to said Jones and strip'd the vessel of her sails and rigging and then took them away.

"The arm'd people then went on a piece of marsh ground near the said armed schooner and demanded of Captain Moore to deliver up the vessel, Capt. Moore replied he would defend his vessel as long as he lived and would fire on the town and beat it down unless they desisted and delivered up Jones's vessel – that about six o'clock the same evening this informant did see three boats full of armed men come down the river and boarded Jones's other sloop that lay at anchor at about four miles distance from where he then was, they then brought this vessel up the river about one mile and run her onshore, that about eight o'clock the same evening the King's schooner was underway coming down the river when about one hundred armed men went to attack her, and about half an hour after the schooner being at anchor near the shore, said armed men ordered the schooner to strike to the Sons of Liberty or else they would destroy them all, and immediately fired into the schooner, on which the people returned the fire with swivel guns and small arms which lasted about 2½ hours on both sides, and then the schooner cut her cable and went down the river – and next morning the armed people took two vessels and pursued the King's schooner, boarded her, and killed Captain Moore and two other men, also wounded others belonging to her, and further saith not.

"Halifax SS sworn before us, Cha. Morris Assist Judge of Supreme Court, Thomas Bridge, Jr. Pc., Jabez Cobb, PRO, Admiralty 1/485, LC Transcript.

"This fourth and last account was by a man aboard the *Margaretta*, and for that reason it appears more comprehensive and conclusive as to Captain Foster being equally involved.

"Pilot Nathaniel Godfrey's Report of Action between the Schooner *Margueritta* and the Rebels at Machias.

"June 11, 1775.

"Laying in Machias river, about ¼ of a mile below the falls, to protect two sloops belonging to Mr. (Ichabod) Jones, Mercht., one laying at the falls, the other a mile below us, Mr. (James) Moore and the other officers being a shore at the meeting house, hearing a bustle looked out of the window and saw a number of people armed making towards the house, they immediately jumped out, & made their escape in a boat sent from the schooner, before their pursuers (who were very

numerous) came up with them. A party immediately went to the sloop which lay'd at the falls and plundered her, then assembled to the number of one hundred within hail of the schooner, & demanded her to strike to the Sons of Liberty. Mr. Moore inquired what they wanted, was answered Mr. Jones whom they said was onboard the schooner. At ½ past 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Moore thought proper to weigh anchor and drop down towards the sloop which lay'd below him; which they discovering made themselves masters of her, & ran her ashore. Mr. Moore then anchored within fifteen yards, with an intent to retake her, & get her off; he was hailed on shore by the rebels, once more desiring him to strike to the Sons of Liberty, threatening him with death if he resisted, upon Mr. Moore's replying he was not ready yet, they fired a volley of small arms which was returned from the schooner with swivels and small arms. The firing continued about an hour and a half, Mr. Moore then cut the cable, drop't down half a mile lower, & anchored near a sloop laden with boards. In the night they endeavoured to board us with a number of boats & canoes, but were beat off by a brisk fire from the swivels & obliged to quit their boats, four of which in the morning were left upon the flats full of holes; we had but one man wounded. We hauled the sloop alongside, took in some planks, & made barricadoe fore & aft to defend ourselves from the small arms. The Captain of the sloop being well acquainted with the river, carried us down at daybreak, during the passage we were continuously fired at from the shore, having a smart breeze, in jibing, carried away our booms and gaff; we saw a sloop at anchor about a league off, Mr. Moore came to an anchor, sent his boat aboard her, & brought her alongside, took her boom and gaff & fixed them in the schooner. A sloop and schooner appeared, we immediately weighed anchor & stood out for the sea they coming up with us very fast, we began to fire our stern swivels, & small arms as soon as within reach. When within hail, they again desired us to strike to the Sons of Liberty, promising to treat us well, but if we made any resistance they (would) put us to death. Mr. Moore seeing there was no possibility of getting clear, luffed the vessel too and gave them a broadside with swivels & small arms in the best manner he was able, and likewise threw some hand grenades into them; they immediately laid us onboard, the sloop on the starboard quarter, the schooner on the larboard bow. At that instant Mr. Moore received two balls, one in his right breast, the

## The Capture of The *Margaretta*, 1775

other in his belly, the other officer was slightly wounded in the side, one marine killed, two more wounded, & two seamen. The rebels took possession of the schooner, & carried her up to Machias, in great triumph with their colours flying. They carried Mr. Moore down into his cabin, & asked him why he did not strike when they hailed him, he look'd up and told them 'he preferred death before yielding to such a set of villians.' The rebels had two killed and four wounded, one which expired soon after, Mr. Moore was carried to Mr. Jones's house, where he expired the day following in the afternoon, the 18th the rebels marched those men belonging to the schooner (who were not wounded) to the Congress. Mr. Moore telling them before his death, that I was a pressed man, I obtained my liberty, & went passenger in a brig to Halifax, for which I paid four dollars.

"(signed) Nath Godfrey

"PRO, Admiralty 1/485, LC Transcript.

"In summarizing these records it can be seen that Foster and his men had taken part in the *Margaretta*'s capture with a small schooner called the Falmouth Packet belonging to Thomas Flinn of Halifax, while O'Brien used one of Jones' sloops. And with both vessels converging on the *Margaretta* ('Gaff and Boom') Captain Moore had little chance.

"After this incident, a number of letters passed between the Congress of Watertown and the people of Machias, one of which is quoted as more evidence:

"(Watertown) Monday, June 26, 1775

"Resolved, that the thanks of this Congress be, and hereby given to Captain Jeremiah O'Brien and Captain Benjamin Foster, and the other brave men under their command, for their courage and good conduct in taking one of the tenders belonging to our enemies, and two sloops belonging to Ichabod Jones, and for preventing the Ministerial Troops being supplied with lumber; and that the said tender, sloops, their appurtenances and cargoes, remain in the hands of the said Captains Obrian and Foster and the men under their command, for them to use and improve as they shall think most for their and the publik's advantage, until the further order of this or some other future Congress, or House of Representatives. And that the Committee of Safety for the western parish of Pownalborough be ordered to convey the prisoners taken by said Obrian and Foster, from Pownalborough Jail to the Committee of Safety or correspondence for the Town of Brunswick – to convey them to some Committee in the County of York, and so be conveyed from County to County till

they arrive at this Congress.

"This Congress also appointed O'Brien as an admiral, which two short notes will indicate. The first from Vice Admiral Graves aboard the Preston in Boston to Captain Edward LeCras H.M.S. Somerset at Halifax September 4 1775:

"I am informed the Congress has given an appointment of admiral to a Mr. (Jeremiah) OBrien at Mehias, that this admiral has increased his squadron to six sail including the Diligent, and that some plan is currently forming against Nova Scotia, but at what place he means to begin first is not yet known.

"And confirming this appointment is the following note from James Warren to Sam Adams:

"Watertown Sepr. 28, 1775.

"Wallace at Newport makes great havock among the trade and sends whole fleets to Boston. Our Machias admiral has been and burnt the fort on St. John's river, took away all the cannon, six or seven, and has taken a vessel bound to Boston with thirty head of cattle, seventy sheep, some swine, 2000 lbs. butter and cheese, seventy dollars, six watches, some English goods.

"This inventory indicates that the admiral had made some conscientious reports of captured goods, but as the following note shows, Washington did not approve of taking personal belongings from the British.

"From George Washington to James Otis, President of the Council of Massachusetts Bay:

"Sir: I am informed that Captain (Jeremiah) Obrien, or some other person has stopped the baggage of the officers taken at Machias, as a compensation for some expense incurred which the General Court did not think proper to allow them. A procedure of this kind would, in my opinion, much dishonour the American arms, and be attended with very disagreeable consequences. I trust therefore that the General Court need only to be informed of the transaction to do what is proper; and, as the prisoners are entirely under their direction, will, before long remove them to prevent any reasonable cause of complaint, I am, &c. Fitzpatrick, ed., Writings of Washington III, 426, 427.

"More can be evidenced of this affair, but it is hoped that the above will suffice for those who wish to separate history from mythology.

"S.J. Flaherty." □

Contributed by George H. Hayward, a 5th great grandson of Morris O'Brien.

## Books Available From CANB

**1891 Census, Carleton County, New Brunswick/ Recensement 1891, Comté de Carleton**, 1994, 478 pages. Compiled by the Carleton County Branch, New Brunswick Genealogical Society, and published by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Entries are arranged in the same order as they were in the original census return, and an alphabetical index by surname and given name is included. Its Preface contains detailed information about the codes and abbreviations used in the transcription. Price \$30.00.

Ernest Forbes, ed., **New Brunswick Schools: A Guide to Archival Sources**, 1992, 148 pages. Published by Acadiensis Press, Fredericton, N.B., this volume is an indispensable research tool for all who study the history of education. It contains 548 detailed entries from 24 New Brunswick archival repositories, and is supplemented by a complex index. Price \$10.00.

C. Anne Hale, **The Rebuilding of Saint John New Brunswick, 1877-1881**, 1990, 105 pages. Published by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. This is a vivid account of the reconstruction of the Port City following the Great Fire of 1877. Illustrated with many photographs and maps. Price \$15.00.

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 N.B. Census of 1861, York Co., \$25.00

Alnwick Parish, Northumberland Co., 1851/61/71/81, \$10.  
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 St. Marys Prsh., York Co., Census of 1851/61/71/81, \$20.

### **Marriage Records**

Carleton Co., N.B., Marriage Records, 1832-1887, \$15.00

Turner Huggard, **An Annotated List of Resource Material on the Irish in New Brunswick** (1984), \$5.00

**Documents relatif à l'histoire acadienne, volume 1. Aux Archives publiques de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.** (List of documents). Hard bound copy/Couverture toilée, \$40.00; Microfiche copy/Format microfiche, \$10.00

Peter M. Toner, ed., **An Index to Irish Immigrants in the New Brunswick Census of 1851**, \$25.00

**Guide des sources archivistiques sur l'industrie forestière du Nouveau-Brunswick/Guide to Archival Sources on the New Brunswick Forest Industry**, \$30.00

Any of the above may be purchased at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick on the University of New Brunswick Campus in Fredericton, or send a cheque or money order to CANB Publications, c/o Provincial Archives of N.B., P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5H1. Make cheques payable to CANB Publications. Add \$2.00 per volume for the first three volumes and \$1.00 per volume for the remainder for postage and handling. U.S. sales in U.S. funds.

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**The New Brunswick Genealogical Society 1993 Search List** is a listing of NBGS members who completed the "I am researching" section on the 1993 Membership Enrolment Form, with their addresses, and the family surnames they are researching. It is a valuable resource for researchers who want to know who else is interested in the families that they are, and who may want to contact them for the purpose of exchanging information. To obtain a copy send \$5.00 to New Brunswick Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 5G9.

**The New Brunswick Militia Commissioned Officers' Lists, 1787-1867**, by David R. Facey-Crowther. To obtain a copy send \$10.00 to New Brunswick Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 5G9.



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Judi Berry Steeves

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For the year ending: Dec. 1995

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\*\*\*\*\*

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The Society would like to know how members rated the articles that were published in *Generations* in 1994. Will you please tell us which one you rated highest, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th highest, by entering its number in the appropriate box. Perhaps you can tell us which two articles you rated lowest as well.

	Highest
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21. Southeastern Branch Research Holdings	
22. The 30 Year-Old Letter	
23. The Jolicure Old Presbyterian Cemetery	1st <small>Enter number</small> [   ]
24. The Proof is in The Petition	
25. The Migration of B.S. Farrar	
26. How The Irish Took N.B.	2nd [   ]
27. Loyalist Officers List	
28. Saint John Census Additions	
29. Descendants of Loyalist Alexander Kearney	
30. Marriages Prior to 1812 in N.B. Court Papers	
31. The Capture of the <i>Margaretta</i>	
32. Stairs Family Genealogy	
33. Whats the best genealogy program	
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There is some concern, however, about the condition of *Generations* on arrival at its destination without the protection of an envelope. Some other genealogical societies are not enclosing their journal in an envelope and have told us that damage is minimal. Magazines and catalogues also travel through the Canada and U.S. postal system without the protection of wrapping with a minimum amount of damage.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to get some feed-back from members on the condition of their copy of *Generations* on arrival so that we will have some data on which to base a decision to continue or discontinue the practice.

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# STAIRS FAMILY GENEALOGY

Stephen E. Cole<sup>1</sup> and M. Fred Bartlett<sup>2</sup>

At the end of the American Revolutionary War, Loyalists Richard and Eve Steers (sometimes called Stears) settled in the Parish of Queensbury, York County, New Brunswick. They raised a family of at least eleven children. During the lifetime of the children, some changed the spelling of their surname to Stairs. With the third generation, descendants were commonly known by the name Stairs. In this paper we will review Richard and Eve's known history, the records of their children; and will list names of Richard and Eve's grandchildren.<sup>3</sup>

Our first record on Richard Steers or Stears was his military service record -- located in the *War Office Papers - Muster Rolls of the Queen's Rangers*.<sup>4</sup> He is also listed in Murtie Jane Clark's three volumes of muster rolls taken during the Southern Campaign.<sup>5</sup> The muster rolls "classified Richard's nationality as Ireland".<sup>6</sup> In August 1778, Private Richard Steers of Simcoe's Queen's Rangers was stationed at Staten Island, N. Y. In the semi-monthly musters to May 1783 Richard was in three different troops of the Queen's Rangers and held ranks of private and corporal. Richard was with his troops on all occasions except 25 December 1781 to 25 April 1782. During the first half of this period, he was listed a "prisoner within the lines"; during the latter half, he was a "prisoner without the lines". We have not ascertained the significance of these terms. He was not confined, however, because on 27 February 1782, we believe that he was married in the British held portion of Manhattan, NY (see below).

