

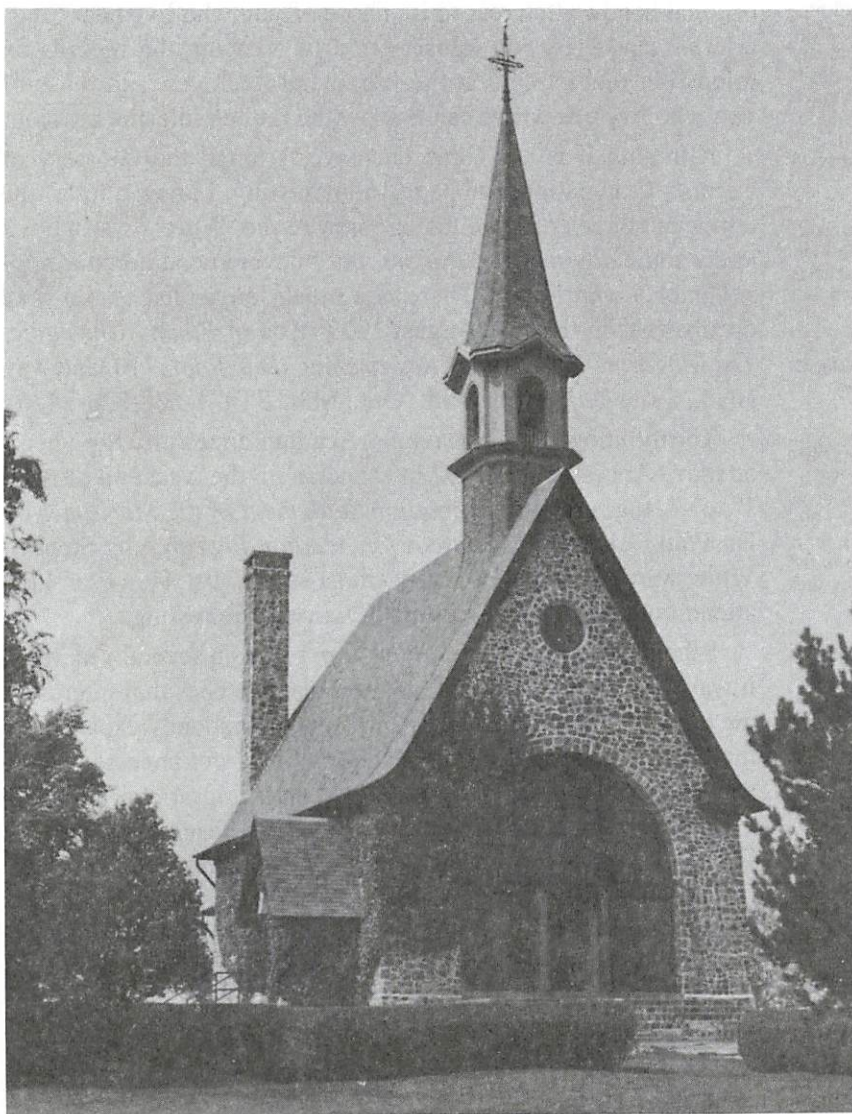
Generations

The journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society/Société Généalogique du Nouveau-Brunswick

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On the 5th day of September, 1755, in the Church at Grand Pré, four hundred and fifteen Acadians listened while Colonel Winslow read Governor Charles Lawrence's instructions: "His Majesty's instructions and commands... are, that your lands and tenements and cattle and live stock of all kinds are forfeited to the Crown, with all your other effects, except money and household goods, and that you yourselves are to be removed from this Province... The peremptory orders of His Majesty are that all the French inhabitants of these districts be removed..."

The Church at Grand Pré

\$5.00

Generations

The Journal of the New
Brunswick Genealogical Society

Editor: George H. Hayward
Queries Editor: Betty Saunders

Generations is published quarterly in Fredericton, N.B., by the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, and is distributed to all its members in Canada, the United States and overseas. The Society also publishes books related to genealogy and sponsors periodic seminars.

Generations is made up almost entirely of articles contributed by members, and the society encourages submissions that deal with genealogy and family history.

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N.B. Genealogical Society,
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Cover: Memorial Chapel, built in the style of mid-18th-century French architecture at Grand Pré, N.S., site of the deportation of the largest number of Acadians. Photo by George H. Hayward, July 1971.

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From the Editor's Desk

Summer is all but gone! The seasons slip by more quickly every year, or so it seems. But this was a wonderful summer for those who enjoy the outdoor, the beach, sunshine, and things like that. It was not so wonderful for farmers and city lawns for we had far too little rain here in New Brunswick. Not so in other parts of the world where there were disastrous floods.

In this issue you will find some early York County marriages that were recorded in the first minute book of the Court of Quarter Sessions between 1803 and 1812. This goes to show that you do not always find marriage records in a marriage register or a church register. I hope someone finds a record here that has previously eluded them. While my transcription is not a primary source, the original handwritten record is. Those of you who live near Fredericton can verify my transcription by viewing the records on microfilm reel F13395 at the Provincial Archives, and those of you