In the *War Office Papers*, we found two people with the surname of Stears or Steers: Richard Steers (sometimes spelled Stears) and Joseph Stears, who enlisted in Captain Robert McCrea's troop of the Queen's Rangers on 27 May 1779. Private Richard Steers was in Captain Alexander Wickham's troop (Queen's Rangers) then. Joseph was not listed in Murtie Clark's book of muster rolls. Esther Clark Wright, in her book, *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, listed only one Steers -- Richard -- and no Stears or Stairs.<sup>7</sup> The name, Steers or variants, was not a common name in the area surrounding New York. We found in the 1790 Rhode Island Census Records 12 families named Steere and 13 families named Steer. Families of the name Steere or Steer had lived in Rhode Island for generations.<sup>8</sup> There were two families named Steers in the State

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<sup>1</sup> Stephen E. Cole, C4S5 R. R. #4, Fredericton, NB E3B 4X5. [Relationship: Richard<sup>1</sup> and Eve<sup>1</sup> Steers, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Stairs, Margaret<sup>3</sup> Stairs, Wilmot<sup>4</sup> Harris, Myrtle O.<sup>5</sup> Harris, Eldon U.<sup>6</sup> Cole, Stephen E.<sup>7</sup> Cole.]

<sup>2</sup> Fred Bartlett, 508 Charlotte Street, Fredericton, NB E3B 1M2. [Relationship: Richard<sup>1</sup> and Eve<sup>1</sup> Steers, Israel<sup>2</sup> Stairs, Adam<sup>3</sup> Stairs, Ervin W.<sup>4</sup> Stairs, Verna E.<sup>5</sup> Stairs, M. Fred<sup>6</sup> Bartlett.]

<sup>3</sup> Many people have been researching the family history of Richard and Eve Steers or Stairs. We have reciprocally shared knowledge with numerous researchers and some of their findings may be included in this manuscript. We wish to express our appreciation and thanks for this interaction. The authors have reached the conclusions expressed in this paper by examining primary sources or history texts -- wherever possible.

<sup>4</sup> *War Office papers: Muster Rolls of the Queen's Rangers. Captain Alexander Wickham's Troop*, Provincial Archives of N. B., Microfilm No. 2121, frame 74. The Queen's Rangers file is continued on Film 2122.

<sup>5</sup> Murtie Jane Clark, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign*, Vol. II, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1981, pp. 511-609. We have found discrepancies in Richard Steers's muster rolls when her listings are compared to the original listings.

<sup>6</sup> See References 4, and 5 on p. 607.

<sup>7</sup> Esther Clark Wright, *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, Fredericton, NB, First Ed., 1955, p. 331.

<sup>8</sup> John Osborne Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1982, p. 191. In the children and grandchildren of John Steere (1634 - aft 1705), cited in this book, we find family names comparable to those found for descendants of Richard and Eve Steers.

## STAIRS FAMILY GENEALOGY

of New York -- both in Albany County. In Pennsylvania there was one family by the name Stairs and 6 families named Steer. In the *Virginia Taxpayers, 1782-87* we found 3 families named Stears and 4 families named Steers.<sup>9</sup>

The Queen's Rangers became an active force early in the war under the organisation of Col. Robert Rogers and leadership of John G. Simcoe. Usually, volunteers came from Western Connecticut and adjacent New York. Most of the rank and file were of Irish origin, while most of the officers were of Scots ancestry. Ward describes a number of incidents showing the involvement and effectiveness of the Queen's Rangers.<sup>10</sup> Before finding Richard Steers in the muster rolls, the Queen's Rangers participated in conflicts in Westchester County, NY, Brandywine, PA, Germantown, PA, Whitemarsh, PA, Valley Forge, PA, and Monmouth, NJ. Following the British - American stand-off at Monmouth, the British army withdrew to New York by 5 July 1778. The British and the American forces were inactive until the next spring. During August 1778, we found Private Richard Steers in the Queen's Rangers muster rolls and stationed at Staten Island, NY. On 30 May 1779 the Queen's Rangers, along with other troops, attacked American forts on each side of the Hudson River's Tappan Zee. The troops then participated in a skirmish at Pound Ridge, Westchester County. From January to at least July 1781, the Queen's Rangers were in Virginia with Benedict Arnold's detachment. They then fought in the final battle of the war -- the defeat of the British forces at Yorktown, VA, on 6-19 October 1781. Following Yorktown, the British troops returned to New York where they remained until dispersion in 1783.

Richard Steers married Eve Barclay, of unknown parentage, at Trinity Church, Manhattan, NY, on 27 February 1782.<sup>11</sup> At this time, Richard was encamped at Newtown, Long Island (now called Brooklyn), a short distance from the Brooklyn Ferry. Trinity Church was just across the East River in Lower Manhattan and one of the few areas remaining in British hands. Consequently, we conclude that this couple is the Richard Steers and Eve who settled in Queensbury Parish, NB.

The Queen's Rangers sailed from Sandy Hook, Long Island -- a short distance from their encampment at Newtown, about 15 September 1783. The muster roll taken on board ship -- probably the *Montagu*, captained by Robert Wilson -- states that there were 341 men, women, children, including slaves, aboard. They arrived at the mouth of the Saint John River on 27 September 1783, and disembarked on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of September. The soldiers and their families stayed the winter in what is now the City of Saint John in the area bounded by Queen, Wentworth, St. James And Carmarthen Streets. The provisional muster rolls taken on the day of their arrival showed 399 adults and children in the muster. On 1 July 1784 there were 361 individuals in the Queen's Rangers provisional muster rolls -- still in Saint John. Presumably, shortly after then, some of them removed to their Queen's Rangers regimental army land at

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<sup>9</sup> A. B. Fothergill and J. M. Naugle, *Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87*, Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc, Baltimore, 1971.

<sup>10</sup> Christopher Ward, *The War of the Revolution*, Vol. One, The MacMillan Company, New York, 1952, p. 258. The Queen's Rangers rapidly built a reputation of excellence. They were placed among the elite of the British armed forces and kept this reputation until the end of the war.

<sup>11</sup> R. Burnham Moffit, *The Barclays of New York*, Robert Grier Cooke, Publisher, New York, 1904, p. 337. The book is located in the W. O. Raymond Room, L. P. Fisher Library, Woodstock, NB.



## STAIRS FAMILY GENEALOGY

Queensborough. Queensborough was the area along the Saint John River located in Upper Queensbury and Lower Southampton, York County. On 14 February 1787, 67 members of the Queens Rangers received their land grants. The only requirements for receiving the grant in this allotment were to be a Loyalist soldier and to be in the Queen's Rangers Division. The majority of grantees never arrived on their land. Some sold their rights of ownership; others abandoned their grant. The provisional muster rolls of 25 November 1785 showed a total of 56 people on the Queensborough army land that was allotted to the Queen's Rangers. They included 33 men over 10 years old, 11 women over 10 years old, 4 boys and 8 girls under 10 years old. Slaves were not included. Out of the 67 original grantees, only 21 showed up on their grant. The few others who came to the area were purchasers of rights from original grantees.

Richard and Eve's land grant (Lot 23) was situated about 1/2 mile west of the Coac Stream in what is now Upper Queensbury. The deed for their property was registered 14 February 1787.<sup>12</sup> In 1801 and 1804 Richard had written for him, memorials about land he was improving in Northampton – the part of the old parish that is now Lower Southampton. The two memorials are reproduced in their entirety.

MEMORIAL OF 1801:<sup>13</sup> ..... "To His Excellency Thomas Carleton Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

The Memorial of Richard Steers humbly shew that having purchased two hundred Acres of land lying in the Parish of Northampton, County of York. Being part of Capt<sup>n</sup> Whitlock's Army land, and I believe to be known by No 45 in the Regimental Grant of Late Queens Rangers that the above two hundred acres became vacant by Capt<sup>n</sup> Whitlock having got the same proportion elsewhere, and that Jesse Creekmore had authority from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Odell to settle it, but who sold his right to Anthony Manuel, and that your Memorialist purchased from him (Anthony Manuel) and that your memorialist has cut down six acres of the above land and intends to clear it off the next fall, and to build a house, on it. No improvement has been Done on the above land by any person before. Your Memorialist therefore humbly desiroth such authority from your Excellency as may enable him to Keep the above land, and that I may proceed in my improvements without let or hindrance. And your Memorialist will be ever bound to pray --

Richard Steers"

MEMORIAL OF 1804:<sup>14</sup> ..... "To The Honourable Gabriel G. Ludlow Esquire, President of His Majesty's Council of the Province of New Brunswick. Commander in Chief -----.

Sheweth That your Memorialist sometime ago applied for a Lot of about Two Hundred Acres of Land being the Ungranted part of Lot N<sup>o</sup>. 46 in the Queens Rangers Block. That your Memorialist has by progressive improvements made at leasure intervals cleared upwards of Six Acres three of which were last year planted with Indian Corn. And also built a house of about 20 feet by 16. These improvements he intended to have been, and thought were, made upon the Lot above described, but that upon a Survey having been lately made of an Unlocated Gore adjoining, it appeared that the said Improvements ly in the said Gore and are

<sup>12</sup> *Land Grant Records* of the Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Province of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Vol. B, No 104, 13 Jan 1787.

<sup>13</sup> *Land Petitions* Original Series 1783-1918, RS 108, Richard Steers 1801, Provincial Archives of N. B., Microfilm No. 1042.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, Richard Steers 1804, Microfilm No. 1044.

## STAIRS FAMILY GENEALOGY

comprised in a Lot Marked N<sup>o</sup>. 1 in the said Survey. Your Memorialist therefore prays that the ungranted part of Lot N<sup>o</sup>. 46 together with the Lot N<sup>o</sup>. 1 may be confirmed to him by a Grant.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Stears

Queensbury 2<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1804."

The 1801 memorial shows that by then Richard and family moved or were about to move to what is now Lower Southampton. He purchased the rights to Lot 46 on the original land grant map (incorrectly referred to as Lot 45); and that he began the improvements required to attain permanent ownership. The 1804 memorial states that Richard -- by mistake -- made his improvements on the westerly Lot 1, because these lots had not been surveyed. When he first petitioned for the property, Lot 1 was comprised of 310 acres with the easterly border common with the westerly border of Lot 46, that Richard also petitioned for. This 310 acre lot shows on the old land grant map as Lot 1 (60 acres) and Lot A (250 acres) -- with Lot A, being adjacent to Lot 46 receiving the improvements. Richard's deed to Lots 1 and A were registered in a deed dated 29 April 1811.<sup>15</sup> However, we have not found evidence that he owned Lot 46.

Until 1810, Richard kept his original land grant in Upper Queensbury (Lot 23). On 28 March 1810, however, he sold Lot 23 to the Honourable John Saunders.<sup>16</sup> This deed indicates that Richard was living in Northampton Parish in 1810 -- undoubtedly on Lots A and 1. On 9 December 1813, he lost Lots 1 and A in a sheriff's sale to settle a debt.<sup>17, 18</sup> The next reference we have showing Richard's whereabouts is in 1817. He and his son, John, were listed on the Queensbury Parish poor list.<sup>19</sup>

The following children were living in the Parish of Prince William when they were married: Elizabeth, age 19, married in 1814; Rhoda, age 15, married in 1819; Israel, age 22, married in 1828. This would suggest that Richard and family were living in the Parish of Prince William at the time; but, we found no record that he owned land there. We also know from church records that Eve was active in Prince William Church affairs until at least 1837. At the time of the senior Richard's death in 1827 (to be reviewed later), he was living in or near Dumfries, Prince William Parish, and had cattle of his own. Richard, Sr. may have worked as a tenant farmer for Chief Justice John Saunders during the latter part of his life. He had known Saunders since their association in the Queen's Rangers.

A number of John's children (Richard's son) were living in Dumfries at the time of their marriage. We suggest that John, also, may have been a tenant farmer for John Saunders at that time. In addition, Eve, John's mother, may have been living with John's family following Richard's death.

John, Thomas and Israel lived at various times, in the same area of Lower Southampton where their father had lived (Lot 1 and A). Israel bought his brother, John's, original land grant of Lot

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<sup>15</sup> *Crown Land Grant Index*, the Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Province of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, 1988, p. 826. The Land Grant Index states that this grant is located in Dumfries Parish. This is incorrect. The land is located in the lower part of what is now the Parish of Southampton.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. Vol. 3, p. 365, Deed No. 1192; Vol 4, p. 68, Deed No. 1248.

<sup>17</sup> *Land Registry Book*, Province of NB, Vol. 4, p. 199, Provincial Archives of NB

<sup>18</sup> Richard's son, John, lost Lot 2, which was adjacent to his father's Lots A and 1 in the same sheriff's sale.

<sup>19</sup> Ruth Winona Grant, *The Grant Connection*, Lincoln Offset Printing, Fredericton, NB, 1984, p. 234.

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2 after it had passed through several hands. He and Lydia raised their family there. In fact, their original house is still lived in by a Stairs descendant. Richard, Jr., Robert and Eleanor lived a few miles down the Saint John River in Upper Queensbury. Robert also owned land along side of his brother, Thomas, in Lower Southampton, but apparently did not live there.

Through six decades of census records we found that the claim of Irish ancestry was widespread and consistent from one generation to the next. The Irish claim applies to every family line. Through the first three generations religious beliefs appear to be Protestant. Consequently, we believe that Irish refers to Northern Ireland.<sup>20</sup>

Richard's name was spelled *Steers* or *Stears* (less common) in the original copy of the muster rolls. These spelling variations were found in New Brunswick for the members of the first two generations. They are in baptism, birth and marriage records, in land deeds, memorials, indentures, and in civil law suit records.<sup>21</sup> We have not found an example of Richard, Sr. or any of his children signing his or her name. Richard, Sr. signed with his mark on a few documents, as did some of his children; but, usually, the writer of the document was the only person to sign the individual's name. Probably, the spelling reflects the document writer's rendering of the spoken word. For one of Richard's sons (Robert), four of five documents -- referring to two land deeds, two memorials and an indenture -- showed the spelling, *Stairs*. The two memorials, written on the same day by the same author, show his surname as *Steers* with the notation "*alias Stairs*" on one, and *Stairs* on the other. The individuals who wrote the documents signed Robert's name on all of these papers. This is the only example of the use of the spelling, *Stairs*, by members of the first or second generation, while they were alive. On all three gravestones that we have located for Richard and Eve's children (Richard, Jr., Thomas and Israel), the surname *Stairs* is used. In the third generation the spelling, *Steers* or *Stears*, was rarely found -- *Stairs* being the commonly used name. Consequently, we have elected to use the spelling *Stairs* for all of Richard and Eve Steers's children and grandchildren -- pointing out found spelling variations for the second generation in the accompanying compilation of descendants.

A number of researchers of Southampton Stairs family history have claimed common descent with the Stairs families of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Halifax Stairs line of the period in question is well accounted for and has been published by the late H. Gerald Stairs.<sup>22</sup> Gerald Stairs addressed the possibility of common ancestry in his book and concluded that we are not cousins of the Stairs of Halifax unless the relationship began centuries ago in England. Our researches have not unearthed evidence suggesting a relationship between the two groups.

*THE DEATH OF RICHARD STEERS:*<sup>23</sup> ..... "MELANCHOLY.- An afflicting circumstance happened in the upper part of the Parish of Prince William on the 30th October last. Late in the afternoon of that day a man named **Richard Steers** went into the woods to seek his Cattle, which had strayed; and as he did not return during the whole night, fears were excited for his safety. Accordingly, intelligence having been communicated to one of the magistrates in that

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<sup>20</sup> 1851-1901 Census Records.

<sup>21</sup> *New Brunswick Supreme Court Records*, Provincial Archives of NB, Script RS42.

<sup>22</sup> H. Gerald Stairs, *The Stairs of Halifax*, Halifax, NS, 1962, p. 5.

<sup>23</sup> *N. B. Royal Gazette*, 4 Dec 1827, p. 3; Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F 3820, p. 627.

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Parish, on the following morning, a number of inhabitants went immediately in search, and were out in the woods four successive days; when as they were returning homewards, not having made any discovery of the object of their anxiety; there of the party, taking a short cut through the forest, discovered Steers lying dead upon the ground about 2 1/2 miles in rear of the *Barony*, the summer residence of His Honour the Chief Justice [John Saunders]. The poor man we understand was greatly disfigured, part of his flesh having been torn off by the wild beasts and it is supposed that having lost himself in the woods while in pursuit of his cattle; and the night which closed in upon him and prevented his extricating himself."

### First Generation

**1. Richard Steers (Loyalist).** Richard was born about 1756 and died 30 Oct 1827 at Barony, York Co, NB. He married **Eve**, believed to be the Eve Barclay who married Richard Steers on 27 Feb 1782 at Trinity Anglican Church, Manhattan Island, New York, NY. We do not know where he or his wife, Eve, were buried.

**Richard and Eve** had the following children.

- |   |      |                                 |    |       |  |
|---|------|---------------------------------|----|-------|--|
| 2 | i.   | Nathaniel Stairs                | 8  | vii.  | Elizabeth (Betsy) Stairs, b. 20 May 1795 |
| 3 | ii.  | John Stairs, b. abt 1786        | 9  | viii. | Jacob Parent Stairs, b. 14 Feb 1797      |
| 4 | iii. | Richard Stairs, b. 1788         | 10 | ix.   | Thomas Stairs, b. 1800                   |
| 5 | iv.  | Eleanor Stairs, b. 1789         | 11 | x.    | Rhoda Stairs, b. 1804                    |
| 6 | v.   | Dorothea Stairs, b. 14 Apr 1790 | 12 | xi.   | Israel Stairs, b. 1806                   |
| 7 | vi.  | Robert Stairs, b. 28 Jun 1792   |    |       |  |

### Second Generation

Of the eleven children listed, baptism records for six have been found. These are John, Richard, Dorothea, Robert, Elizabeth and Jacob Parent. That Thomas and Israel were sons of Richard and Eve Steers was determined by indirect means. Thomas's son, Reuben *Stairs* and Israel's son, Daniel *Stairs*, were principals in a court trial -- a transcript of which was published.<sup>24</sup> The text states that Reuben and Daniel were cousins and that their fathers married sisters. Two sons of Richard and Eve Steers who married sisters were Thomas and Israel (married Elizabeth and Lydia Ann Bragdon, respectively). A witness named in the trial transcript was Israel *Stairs* -- commonly known as Big Israel. Big Israel was identified as a cousin to both principals in the copy of the trial transcript. Big Israel was the son of Robert Stairs, who was the proven son of Richard and Eve Steers, by his baptism record.

**2. Nathaniel Stairs.** We know very little about Nathaniel. The only reference to him appears in an 1817 notice of a legal matter.<sup>25</sup> Richard *Steers*, Nathaniel *Steers* and Robert *Steers* were named in a notice of a law suit initiated by John Saunders. We assume that Nathaniel was at least 21 years old at the time of this incident -- indicating that he was born before 1796. Family history claims that Nathaniel did not marry.

<sup>24</sup> *The New Brunswick Reporter*, 4 November 1870, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F 3820.

<sup>25</sup> *Supreme Court Record*, R. S. 42, Court Date 1817: John Saunders vs Richard Steers, Robert Steers and Nathaniel Steers, Provincial Archives of NB. Original script.

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**3. John Stairs.** John was born about 1786, probably in Queensbury Parish, York Co, NB. He was **baptised** 14 Jul 1789.<sup>26</sup> John, then living in Dumfries, York Co, NB, married **Nancy Ann Anderson** of Dumfries on 18 Feb 1808,<sup>27</sup> daughter of William and Sarah Anderson. Ann was born 20 Aug 1790 and was baptised 8 Jul 1799.<sup>28</sup> In 1811, John received a grant of land (Lot 2) in Southampton Parish. He lost this land in a sheriff's sale in 1813.<sup>29</sup> John was not found in the 1861 census record, or in later documents. Ann was 72 years old at the time of the 1861 census and was living at Lot 26, Stairs Hill, Campbell Settlement, Southampton Parish, with her son, Sidney Smith.<sup>30</sup> We have not found her listed in any census record since then.

**John and Ann** had the following children:

- |    |      |   |    |       |                                    |
|----|------|---|----|-------|------------------------------------|
| 13 | i.   | John Stairs, 28 May 1810 - 16 Apr 1889            | 18 | vi.   | Eve Stairs, b. 23 Jan 1822         |
| 14 | ii.  | Robert Owen. Stairs, b. 15 May 1813 <sup>31</sup> | 19 | vii.  | Susannah L. Stairs, b. 1826        |
| 15 | iii. | William Anderson Stairs, b. 31 Oct 1815           | 20 | viii. | Lucretia Ann Stairs, b. 7 May 1828 |
| 16 | iv.  | Sidney Smith Stairs, 8 Jun 1817-16 Oct 1904       | 21 | ix.   | Sarah Stairs, b. 1833              |
| 17 | v.   | Mary Jane Stairs, b. 9 May 1820                   |    |       |                                    |

**4. Richard Stairs, Jr.** Richard, Jr. was born 1788 -- according to the tombstone engraving -- probably in Queensbury Parish, and was **baptised** 14 Jul 1789 by Rev. Frederick Dibble.<sup>32, 33</sup> He was married in 1812 to Susanna Thornton, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Betsey) Thornton (Loyalists) by Rev. Thomas Saunders. Susan was born 29 Sep 1791, in Upper Queensbury (Lot 29). She was baptised 12 Jun 1792 by Rev. Frederick Dibble.<sup>34</sup> Richard and Susanna lived in Upper Queensbury. Susanna's sister, Eva, married Richard's brother, Robert Stairs, on 11 Feb 1812, Richard Steers, Jr. of the Parish of Northampton, and his future brother-in-law, Thomas Thornton, Jr., petitioned for a land grant in Upper Queensbury Parish.<sup>35</sup> We have not been able to find a record that he received the grant. Richard died 17 Mar 1842, age 54. Susanna died 17 Mar 1844, age 53. They were buried in the Huestis Cemetery, Upper Queensbury.<sup>36</sup> Full death dates, their ages, and the name, *Stairs*, are clearly visible on their

<sup>26</sup> *Anglican Church Records*, Mauderville, NB, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F1096.

<sup>27</sup> *York Co Marriage Register*, V I, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F13387.

<sup>28</sup> *Anglican Church Records*, Prince William, York Co, NB, Provincial Archives of NB, film No. F1096

<sup>29</sup> *Land Grant Records of the Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Province of New Brunswick*, Vol. E, No 573, 1813.

<sup>30</sup> *1861 York Co - Southampton, NB, Census Record*, NB Genealogical Society, 1993 Ed, p. 488.

<sup>31</sup> Robert O. Stairs was 80 years old at the time of the 1891 census recording.

<sup>32</sup> *Anglican Church Records*, Mauderville, NB, Provincial Archives of NB, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F13387.

<sup>33</sup> During the pioneering period in which these people were living, Anglican ministers periodically travelled to communities to preach and to baptise their parishioners. We noted in a number of cases, that the sequence of names in the baptismal record corresponds to the sequence of families living in the area -- suggesting that in some cases the minister performed baptisms while visiting the homes of church members.

<sup>34</sup> *Queensbury Parish Anglican Church Records*, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F5807.

<sup>35</sup> *Land Petitions Original Series 1783-1918*, RS 108, Richard Steers, Jr., 1812, Provincial Archives of N. B., NB, Microfilm No. 1042.

<sup>36</sup> Richard and Susannah Stairs were buried in a private cemetery on land farmed by the Huestis family in the early 1800's. The burial ground is on Lot 21, Upper Queensbury, on the old New Brunswick land grant map. This lot is the lot south-east of Richard Steers, Sr.'s, Lot 23 original land grant.



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gravestone. The name, Susanna, is engraved on the gravestone, while Susan is found on their marriage record.

**Richard and Susanna** had the following children:

- |    |      |   |    |       |   |
|----|------|---|----|-------|---|
| 22 | i.   | Nathaniel Stairs, 1817 - 6 Apr 1894           | 28 | vii.  | Mary Jane Stairs, b. 1828                   |
| 23 | ii.  | Richard Stairs b. 1820                        | 29 | viii. | Susannah Stairs, b. prob 1830               |
| 24 | iii. | Hilda Ann Stairs, 1821 - 24 Jun 1894          | 30 | ix.   | Eva Stairs, 1 Sep 1832 - 6 Mar 1915         |
| 25 | iv.  | John Frederick Stairs, 30 Jan 1824-3 Aug 1905 | 31 | x.    | Elizabeth <u>Jane</u> Stairs, b. 9 Dec 1834 |
| 26 | v.   | Isaac Stairs                                  | 32 | xi.   | Daniel Stairs, 1835 - 17 Mar 1838           |
| 27 | vi.  | Thomas Temple Stairs, 12 Apr 1827 - 1907      |    |       |   |

**5. Eleanor Stairs.** Eleanor was born in 1789, probably in Queensbury Parish. She married **John Dunham** who was born about 1790 and died before 1851.<sup>37</sup> She, at age 62, was living with her son, James, and his wife, Barbara (Thornton) Dunham, at the time of the 1851 York Co - Queensbury, NB, census recording. Probably, Eleanor and John were buried in Queensbury Parish.

**Eleanor and John** had the following children:

- |    |      |                                    |    |     |                                   |
|----|------|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 33 | i.   | James Dunham, b. 25 Dec 1811       | 36 | iv. | William Dunham, b. 9 Jun 1818     |
| 34 | ii.  | Mary Ann Dunham, 1813 - 6 Apr 1900 | 37 | v.  | Daniel Dunham, 1820 - 11 Sep 1845 |
| 35 | iii. | Henry Dunham, b. 10 Feb 1816       |    |     |                                   |

**6. Dorothea (Dorotha) Stairs.** She was born 14 Apr 1790, probably in Upper Queensbury Parish, NB; and was baptised 12 Jun 1792 by Rev. Frederick Dibble.<sup>38</sup> She died, probably, about 1792.<sup>39</sup>

**7. Robert Stairs.** Robert was born 28 Jun 1792, probably in Queensbury, NB; and was baptised 4 Nov 1792.<sup>40</sup> Robert died before the 1851 York Co - Queensbury census. He was married on 9 Feb 1815, to **Phoebe Eva Thornton**, daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth (Betsey) Thornton (Loyalists), by Jacob Ellegood, Justice of the Peace. Witnesses were John King and John [Hunter].<sup>41</sup> Robert's surname was spelled *Steers* on the marriage record. The name Phoebe was listed only on her marriage record. In all other places she was called Eva. Eva was born in 1801 in Queensbury Parish, NB. Robert and Eva were living in Queensbury at the time of their marriage and in 1826, 1839 and 1840, according to Deeds, memorials and indentures.<sup>42</sup> On most of these documents, his name was spelled *Stairs*. Robert bought the upper part of Lot 43, Lower Southampton -- next to the home of his brother, Thomas. He also bought land in neighbouring Campbell Settlement. He did not live at either place. At the time of the 1851 census, Eva was a widow living in Upper Queensbury. Eva was still living there with sons Lewis and George during the 1861 census. She was listed as a farmer/tenant.

<sup>37</sup> Eleanor, age 62, was living in Queensbury Parish with her son William, age 32, and grandson, Daniel Ketch, during the 1851 census recording.

<sup>38</sup> *Queensbury Parish, York Co, Anglican Church Records*, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm F5807.

<sup>39</sup> Robert, the next child, was born 16 days after the baptism of Dorothea. This would suggest that there were pressing circumstances to have her baptised. Otherwise, the baptism could have waited until a later visit by the minister. The minister was visiting quite frequently, since Robert was baptised that same fall.

<sup>40</sup> *Queensbury Parish, York Co, Anglican Church Records*, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm F5807.

<sup>41</sup> *York Co Marriage Register*, V I, p. 41. 1851, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F13387.

<sup>42</sup> *Land Registry Book*, Province of NB, Vol. 15, p. 447; Vol. 23, pp. 106, 107, 372, Provincial Archives NB.

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**Robert and Eva had the following children:**

- |    |      |   |    |       |   |
|----|------|---|----|-------|---|
| 38 | i.   | Eleanor Stairs, b. 20 Jul 1815 - 1901             | 44 | vii.  | Thomas Stairs, b. 12 Apr 1827             |
| 39 | ii.  | Richard Stairs, 1816 - 1 May 1865 <sup>43</sup>   | 45 | viii. | Lewis H. Stairs, b. 1831                  |
| 40 | iii. | Edward Stairs, b. 1817                            | 46 | ix.   | Hunt G. Stairs, 1835 - 9 Sep 1866         |
| 41 | iv.  | Frances Stairs, 11 Feb 1819 - 9 Oct 1894          | 47 | x.    | Marmarie Stairs, b. 1837                  |
| 42 | v.   | Eva Stairs, b. 1823                               | 48 | xi.   | George P. Stairs, 25 Sep 1844-16 Jul 1913 |
| 43 | vi.  | Israel S. (Big Israel), 26 Jul 1826 - 30 Jan 1916 |    |       |   |

**8. Elizabeth (Betsy) Stairs.** Elizabeth was born 20 May 1795, probably in Upper Queensbury Parish. She was married to **William Anderson** by John McKay, Justice of the Peace, on 20 Sep 1814.<sup>44</sup> Witnesses were John Steers and John Thornton. William was born 2 Nov 1792 and was baptised 8 Jul 1799, in Prince William, by Rev. Frederick Dibble. William's birth date is found in his baptism record.<sup>45</sup> Elizabeth was living in Prince William and William in Queensbury at the time of their marriage. Her name was spelled Elizabeth *Steers* on the marriage record and as Betsy *Steers* on her baptism record. Since neither Elizabeth nor William were found in the 1851 or 1861 census records, we believe they died before 1851.

**Elizabeth and William had the following children:**

- |    |      |                                     |    |     |   |
|----|------|-------------------------------------|----|-----|---|
| 49 | i.   | Sarah Mary Anderson, b. 12 Feb 1817 | 52 | iv. | William Humphries Anderson, b. 1821         |
| 50 | ii.  | Rhoda Anderson, b. 11 May 1818      | 53 | v.  | George <u>Clement</u> Anderson, 1835 - 1919 |
| 51 | iii. | John Anderson, b. 15 Aug 1820       |    |     |   |

**9. Jacob Parent Stairs.** Jacob was born 14 Feb 1797 and was baptised in Prince William Parish on 29 Jul 1798.<sup>46</sup> We believe that he died shortly after he was baptised, since we found no other reference to this child.

**10. Thomas Stairs.** Thomas was born in 1800, probably in Southampton, and died 19 Mar 1847 at the age of 47. He married on 13 Oct 1826, **Elizabeth Bragdon (Eliza)**, born about 1810, daughter of Nathaniel & Sarah Bragdon. Witnesses were Elijah Bragdon and Daniel Thornton.<sup>47</sup> Thomas's surname was spelled *Steers* on the marriage record and Elizabeth's name was Eliza. Thomas and Eliza lived in Queensbury at the time of their marriage. They were buried in the Fox-Stairs Cemetery, Lower Southampton, at ages 47 and 87 (19 Feb 1897), respectively.<sup>48</sup> Thomas's surname was spelled *Stairs* on their gravestone. Elizabeth's sister, Lydia Ann Bragdon, married Thomas's younger brother, Israel Stairs.

<sup>43</sup> *The Morning Freeman*, Saint John, NB, May 6, 1865, has the following note: "We learn that Mr. Richard Steers was drowned on Monday last in the Nackawic stream, at a place called the Round Turn." In the 1851 York Co - Dumfries census, a Richard Stears, age 35, was a lodger at John and Eliza Jane Guiou's home in Dumfries. This Richard Stears did not correspond to any known Richard Stears. Steers or Stairs. He was not found in later York County census records. We conclude that Richard Stears, the Guiou lodger, and the Richard Steers who was drowned, was the same person. There was only one member of Loyalist Richard Steer's family where this Richard Steers or Stears would fit -- the family of Robert and Eva Stairs. The family of John and Nancy Ann Stairs was considered. However, the first five of John and Ann's children -- born between 1809 and 1821 -- were baptised at the same time in 1820, by Rev. Dibble of Woodstock, NB. Richard, b. abt 1816, was not among those baptised.

<sup>44</sup> *York Co Marriage Register*, V I, p. 36, 1851, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F13387.

<sup>45</sup> *Anglican Church Record*, Prince William, N. B., Provincial Archives of N. B., Microfilm No. F-8508.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *York Co Marriage Register*, V I, p. 279, 1851, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F13387.

<sup>48</sup> Recently, this cemetery was named the Fox-Stairs Cemetery. It was called the Lower Southampton

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**Thomas and Eliza** had the following children:

- |    |      |  |    |       |   |
|----|------|--|----|-------|---|
| 54 | i.   | Mary Ann Stairs, 27 Dec 1827 - 6 Mar 1912      | 59 | vi.   | Irene Stairs, b. 1836                           |
| 55 | ii.  | Howard D. Stairs, 30 Jun 1829 - 1901           | 60 | vii.  | William A. Stairs, b. 1837                      |
| 56 | iii. | Gideon Ludlow, 1 May 1831 - 8 Jun 1917         | 61 | viii. | George <u>Botsford</u> Stairs, 25 Dec 1840-1933 |
| 57 | iv.  | Margaret Stairs (Steers), 1833 - 1894          | 62 | ix.   | John Stairs (Sailor), 14 Dec 1844-1913          |
| 58 | v.   | Langley S. Stairs (Steers), 22 Jul 1835 - 1910 | 63 | x.    | Reuben Stairs, 28 Sep 1846-8 Jul 1870           |
|    |      |  | 64 | xi.   | Octavia Stairs, b. 1848                         |

After Thomas died, Elizabeth married William Dunlop. They, Reuben Stairs, age 15, and Octavia Stairs, age 12, lived in Southampton when the 1861 census was taken<sup>49</sup> The children were identified as William's step-children.

**11. Rhoda Stairs.** Rhoda was born in 1804 in Southampton, NB. She married **John Swift** on 20 Feb 1819.<sup>50</sup> He lived in Woodstock, Carleton Co, NB, and Rhoda lived in Prince William Parish at the time of marriage. Rhoda's name was spelled *Steers* on the marriage record. Their three children were born in Prince William.

**Rhoda and John** had the following children:

- |    |     |                               |    |      |                       |
|----|-----|-------------------------------|----|------|-----------------------|
| 65 | i.  | Caroline Swift, b. 2 Oct 1822 | 67 | iii. | Thomas Swift, b. 1824 |
| 66 | ii. | William Swift, b. Jul 1823    |    |      |                       |

**12. Israel Stairs.** Israel was born in 1806 in Southampton and died 1 Feb 1883. He married **Lydia Ann Bragdon**, daughter of Nathaniel & Sarah Bragdon, 17 Aug 1828. Witnesses were Lemuel Lounsbury and John Bragdon.<sup>51</sup> Lydia was born in 1813, according to the age shown on her tombstone ("Died July 14, 1906, Aged 93 years"). Lydia's birth date calculated from the tombstone date does not agree with the birth date of 5 Mar 1809 -- listed in the 1901 census record. Israel and Lydia lived on Lot 2 on the original Southampton land grant map, approximately 0.5 mile north of the present Pokiok bridge. Both Lydia and Israel were buried in the Fox-Stairs Cemetery, Lower Southampton, NB. Israel's name was spelled *Steers* on the marriage record; and was spelled *Stairs* on their gravestone.

**Lydia and Israel** had the following children:

- |    |      |  |    |       |  |
|----|------|--|----|-------|--|
| 68 | i.   | Frederick (Long Fred), 1 May 1828-21 Oct 1914  | 72 | v.    | Elizabeth <u>Jane</u> Stairs, b. 1843      |
| 69 | ii.  | Adam Allen Stairs, 20 Mar 1831 - 1916          | 73 | vi.   | Lorenza Stairs, b. 1844                    |
| 70 | iii. | Cassy Amelia, b. 28 Nov 1835                   | 74 | vii.  | Daniel Stairs, b. 28 Mar 1846              |
| 71 | iv.  | Israel (Little Israel), 7 Dec 1838-15 Sep 1912 | 75 | viii. | John Douglas Stairs, b. 1849 <sup>52</sup> |
|    |      |  | 76 | ix.   | Alice Stairs, 1853 - 1926                  |

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Cemetery as late as 1963 in death notices of the last three people buried there. The cemetery was also called the Bridge Cemetery. It is located on the bank of the Saint John River on Old Bridge Road, Nackawic, NB, about one-half kilometre south of the current Pokiok bridge.

<sup>49</sup> 1861 York Co - Southampton, NB, *Census Record*, New Brunswick Genealogical Society, 1993 Ed, p. 483.

<sup>50</sup> York Co Marriage Register, V I, p. 279. 1851, Provincial Archives of NB, Microfilm No. F13387.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid., p. 373.

<sup>52</sup> John Douglas Stairs was 87 years old when he and his wife, Elizabeth (Pike) Stairs, celebrated their 60<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary in 1936.

## ***Loyalist Regiment Identified***

C. Rupert Colwell of Ottawa, Ontario, (Mem. #1791) has written to say that the Regiment identified as "Probably New Jersey Volunteers" in *Loyalist Officers* (*Generations*, Issue 61, p. 39) was in fact New York Volunteers. Ensign John Colwell in that list was his 3rd great grandfather, and Muster Rolls for the period August 1777 to October 1783 show the New York Volunteers under command of Lt. Col. George Turnbull. The names of many of the other officers in the list on page 39 also appear in New York Volunteers Muster Rolls, he says. Thanks for that information Rupert

## ***Guidelines for Submissions to Generations***

The New Brunswick Genealogical Society may be unique among genealogical societies in Canada, perhaps in North America, in that its 64-page quarterly journal, *Generations*, is made up almost entirely of volunteer contributions submitted by members. Perhaps that gives it a flavour all of its own. In any event, to maintain the standard that has been established the Editor needs the continued support of members, and all are encouraged to participate in providing material for publication. You do not need to be a writer to make a contribution. Old newspapers often contain interesting family history articles that could be reprinted. Sometimes a trunk in the attic contains old letters. Those of you who live in far-away places can often locate biographical or historical sketches of New Brunswick natives in libraries or historical society collections which are not available to kinfolk back home. The possibilities are endless.

All of you know that the people who get *Generations* to the printer and to the post office each quarter are volunteers. To make life a little easier for them, those who contribute articles can help by adhering to as many of the following guidelines as possible.

### **Typing:**

Contributors are urged to have articles typed. Text that is typed into a computer word processor and submitted on a diskette is preferred because it gives the Editor some flexibility when arranging material on

the pages. If the writer has a particular format that he or she would like followed in *Generations*, perhaps they could accompany the diskette with a hard copy of the article as they would like it presented. Either 5¼" or 3½" disks, double or high density are fine. Almost any word processor will do. If it is not a well-known program, convert the text on the disk to ASCII. Those who do not have a computer may know someone who does who would volunteer to type their article and put it on a diskette..

Contributors who cannot provide text on a computer diskette are asked to do the following:

- ▶ Use white paper 8½ x 11 inches.
- ▶ Do not number the pages.
- ▶ Use a good quality black ribbon for typewriters and dot matrix or daisy wheel printers.
- ▶ Avoid nine pin dot matrix printers that do not provide letter quality text.
- ▶ Margins should be 1" left, right and bottom, and at least ½" at the top of the page.
- ▶ Single space lines whenever possible.
- ▶ Lower case letters with capitals for the first letter of proper names, etc., are preferred over text in upper case, thus: THE QUICK BROWN FOX. The latter consumes more pages than the former.
- ▶ Typewriter text is better at 12 than at 10 pitch, again for reason of space.

### **Content:**

- ▶ Articles should be of general interest.
- ▶ Genealogies/family histories should contain more than names and dates whenever possible.
- ▶ Genealogical/family history data presented in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society "Register" format, or one of the other usual formats, is preferable to ahnentafel or pedigree charts. The latter generally consumes a lot of space, and usually cites no sources..
- ▶ Cemetery listings should be compact so that they do not consume more pages than necessary, and should contain locations detailed enough that someone from outside the County or Province could locate them from the directions given.
- ▶ More lists than biographical and historical articles are submitted. The latter are therefore preferred to give some balance to content.

### **Where to submit articles:**

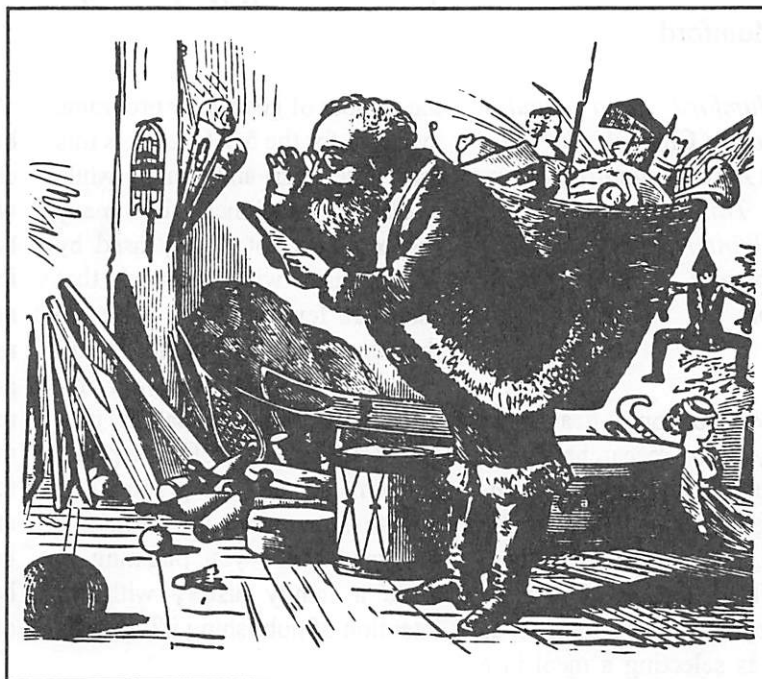
- ▶ Address: New Brunswick Genealogical Society, *Generations* Editor, P.O. Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3A 5G9

## Foot-Prints In Time

**Foot-Prints In Time** is a collection of articles compiled by some historians, genealogists, archivists and museum curators of Saint John and Fredericton.

These stories and more with photos and drawings for only \$ 7.00. (postpaid). If ordering from abroad please pay in U.S. funds to compensate for additional postage. Write to:

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



*Opps!! It's a good thing I checked my list twice. Aunt Mabel wants a copy of **Foot-Prints In Time***

**The Loyalist Experience of 1783** by Daniel F. Johnson - Facts gathered from a wide variety sources has enabled us to piece together the experience of the Loyalists at Paratown, what terrain they faced and how they spent their first year at the mouth of the St. John River. The article provides a unique perspective into a time period that to date has received brief historical notice.

**The Sisters of Charity** by Elizabeth McGahan examines of the founding of this group in Saint John by the efforts of Bishop Connolly spurred by the ravages of the cholera epidemic of 1854.

**Where is Gavin Waltman?** by William Jack - This Saint John lawyer in his journal of 1858 describes his attempt to locate Gavin Waltman, an heir to a enormous estate in Scotland. Follow Jack as one clue leads to another in his quest to locate the missing heir and his graphic description of terrain and life on his expedition to Lepreau.

**The Reversing Falls Bridge** by Daniel F. Johnson - In 1858, it was a dark and stormy night when the mail coach from Fredericton began to cross the Reversing Falls bridge. Unknown to the driver and his passengers, the storm had ripped apart the centre span, leaving a gap while the waters raged below.

# What's the best genealogy program?

by Bill Mumford

*Bill Mumford is a regular contributor to Chinook, the journal of the Alberta Family History Society. This article is copied from the Winter 1993-94 issue of that journal, with Bill's permission.*

That's the question I hear most frequently from researchers who are seriously contemplating computerizing their data. The simple answer is, there is no "best" program. The selection of a genealogical computer program is as personal as selecting a meal in a restaurant and, like the meal, it depends on personal preference. There are a few basic considerations, however, that will affect your choice of a program.

The first is the computer you intend to use. Do you presently own a computer or will you have to buy one? If you are going to have to purchase a computer you should be aware of the availability of software for the various machines. The software choice can also affect your choice of machine. Some of the newer, more comprehensive programs require a powerful computer whereas some of the older and still quite popular programs require minimal computing power.

The number of genealogical programs available for each type of computer are roughly in proportion to the market share for that type of computer. IBM and compatible have about 80% of the personal computer market at present and this is reflected in the huge selection of programs available for them. Apple holds about 14% of the market with its Macintosh, and

the number of genealogy programs available for the MAC reflects this fact. The Acari and Amigo, while excellent machines in many respects, are not widely used by genealogists, with the result that there are few programs available that have been designed for them.

Secondly, what are your requirements for a genealogy program? Is simplicity of use a prime concern, or are you prepared to devote some time to learning a program? Are you planning to write a family history with the intention of publishing it? Do you

*All genealogical programs record births, deaths, marriages and children. These are the basics. It's what the programs can do after the basics are entered that becomes important to you.*

want a bunch of charts for reunions or other family type uses? Do you want the ability to record every scrap of biographical data with their resources? Are you a "power user," capable of solving any problems you may encounter or is a ready source of help important to you? If you're going to require some help is the help available locally or will you have to make long distance calls to suppliers? Or are you simply interested in getting all your basic data neatly organized?

All genealogical programs record births, deaths, marriages and children. These are the basics. It's what the programs can do after the basics are entered that becomes important to you. Computer technology has progressed rapidly in recent years and this has made it possible for the genealogist to now record and manipulate considerably more data than was possible even a few months ago. New programs are appearing on the market regularly and the older programs are being redesigned to take advantage of the new technology.

The third consideration is price. Commercial programs range from about \$30 to over \$200. Unfortunately the cost of a program is not necessarily indicative of its value. Some of the inexpensive programs are very good value while some of the more expensive programs have glaring deficiencies. In most instances these can be overcome by purchasing additional utility programs but this increases the real cost of the program. A few of these programs are available at local software outlets but most must be ordered from distributors. Most of these distributors advertise in genealogy magazines.

Another source of genealogical software is through local computer bulletin boards. "Shareware" programs are released to the public for a trial period by their authors. If you decide to use the program you are expected to register with the author (i.e., pay for it). Registration fees vary with the complexity of the program and generally range from \$40 to \$100. Some shareware is available at local computer stores for \$5 a disk



but these programs are usually not current versions. The \$5 charge is a distribution fee only and not the registration fee. Computer groups can often make more up-to-date versions available. A few public-domain – free – programs are available but these are primitive and not recommended.

The problem of making your selection now becomes one of looking at various programs available for the type of computer you intend to use, in the price range you can afford and deciding which one offers the features you require. This can best be done by talking to users of the different programs and asking why they made their particular choice.

You also want to inquire as to what features their choice lacks and that they wish they had. Even the most expensive programs are lacking some feature you may consider important. Contact with these users can also prove useful should you decide to choose the program they work with. They can be a excellent source of help should you experience problems. Users of genealogical programs can be found at meetings of local family history societies and in any library with genealogical material. You'll find they are usually more than willing to discuss their favourite program.

There is one feature, regardless of your choice of program, that is indispensable and must be included with the program – the ability to export and import a GEDCOM file. GEDCOM is a means of transferring the data from one genealogical program to another. Almost every user of a genealogical program finds that, sooner or later, it is necessary to transfer data to another program or at least share data with another researcher. GEDCOM lets you do this without retyping a word.

In the Calgary area the Alberta Family History Society has a special interest group (SIG) known as the Genealogical Computing Group. They meet monthly at the Alberta Vocational College. The meeting times and dates are announced every Monday in the Calgary Herald's computer calendar column on the week of the meeting. In addition to providing a forum for users to discuss their computer problems the meetings generally feature a speaker on some aspect of genealogical computing. This group also holds an annual demonstration of genealogical software. The computers in use by the group's members generally reflect the market with IBM compatible being the favoured machines.

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In software, the Personal Ancestral File by the LDS Church is the most popular. Another inexpensive commercial program, Family Tree Maker, has found several users. Family Roots, a program distributed by the AFHS, is the choice of a number of others. Roots IV, considered by many to be the cadillac of genealogy programs, also has a growing list of users. The shareware program, Brother's Keeper (BK), is favoured by most "shareware" users, not only as a main database but as a secondary program for printing

charts, which is the best feature of BK. Many users of other programs transfer their data into BK for that purpose using the GEDCOM facility.

Among the MAC users, Personal Ancestral File, Family Roots and Reunion are the most popular.

With the advent of the more powerful computers with more memory and greater speed, software developers have been busy updating their programs. PAF, which was last updated in August 1991, is rumoured to be presently undergoing complete restructuring and a new version is expected to be available in 1995. The new Roots IV, an update of Roots III, is now available and appears to have been greatly improved not only in ease of use but in features available. Reunion is available for both MAC and IBM compatible. Family Roots has just released an up-graded version for IBM. In shareware a new version of Family Scrapbook (IBM) should be available by the time you read this. The Master Genealogist (IBM) is available for users who want something like Roots IV but haven't got \$250. Family Events, a new shareware program for the MAC, is now available.

To sum up. If you do not have a computer and wish to have the widest choice of programs an IBM compatible should be considered. Make sure that whatever program you choose, it has the GEDCOM feature. Seek out local genealogists presently using computers and get their advice on the various programs' strengths and shortcomings. Remember, even the most expensive program won't do everything. If you are a novice make sure you get help locally. There's nothing more frustrating than a stupid computer that won't do as it's told. □

## **The Saint John Sea Fencibles**

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

Rev. Archibald Lang Fleming, Rector of St. John's Anglican (Stone) Church, presented a stirring sermon in November 1926, the date at which the Colors of the Saint Sea Fencibles were laid in that church. Earlier that year, Dr. MacIntosh, curator of the Natural History Society had discovered the colors in a barn belonging to the estate of Mrs. George F. Smith. Once removed from their rubber cases, they were described as bright in 1926 as when the red, blue and white were cut and sewn together. On the King's Color painted in oils are the letter "W.R.", surmounted by a Royal Crown. On the Regimental Color a Royal Crown surmounts a large anchor and beneath on the painted scroll are the words "Saint John Sea Fencibles".<sup>1</sup>

Rev. Fleming stated "It appears that the Sea Fencibles sprang into being some time prior 1825. In all probability, they were the outcome of the effort to meet a felt need during the War of 1812. It is said that at the time, the Bay of Fundy swarmed with Yankee privateers. These marauders played havoc with British interests on the shores of the Bay."<sup>2</sup> David Facey-Crowther, presently Professor of History at Memorial University, Nfld., in "The New Brunswick Militia" describes the origin of the sea fencibles:

"Sea Fencible units had been created in coastal communities around the United Kingdom during the period of the wars with Revolutionary France. Their function was to protect the exposed coastline from a predatory raid or attack. Sea Fencible units had been formed in the coastal communities of Charlotte, Northumberland and St. John counties at the time of the War of 1812 and were attached to the county battalions. The Saint John Sea Fencibles were formed from the sea-faring residents of Saint John."<sup>3</sup>

Although enlistments in the sea fencible units in Saint John can be traced as early as 1810, it was not until 1825 that a law regulating their composition and duties was enacted. The law ordered the company "to be composed of seafaring people and such as are principally employed on the water to belong". Also, the sea fencibles were given the authority to commandeer such boats or other equipment deemed necessary in thwarting an attack.<sup>4</sup>

At their first formation, the Sea Fencibles were part of the St. John County Militia. The uniform worn by the officers and men was scarlet, probably with blue facings.<sup>5</sup> A number of years later, the New Brunswick Museum was presented an original muster roll of the Saint John Militia for the years 1809, 1810 and 1811, by J.B.M. Baxter, then Chief Justice for the Province of New Brunswick. James Reed is named the captain of the Sea Fencible Unit. However, it was not until 1833, that the Saint John Sea Fencibles were established as a distinct battalion separate from the Saint John Militia. Capt. Allan Otty was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Thomas Smith, Adjutant. Mrs. Otty had the honour of presenting the colors to the regiment on September 17th, 1833.

The Sea Fencibles were thought to have disbanded about the time of Confederation. When the colors were discovered about a half century later, few had knowledge of its existence.

1. Willett Scrapbook Series Vol. 95 pps. 22, 228 microfilm  
(Reference Dept., Saint John Free Public Library: clipping Telegraph-Journal, 1st May 1926.)
2. Ibid. p.227 Telegraph-Journal newspaper clipping Nov. 1926
3. David Facey-Crowther, The New Brunswick Militia (Fredericton: New Ireland Press, Published by the New Brunswick Historical Society and New Ireland Press, Appendix) 1990 - I.S.B.N. -0-9693060-1-6
4. Ibid. Willett Scrapbook
5. Ibid. Willett Scrapbook - The source the description of the uniforms may be Colonel E.T. Sturdee whom the Telegraph-Journal "is indebted for some of the facts concerning the old regiment."

Adams, William, 1810  
 Anderson, John, 1811  
 Austin, Samuel, 1810  
 Brown, Thomas, 1810  
 Baker, Anthony, 1810  
 Bates, Richard, 1811  
 Beaty, James, 1810  
 Berton, William, 1810  
 Beyea, John, 1810  
 Borlass, John, 1811  
 Bradley, Moses, 1810  
 Currie, John, 1810  
 Carpenter, Willet, 1810  
 Crookshank, Wm, 1811  
 Catharin, John, 1810  
 Clapp, Thomas, 1810  
 Coventry, Chas., 1811  
 Cronk, David, 1810  
 DeBlois, Thos., 1811  
 Dick, John, 1810  
 Daily, Mich'l., 1810  
 Dean, Stephen, 1810  
 Everitt, John, 1810  
 Findlay, Dennis, 1811  
 Finch, Henry, 1810  
 Fahy, Simon, 1810  
 Ferguson, George, 1811  
 Floyd, Samuel, 1810  
 Godsoe, James, 1810  
 Godsoe, Wm jr., 1810  
 Gimmil, Andrew, 1811  
 Garrison, Jesse, 1810  
 Garrison, Isaac, 1811  
 Garrison, Samuel, 1811  
 Greaves, John, 1810  
 Green, Samuel, 1811  
 Green, William, 1811  
 Grierson, John, 1811  
 Harris, William, 1811  
 Hewitt, William, 1811  
 Hilliard, Thomas, 1810  
 Hodgson, Joseph, 1811  
 Holly, James, 1810  
 Holmes, George, 1810  
 Huse, Joseph, 1810  
 Ireland, William, 1811  
 Ingolby, Thomas, 1810  
 Johnston, James, 1810

Jones, John, 1810  
 Judson, Abel, 1810  
 Kennedy, Neil, 1810  
 Kenny, John, 1810  
 Lain, George, 1810  
 Lavinna, Richard, 1811  
 Leavitt, Daniel jr., 1810  
 Leavitt, Daniel, 1811  
 Leavitt, Francis, 1811  
 Leavitt, Henry, 1811  
 Leavitt, James, 1810  
 Leavitt, John, 1810  
 Leavitt, Thomas, 1811  
 Lovett, Jacob, 1811  
 Mackie, James, 1811  
 Mason, George, 1810  
 Mason, John, 1810  
 Mason, Samuel, 1810  
 Mathews, David, 1810  
 McDonald, Alexr., 1811  
 Mathewson, John, 1811  
 McDonald, Arch'd., 1810  
 McLaughlan, Alex., 1810  
 McKerdy, Robert, 1811  
 McMullin, Hugh, 1810  
 Monroe, John, 1811  
 Parker, James, 1810  
 Pettingal, Thos., 1811  
 Pine, Alpheus, 1810  
 Pine, James, 1810  
 Potter, James, 1810  
 Purdy, Caleb, 1810  
 Paterson, Stephen, 1810  
 Rawleigh, Thomas, 1810  
 Raymond, George, 1810  
 Reid, James, 1810  
 Reid, James jr., 1810  
 Reid, Thomas, 1811  
 Richards, Bartlet, 1811  
 Richards, John, 1810  
 Roberts, William, 1810  
 Robson, Thomas, 1810  
 Ross, James, 1811  
 Scofield, Chas., 1810  
 Sealy, Caleb, 1810  
 Sealy, Seth, 1810  
 Shea, John, 1810  
 Smith, John, 1810

Stackhouse, Joseph  
 Stanton, Benj. jr., 1811  
 Stanton, George, 1810  
 Stanton, John, 1810  
 Stanton, Thomas, 1810  
 Stanton, William, 1810  
 Storey, James, 1811  
 Stymest, Jasper, 1810  
 Thomas, Chas. jr., 1810  
 Thomas, Felix, 1810  
 Thomas, William, 1811  
 VanHorn, John, 1810  
 Walker, Edward, 1810  
 Walker, Michael, 1811  
 Ward, Caleb, 1810  
 Ward, William, 1810  
 Way, David, 1810  
 Wheeler, Zalmon, 1810  
 Whinnerah, Samuel, 1811  
 Whiteman, John jr., 1810  
 Wiggins, William, 1810  
 Wilson, George, 1810  
 Woodworth, John, 1810  
 Wort, Henry, 1810  
 Williamson, Arch'd, 1810  
 Younghusband, Geo., 1810

It is suggested that the original document be consulted to verify spellings of names and the possibility of other information.

At the New Brunswick Museum Library, Saint John is a small hand written booklet. Portions of many pages have been cut out and although most of it appears to be records of a business account, it's title is "St. John Regiment of Militia - 1813". Found at location A15, a blue stamp indicates that in 1874, it belonged to the New Brunswick Historical Society.

Only a few pages of this booklet refer to the Militia alphabetically arranged from A to C inclusively. All names are included below whether or not they were members of the Sea Fencibles. - Year 1813

Anthony, Henry - Cpl., Artillery  
 Adams, Amos - Artillery  
 Adams, Robert - Rt. Flank  
 Armstrong, Henry - Hatfield's  
 Ackerley, Obadiah - Peters'  
 Anderson, George - Peters'  
 Anthony, Joseph - Peter'  
 Adams, William - Sea Fencibles  
 Anderson, John - Sea Fencibles  
 Allen, Thomas - Sea Fencibles  
 Ald, James - Strang's  
 Barlow, Ezekiel - Artillery  
 Barlow, Thomas - Artillery  
 Bonsall, George - Artillery  
 Bean, Thos. jr. - Artillery  
 Burtis, William - Artillery  
 Bentley, John - Artillery  
 Bedell, Isaac L. - Artillery  
 Bernia, John - Artillery  
 Bliss, Lewis - Artillery  
 Barlow, Ezekiel jr. - Artillery  
 Baley, Barzilla - Sgt., Rt. Flank  
 Baird, John - Rt. Flank  
 Boyne, Thomas - Rt. Flank  
 Barlow, William - Rt. Flank  
 Baird, Thomas - Rt. Flank  
 Brundage, Thomas - Left Flank  
 Bartlett, Richard - Left Flank  
 Bustin, William - Left Flank  
 Bustin, George - Left Flank  
 Brundage, Wm - Left Flank  
 Bennison, Edwd. - Left Flank  
 Bustin, Jacob - Left Flank  
 Bustin, Thomas - Left Flank  
 Black, John jr. - Hatfield's  
 Blackmour, Joseph - Hatfield's  
 Brown, Thomas - Peters'  
 Biggar, Walter - Peters'  
 Bookhout, James - Peters'  
 Blackslee, Henry - Strang's  
 Boyer, Samuel - Strang's  
 Baker, David - Strang's  
 Berry, Samuel - Strang's  
 Boyer, John - Strang's  
 Bailey, Stephen - Strang's  
 Bremner, John - Strang's

Bicknall, Q.. - Peters'  
 Brown, Edward - Sea Fencibles  
 Cables, Daniel - Artillery  
 Canby, Joseph - Artillery  
 Coxetter, Bartolomew - Artillery  
 Cables, Peter - Artillery  
 Clarke, George - Artillery  
 Cables, James - Artillery  
 Clarke, Isaac - Artillery  
 Connor, John - Right Flank  
 Cummings, Thomas - Right Flank  
 Carnes, Robert - Right Flank  
 Cody, William G. - Sgt., Lt. Flank  
 Chubb, Henry - Lt. Flank  
 Coddington, Eliphalar - Lt. Flank  
 Cain, Samuel - Peters'  
 Card, James - Peters'  
 Corey, Griffin - Peters'  
 Clarke, James - Strang's  
 Clarke, Charles - Strang's  
 Clark, William - Strang's  
 Clark, Joseph - Strang's  
 Cromwell, Asa - Strang's  
 Cronk, David - Sea Fencibles  
 Currie, John - Sea Fencibles  
 Carpenter, William - Sea Fencibles  
 Catharin, John - Sea Fencibles  
 Crookshank, Robert W. - Sea Fencibles  
 Compton, William - Sea Fencibles  
 Cook, John - Sea Fencibles  
 Coppinger, Charles - Sea Fencibles  
 Carnes, Robert - Right Flank

Another important document at the New Brunswick Museum Library is the Muster Roll of 5th Company, Saint John Sea Fencibles, Geo. S. Lovett, Capt. dated 1838 included in the Forrester Family papers Item 4 CB-DOC

Lieutenants:  
 John W.M. Irish  
 George Stanton  
 Benjamin Peel

Midshipmen:  
John Storms

Seaman: (names  
alphabetized by compiler)

Anderson, Alexr.  
Andrews, Robt.  
Anthony, John S.  
Baker, Wm  
Bardain, Wm  
Bartlet, Wm  
Batt, John  
Beck, Matthew  
Betts, Albert, Capt.  
Beyea, Wm, Capt.  
Bino, Joseph  
Bowen, Danl.  
Brady, Thomas  
Bridget, John  
Brint, John  
Brown, Miles  
Bulloch, Wm  
Califf, Robt., Capt.  
Campbell, Wm  
Chase, Sidney  
Cock, John, Capt.  
Creighton, John  
Cribby, John  
Davis, Solomon  
Davison, Clarke  
Dempster, James  
Dickerson, Danl.  
Divine, Wm  
Dixon, James  
Fielding, James  
Forrester, John  
Forrester, Henry  
Foster, Thomas  
Gilbert, Wm  
Grant, Robt., Capt.  
Hamilton, Arch'd.  
Hennigar, William  
Howard, Stephen, Capt.  
Hunt, George, Capt.  
Karney, Thomas  
Kelly, Joseph  
Kinny, Thomas  
Kirkus, Geo.  
Larkin, Caleb  
Lawrance, John

Lawton, Wm Capt.  
Leavitt, Francis, Capt.  
Lloyd, George  
Loder, Henry  
Mainland, Wm, Capt.  
Maloney, John  
McAuley, Donald  
McGraugh, Robt.  
McKenzie, Frederick  
Miller, Thomas  
Miller, James  
Mills, John  
Peters, Wm  
Peters, Thomas  
Phalen, John R., Capt.  
Pickance, Bernard  
Pine, William  
Pitman, Wm  
Potter, John  
Quick, Augustus  
Rankine, John  
Ray, Charles  
Robertson, Duncan  
Robertson, Danl., Capt.  
Robertson, John  
Rusland, Geo., Capt.  
Saunders, Wm  
Shean, James  
Shephard, Robt.  
Smith, Francis  
Smith, Thomas  
Spears, John  
Spencer, Wm  
Stewart, Thos., Capt.  
Stickney, Saml., Capt.  
Stickney, Henry  
Stone, Samuel  
Swinford, Thos., Capt.  
Thomas, Price  
Thompson, Joseph  
Thorp, William  
Wakem, Charles  
Walker, Geo., Capt.  
Webb, George  
Wetmore, James M.  
Williams, John  
Worrell, John  
Young, John, Capt.

The compiler thanks the Library & Archives staff at the New Brunswick Museum, Douglas Avenue, Saint John for their kind attention and assistance in tracing the Sea Fencibles. This project would not have been complete without the excellent Willett Scrapbook Collection and card index at the Saint John Free Public Library (virtually unknown to all but a few ardent researchers in Saint John)

\*\*\*\*\*  
DID YOU KNOW????

The New Brunswick Museum in Saint John (during the past few years) has entered many of their collections on data base on computer. The computer is available in the lobby of the Library and searches may be made under any name or word.

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick has completed a master index to all births prior 1899 contained in the Dept. of Health Vital records. This massive index is cross-references by father and mother's maiden names and is estimated to contain over 190,000 names. Unbound manuscripts available at \$ 200.00 plus 7% G.S.T.

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Malcolm R. Saintly

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## Was Thomas Barlow the father of Ezekiel Barlow of Barlow's Corner, Saint John?

- Dorothy Wiggs.

Thomas Barlow signed with the Port Roseway Association in New York in 1782 to go to Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, the following spring. Records<sup>1</sup> show Thomas Barlow, carpenter, with a woman and three children, and Joseph Barlow, carpenter, a single man. They were recommended by Dr. Pinkstone of Georgia, one of the committee, who later decided not to go himself.

The next record of Thomas is in Esther Clark Wright's book *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* where she mentions six Barlows: Edmund, Ezekiel, Jesse, Joseph, Thomas and Jonathan. Jonathan settled in Sackville. Edmund was granted land on the Kennebecasis River which he sold in 1786.<sup>2</sup> The other four were all in the Saint John area at one time or another.

The next record is in David Bell's book *Early Loyalist Saint John*. He shows Ezekiel, Joseph and Thomas Barlow, all from Pennsylvania. Thomas was granted a lot in Saint John, Par 1015. Neither Ezekiel nor Joseph received grants in the town. However, Ezekiel, as part of a group under Col. Isaac Allen, was granted 200 acres in Sussex Parish, Kings County, in 1784.<sup>3</sup> In 1786 Joseph was granted 100 acres, half of lot 14 on the Long Reach, Kings Co.<sup>4</sup> and Thomas was granted 300 acres, lot 25 on the Kennebecasis River, Kingston Parish, Kings County.<sup>5</sup>

There is no further record of Thomas Barlow. In 1815 the widow of Charles Cook who owned the next lot sold lot Par 1015. Records say her husband had bought the lot from Thomas Barlow but there is no record of the sale in the register of deeds.<sup>6</sup> There is likewise no record of a sale by Thomas of his land in King's Co. In 1787 Ezekiel Barlow bought lot 24 (next to Thomas' Lot)<sup>7</sup> and in 1794 Joseph Barlow<sup>8</sup> and Jeremiah Shelton<sup>9</sup> each bought part of lot 26 on the other side of Thomas. In 1829 Ezekiel Barlow, merchant, Saint John, sold the land which had been granted by the crown (lot 25) to Thomas Barlow in 1786.<sup>10</sup>

In a newspaper article in 1894<sup>11</sup> Arthur Whiteside (a grandson of Joseph) states that Ezekiel, Joseph, Jesse and Grace were siblings and that Grace married a Shelton. There is no mention of Thomas. Ezekiel and Joseph were brothers (Ezekiel's son's will talks about his uncle Joseph).<sup>12</sup> Probate records for Jeremiah Shelton show a wife Grace and bondsman Ezekiel Barlow.<sup>13</sup> The following descendant chart shows the relationships:

- 1 Thomas Barlow? = ?
- 2 Joseph Barlow = Martha Wright ( daughter of Captain William Wright)
- 3 William = Mary Margiston - no children
- 3 Mary = Murdock McAuley = Angus Campbell had a son Thomas Barlow Campbell
- 3 Maria Grace = David Fisher
- 3 Elizabeth = Thomas Fenwick - had a son Thomas
- 3 Catherine = Rev. William Murray
- 3 Thomas = Charlotte Goodwin - had a son Thomas Henry
- 3 Ann = John Hagarty
- 3 Joseph = Isabella Wightman
- 3 Martha Margaret = Henry Whiteside
- 3 Sophia = John Emery Dow
- 2 Ezekiel Barlow = Ann ?
- 3 Thomas = Eliza Norris - had only girls
- 3 Eliza = Thomas Rawleigh - no children
- 3 Ezekiel = did not marry
- 3 Ann = Joseph Hall -no children
- 2 Jesse Barlow = left N.B., no record of marriage or children
- 2 Grace Barlow = Jeremiah Shelton - no record of children.

Whether Thomas Barlow and his wife moved away from New Brunswick or died here with no record is unknown. It seems strange that the rest of the family is so well documented. I believe they left New Brunswick with Jesse. An inventory of the estate of Elijah Williams in 1794 indicating debtors shows Jesse Barlow having left the country.<sup>14</sup> The only other record shows Jesse's death in 1837, indicating he was from Milkish (Westfield Parish, King's County where some of the Barlow family lived).<sup>15</sup>

## Sources

1. Port Roseway Associates Minutes, 1782 (seen in Shelburne County N.S. Museum).
2. King's County N.B. Land Registry, Book A, p. 69..
3. Index of Land Grants, Book A, grant 94 (seen at PANB)
4. Index of Land Grants, Book 1, grant 15 (seen at PANB)
5. Index of Land Grants, Book A, grant 16 (seen at PANB)
6. Saint John County Land Registry, Book Q1, pp. 162-63
7. Kings County Land Registry, Book C1, p. 269
8. Kings County Land Registry, Book D1, p. 314
9. Kings County Land Registry, Book D1, p. 150
10. Kings County Land Registry, Book U1, p. 159.
11. Daily Sun (Saint John) Mar 5, 1894, page 3 col. 3.
12. Saint John Probate Records, Will of Ezekiel Barlow, Probate 1853.
13. *Early N.B. Probate Records* by R.W. Hale, Pub. 1989 by Heritage Book Inc., Bowie, MD. p. 404 (seen at PANB)
14. *Early N.B. Probate Records* by R.W. Hale, Pub. 1989 by Heritage Book Inc., Bowie, MD. p. 492 (seen at PANB)
15. New Brunswick Courier, Mar. 4, 1837.

Alice: "I thought you could keep a secret?"

Mabel: "Well, I kept it for a week. What do you think I am, a deep freeze?"

# 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 1J2*

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Q3150. APPLEBY. Seek Corres. with anyone researching the Appleby family. Who was Mary Appleby who married John Vannamaker, Queens Co., NB Mar. 5, 1815? Burial record or marriage records for Ellen (Cameron Appleby or Emma (Cameron) Appleby of Saint John, NB. Will exchange info./Kevin Miller 1085 St. Germain Cres. Orlean, Ont K1C 2L7

Q3151. BEBBINGTON. Seek ancs of John W. Bebbington b. Jun 27, 1843 Whittenhall Cheshire Eng. d. Dec. 16, 1932 Fredericton NB, m. Sarah Bowtle./John A. Mitchell, 874 Stonington Rd., Pawcatuck, CT USA 06379

Q3152. BEER. Seek info/descs of Thomas W. Beer and wife Elizabeth Ann - both b. in Yorkshire, Eng. Son Robert b. Jan. 21, 1865 in Devonshire, Eng. A brother Charles and others. They moved to Canada ca 1874./Catherine N. Anderson, 100 S. Blair, Normal, IL USA

Q3153. BELYEA, Edith b. ca. 186\_, prob. in Queens Co., NB. She m. James Anson (or Anson James) Cameron ca. 1882 in Saint John, NB and had 2 ch. Lottie and Flora. Lottie d. 1892 in Saint John, bur. Fernhill. Anson was a hotel waiter. In 1891 they lived in Saint John. Flora d. in Boston in 1896 and was bur. in the Saint John Rural Cemetery. Edith may have d. in NB before Anson went to Boston. In Boston he m. Katherine Berkstein. Seek corres. with anyone doing Belyea research. Need info on Edith's family plus other Belyea families. Edith does not appear to be listed in any family histories in Saint John Public Library family files./Kevin Miller see Q3150

Q3154. BLAKE, Capt. John. Land grant at Miramichi Settlement m. Charlotte Taylor 1777 d. ca. 1783. Sons: John b. 1778 m. Catherine Doe; Robert b. 1782 m. Ann Jamieson. May also have been dtrs who m. McRae or McRaw. Charlotte remarried Wishart and Hierlihy, moved to Tabusintac. Any info welcome./Mrs. Judith Purdy, #35, 1285 - 14th St., Kamloops, BC V2B 8K9

Q3155. BOWTLE. Seek ancs of Sarah Bowtle b. Braintree, Essex Eng. d. Dec. 14, 1932 Fredericton, NB, m. John W. Bebbington./John A. Mitchell see Q3151

Q3156. CUMMINGS. Seek contact with surviving family members of the sisters and brothers of Dr. Jacob A. Cummings b. ca. 1790 (place unknown), lived in Maine, then NB, where he d.

Feb. 8, 1869 at Moses Dow's home (poss. Dow Settlement). He m. Thankful (K)Norcross b. Mar. 26, 1792 Fayette, ME. They were my grgrgrgrgrandparents. Seek info on his parents names, occupation (poss. a dentist or doctor), and b., d., and m. dates. /Carla Canning, RR#12, 37 Deerwood Drive, Fredericton, NB E3B 6H7

Q3157. CAREY/MCGINNIS. Seek info on Peter Carey b. ca. 1831 in Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland, lived in Lancaster, Saint John, NB, d. May 3, 1896 m. Catherine McGinnis of Glenelg, North. Co. Where married? When? Who were his parents?/Paula Jean Kane, 3 Josiah Dr., Litchfield, NH, USA 03051

Q3158. CHAMBERS. Seek info on Chambers family who came to Canada from Ireland in 1847. 1851 King's Ward, Saint John 1851 census lists mother Julia as b. ca. 1809. Father's name unknown. Did he also come to Canada? Ch: Michael b. ca. 1829 (occupation - Trader); Mary b. ca. 1832/34 m. Richard Willis Sr. 1855 Saint John; Catherine b. ca. 1835; John b. ca. 1837; Julia b. ca. 1841; William b. ca. 1843; and Thomas b. ca. 1846. Any info appreciated./Kerry E. Price, 1509 - 45 LaRose Ave., Etobicoke, ON M9P 1A8

Q3159. CROOKSHANK. Seek info on descs and ancs of Andrew Crookshank b. 1766 d. 1815 prob. NB. His daughter Elizabeth m. Allan Otty Aug. 8, 1818./John A. Mitchell see Q3151

Q3160. CROSSMAN/RICKER of Coverdale, NB. Seek info on family of Rufus Crossman and wife Clarissa. Son William was b. Mar. 17, 1832 m. Rhoda Ricker May 15, 1856. Need maiden name of Clarissa and other children of Rufus and Clarissa. Any info please./Elaine Caron, 97 Ruwayne Park, Bridgewater, MA USA 02324

Q3161. DOE, Catherine entered NB 1803 from Scotland, m. John Blake Jr. ca. 1803 Miramichi area. CH: Catherine b. ca 1803 m. Andrew Doe (relative?) 1818, Robert b. 1806 m. Harriet McAllister, Mary Ann b. 1808 m. James Johnston. Seek any info on this name in Miramichi area./Mrs. Judith Purdy see Q3154

Q3162. DUNN/KANE/KAIN/CAIN. Seek info on any ascs or descs of John Dunn and Anna Keane (var. sp.) m. by Fr. Shanahan in Chatham or Nelson in 1844, later lived in Barnaby River on Lot 65, adjacent to Richard/Mary Gill, Michael Morrissey. In 3 census records he is listed as b. in Ireland, but son William in Wyoming census 1920 states 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

Q3163. FENETY. Seek descs and ancs of George Edward Fenety b. 1812 d. 1847 m. Elija Ann Arthur of New York. He was raised in Halifax and died in NB./John A. Mitchell see Q3151

Q3164. FERRIS, Harriet (Hattie) b. ca. 1863 (prob. in Queens Co., NB) m. in Saint John to Arthur Cameron Oct. 20, 1886.

He was first a mariner, and later a life insurance salesman for London Life. They lived on Adelaide and later on Main Street ca. 1915/20 in Saint John. After 1918, he is not listed in the Saint John City Directory. Hattie is listed as widow of Arthur in 1920. In 1923 she lived at 656 Main St. She is not listed in 1930. Did they have children? Where are they buried? Who were Hattie's family?/Kevin Miller see Q3150

Q3165. FLEMING, John H. s/o John (plumber) ran a livery stable in Saint John but moved from the city ca 1900. Where? Any info appreciated./George A. Gorman, 6 Shaw Dr., North Haven, CT USA 06473-2724

Q3166. FLEMING. Seek siblings and parents of John Fleming b. ca. 1825 in Scotland, imm. to Saint John ca. 1845 and lived there the rest of his life, m. Anna Littlejohn Nov. 1, 1855. He was a plumber by trade and a volunteer fireman. He d. Jan. 15, 1903./George A. Gorman see Q3165

Q3167. FOSTER, T.B. b. New England or NB ca. 1830's m. Ann McKay of North Esk, NB. They lived in Hemet, Calif. for many years. Seek any info and contact with any desc./C.E. McKay, PO Box 335, Westmoreland, TN USA 37186 Ph: (615)644-2090

Q3168. GAUDIN/BERGERON. Seek info on ancs of Jn-BPTS and Angeline (Bergeron) Gaudin, parents of M. Rosalie who m. Pierre Cormier in 1780./Elizabeth Lagacy, 9 Countryside Dr., Palmer, MA USA 01069

Q3169. GAUTREAU/LEGER. Seek info on ancs of Marie (Gautreau) Leger, wife of Charles Leger./Elizabeth Lagacy see Q3168

Q3170. GIROUARD/BABINEAU. Seek info on ancs of Genevieve (Girouard) Babineau, second wife of Sylvain Babineau. /Elizabeth Lagacy see Q3168

Q3171. GRIFFITHS, David b. 1780 in Wales, came to Cardigan, NB 1819 with brothers John and William, and David's wife Rachel Williams b. 1782, Wales. Ch: Mary b. 1811 m. Dan Richards, Ann b. 1815 m. Peter Lindsay, John b. 1813 m. Annie Evans. Seek desc. for further info./Mrs. Judith Purdy see Q3154

Q3172. HANNAH. Elizabeth Jessie b. Jul. 13, 1874 Kent, NB. Her parents were John Clarence Mason Hannah b. June 1843 Canada and Jessie Elspy Mitchell b. July 1844. Need family history on this family while living in NB. I have some history while they lived in CA USA./Charles W. Hurst, 567 NW Silver Glen Ln., Bremerton, WA USA 98311-9133

Q3173. HAVILAND, Barnett b. 1784 Ireland m. Martha Thompson, lived in Saint John and Fredericton, d. 1836? Where is he buried? Ch: Ellen b. 1823 m. J. Gabel, Thomas b. 1825 m. M. Lee and M. Bell (ferry captain in Chatham), Jones, b. 1833,

m. E. Richards, J. Archibald, and B. Irving (harness maker in Chatham), James b. 1834 m. C. Smith and R. Dunphy (saloonkeeper in Fredericton). Was there a sister Matilda? Seek any info./Mrs. Judith Purdy see Q3154

Q3174. HAY, Marjory came from Sprey River area, Scotland to Miramichi in 1780 with husband Robert Logie and at least one brother. Where did brother go? Searching for Hay/Hayes descs./Mrs. Judith Purdy see Q3154

Q3175. HAYS, Louise m. Marie Comel, one known daughter Mary m. Pierre Noel. Need info on Louis and Marie./Virginia Whiting, 22-1940 London Rd., Sarnia, ON N7W 1B5

Q3176. HEBERT, Joseph m. Marie Bourgeois. One known daughter Marceline m. Jean Baptiste Noel. Need info on Joseph and Marie./Virginia Whiting see Q3175

Q3177. JOHNSTON, James b. 1796 Annan, Scotland, arr. Tabusintac ca. 1820 m. Mary Ann Blake 1826. 14 ch:all b. in Tabusintac 1827-1853 m. Logie, Murray, Hierlihy, Campbell and Mudge. Seek descs for further info./Mrs. Judith Purdy see Q3154

Q3178. LANDRY/HEBERT. Seek info on ancs of Jeanne-Isabelle (Landry) Hebert m. Pierre Hebert 1703 Nova Scotia./Elizabeth Lagacy see Q3168

Q3179. LeBLANC/BOURKE. Seek info on Andre and Madeleine (Bourke) LeBlanc, parents of Felicien b. ca. 1870 in NB. /Elizabeth Lagacy see Q3168

Q3180. LeBLANC/LEGER. Seek info on ancs. of Marie (LeBlanc) Leger m. Benoni Leger June 23, 1840 in NB. She d. Jan. 9, 1894 in Memramcook, NB./Elizabeth Lagacy see Q3168

Q3181. LEGER/BABINEAU. Seek info on ancs of Marguerite (Leger) Babineau, 1st wife of Sylvain Babineau./Elizabeth Lagacy see Q3168

Q3182. MCGINNIS/ROSS. Seek info on Andrew McGinnis of Chatham, North. Co., NB m. Jul. 15, 1828 Elenor Ross of Alnwick, North Co., NB. They lived in Glenelg, North. Co. Who were Andrew and Elenor's parents?/Paula Jean Kane see Q3157

Q3183. MCKAY, Ann b. ca 1835 North Esk Par., d/o Donald and Zilpah Rogers McKay, wife of T.B. Foster, lived in Hemet, Riverside County many years. Seek info on date and place of death from any descs. Calif. vital stats have no records of death from 1905 thru 1939./Chas. E. McKay see Q3167

Q3184. MERRITHEW. Seek info on Ward Merrithew b. Nashwaaksis, NB m. Hennrietta Pickard. Ch: Grace Lillian b. Mar. 13, 1881 Keswick and Eldon./John A. Mitchell see Q3151

Q3185. NOEL, Pierre b. In France ca. 1793 m. (1) Mary Hayes b. ca. 1793. Ch: Venerande m. Laurent Petitpas, Marie Ann m. Augustin Petitpas, Barbe m. Joseph Goutreau, Joseph m. (1) Honora Harrington (2) Domitilde Bourque, Jean Baptiste m. Marcelline Hebert. where in France was Pierre born? Who were his parents? Any info on this family greatly appreciated. /Virginia Whiting see Q3175

Q3186. OTTY. Seek info on Allan Otty b. Nov. 18, 1784 Whitby, Yorkshire, Eng. m. Aug. 8, 1818 York-Upper Canada Elizabeth Crookshank. Ch: Andrew C. d. aged 56 years, George b. 1820 d. 1888, Thomas J./John A. Mitchell see Q3151

Q3187. PAYSON/McKEEN. Prince Edward Payson 1803 - after 1891 s/o Jonathan Payson and Abigail \_\_\_\_ m. July 29, 1824 Jane McKeen 1804 - 1874 d/o James McKeen and Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_. They lived in Wakefield Par, Carl. Co., NB. Wish to corres. with any descs. Ch. in 1851 census of Carl. Co. were: George Best, John Ephraim, Charles Edward, Eliza Whitney (son), Mary Jane, Emma Caroline and Henriette Ellen. Any info please./Hubert Bryant, RR#5, Woodstock, NB EOJ 2B0 phone (506)375-6017

Q3188. PICKARD. Seek info on Hennrietta Pickard b. Nashwaaksis m. Ward Merrithew. Ch: Grace Lillian b. Mar. 13, 1881 Weswick, and Eldon./John A. Mitchell see Q3151

Q3189. RAYMOND, Lewis Clarington, s/o John W. Raymond and Elizabeth (McIndoe) of Woodstock, NB. Seek info and vital stats re Lewis, his family and descs. He had 3 sisters: Sophia (Mrs. William B. Jewett), Rachel Anderson and Alma Raymond. Anxious to contact descs./Paul B. Raymond, 2126 No. Winnifred, Tacoma, WA USA 98406

Q3190. RICHARDS, William came from Wales to Cardigan, NB 1819. Sons Jonathan b. 1804 m. Zemiah \_\_\_\_, Daniel b. 1806 m. Mary Griffiths, Benjamin b. 1809 m. Matha Lewis. Daniel had 9 ch. Who did they marry? Seek Desc. for further info. /Mrs. Judith Purdy see Q3154

Q3191. SANDERS, James b. 1826/7 Saint John, NB, s/o John Sanders. Would like to find registration of birth and history of father John./Peter Sanders, 41 Kars St., Frankston, 3199, Australia

Q3192. SHAW. Seek info/parents of Aaron Shaw b. 1830 Wales, England d. 1877 Salem, MA. m. Sarah Conacher b. 1840 St. George, NB d. 1914 Salem. MA./Ruth L. Danjou, 7 Spring St., Salem, MA USA 01970

Q3193. TAYLOR, Charlotte b. 1755 England? came to Miramichi Settlement 1777 m. (1) John Blake (2) William Wishart (3) Philip Hierlihy. Moved to Tabusintac with Hierlihy. 10 ch. from all marriages m. Doe, McRae, Jamieson, Johnston, Lewis, Savoy, Urquhart, Murray, Gay, Stymiest. Seek desc. with



further info./Mrs. Judith Purdy see Q3154

Q3194. TIBBITTS/McKEEN. Benjamin Tibbitts m. Elizabeth McKeen d/o Robert McKeen and Sarah Cunnabell of Queensbury Par., York Co. Ben was b. ca. 1780/95 and Elizabeth b. 1785/95. This is not Ben Tibbitts the "Inventor" of Queens Co. Need Ben's parents, vital stats for both, their children, and any info on them. Was this Ben the same who was granted land in Carleton Co. in the early 1800s?/Hubert Bryant see Q3187

Q3195. WILLIS. Seek info on family of Richard Willis Sr. and wife Mary Chambers. He b. ca. 1823 Ireland d. 1887 Moncton. Occ. - carpenter. They m. June 15, 1855 St. David's Presbyterian Church Saint John, NB. She d/o \_\_\_\_\_ Chambers and Julia b. ca. 1832/34 Ireland d. 1911 Saint John. Both bur. Church of England Cemetery, Saint John. Occup: nurse. Ch: all b. Portland Saint John(1) John b. ca. 1856 still living in 1911; (2) Margaret b. ca. Apr. 1858 d. Oct. 1919 Boston, MA, occup. dressmaker, m. David Scott Ewing, s/o of \_\_\_\_\_ and Martha Ewing b. ca. Oct. 1857 Saint John d. June 1912 Boston, MA, bur. Everett, MA. Occup: carpenter. Lived in Somerville and Medford MA. His ch: (a) William b. ca. 1880, foreman of Hood's Ice Cream, Boston, Wife May F. b. ca 1880 WA; (their son William David b. ca. 1909 MA) (b) David A. b. ca. July 1881 NB d. July 12, 1928 Boston, MA (his dtr. Jennie b. ca. 1900 m. Arlon Tibbetts b. ca. 1898 - lived Medford, MA (their son Arlon L. b. ca. 1916 MA)) (c) a dtr m. Robert E. Christopher, lived Mattapan, MA 1920. (d) Roberta M. d. 1903 MA. (3) Richard b. ca. 1861; (4) Helen Letitia (Lou) b. Apr. 1865 d. 1932 Campbellton m. Edward Boyd Price, Sr ca. 1886? (5) Mary Elizabeth b. 1868 d. 1937 Saint John m. Theodore Simon Wilkins b. 1862 d. 1911 - both bur. Fernhill Cemetery, Saint John. Ch. of Mary and Theodore - (a) Mary Lillian b. 1887 d. 1984 m. Dr. William Wallace Malcolm (b) Robert J. 1890-1915 (c) Theodora (Dot) Isabella 1893-1975 - high school teacher Saint John. (6) William J. 1871-1879 (7) Annie b. ca. 1875 m. Robert Warner b. ca. 1870 Saint John- their ch: Williard b. ca. 1895 WA and Mabel b. ca. 1900 WA. The Warners lived on Cabot St., Boston, 1920. Seek all missing info./Kerry E. Price see Q3158

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#### LATE QUERIES

Q3196. MONTGOMERY, Thomas b. in Long Reach, NB ca. 1820, father of John James Montgomery m. to Emma McCluskey - my grandparents. /Gloria Langlands, 1536 Edward St., Halifax, NS B3H 3H7 phone (902)423-3626

Q3197. PARKER. Seek any evidence that Oliver Parker 1733-1818 was in Saint John ca. 1780's./Miss Elizabeth C. Wescott, R.F.D. 2, Box 920, Apt. 202, Bucksport, ME USA 04416

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CALLING ALL COGSWELLS intersted in our family history. Organized in 1989, we are eager to grow and get to know you. Bi-annual meetings, newsletter with articles and queries published in Apr, Aug and Dec. Membership information: Claire Daigle, Sec., 21 Old Belchertown Rd., Ware, MA USA 01082

## ***Branch News***

### ***Capital Branch, Fredericton***

Capital Branch meets in the Fredericton Seniors Centre, 112 Johnston Avenue, Fredericton North, on the first Tuesday of each month except January, July, August and September. Meetings commence at 7:30 p.m. with business, followed by a speaker and refreshments. Everyone interested in family history is welcome to attend.

The President is Lionel Badeau; Vice President, Gertrude Urquhart; Past President, Pam Fulton; Secretary, Frances Campbell; Treasurer, Fred Bartlett; Program, Ron Green; Librarian, Betty Sewell; Refreshments, Helen Durling; Telephone, Bonny Smith.

At the present time the Branch is planning for Roots '95, a genealogical conference it will host next August 18, 19 and 20 on the University of New Brunswick Campus in Fredericton.

### ***Charlotte Branch, St. Andrews***

Charlotte Branch meets in the St. Croix Public Library, St. Stephen, N.B., on the second Saturday of the month at 12 noon, March to December (with some exceptions). Visitors are always welcome (please call to confirm date and place).

The President is Glenna Johnston; Vice President, George Haney; Secretary, Judy Breau; Treasurer, Shirley O'Neill; Membership, Shirley Clarke.

1994 in review:

March - Election of officers; discussion of winter queries; plans for trip to Augusta, Maine, discussed.

April - Plans to hire a summer student; guest speaker Ted Jack spoke on the Jack family.

May - Probate book (1785-1835) obtained; new microfilm from Washington Co., Maine.

June - Janice Donahoe hired to input 1861 census; speaker Robert Fellows spoke on Provincial Archives resources; Anita began a project on Bonney River Road homes.

July - N.B. Register of Births now in Library; speaker Judi Berry-Steeves spoke on Southeastern Branch, Central Branch, and on research in general.

August - Library work completed; several U.S. members gave short talks on their research; Janice completed inputting 1861 census.

September - Invited to Saint John Branch for Oct. 26th; discussion of a diary letter from a local area.

October - Meeting at St. Andrews Courthouse and Archives, tours of the jail and explanation of research aids by Archivist, and personal research after meeting; five members attended Saint John meeting Oct. 26th and gave short presentations on our work and holdings.

Submitted by Shirley O'Neill, P.O. Box 595, St. Andrews, N.B., E0G 2X0 (506) 529-3658.

## **Hathaway Family Reunion June 23, 24, 25, 1995 Stratford, Ontario**

The Hathaway Family Association will hold its 82nd annual reunion June 23, 24 and 25, 1995, at the Victoria Inn-On-The-Park in Stratford, Ontario. This will be the first time the reunion was held in Canada. All Hathaways, regardless of how they spell their name, are invited to attend with their kin.

The Hathaway Family Association comprises some 500 plus descendants of the early Hathaways now residing in Canada, 45 U.S. States, the Argentine, England, The Isle of Man, St. Lucia, and Israel. The H.F.A. genealogist reports that she has over 40,000 Hathaway surnames on record cards and in a computer index.

For information call (519) 650-3071, or write to H.F.A. Reunion, 258 Edgehill Drive, Kitchener, Ontario, N2G 3W6, before March 1, 1995.



# NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 1994-95

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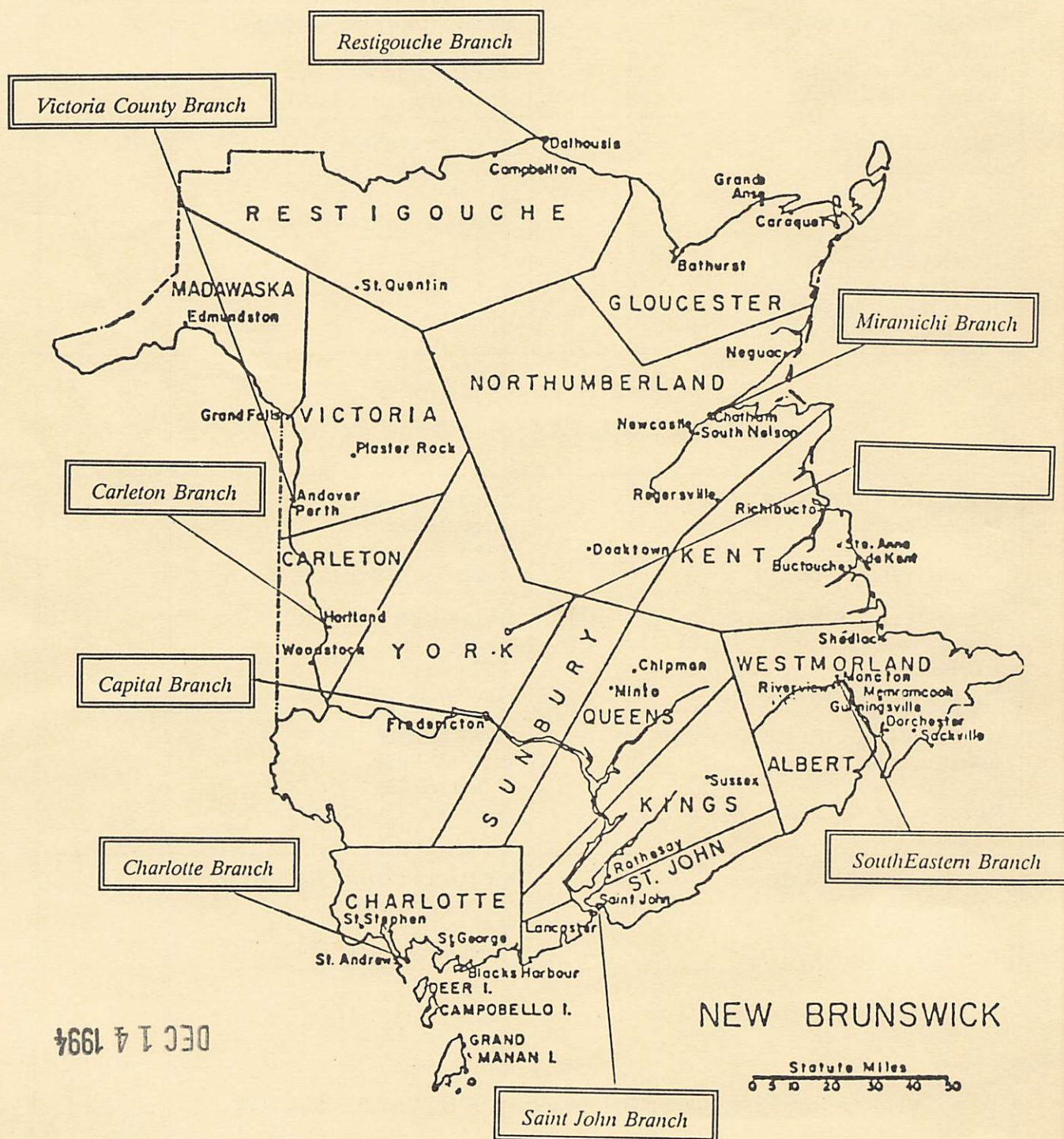
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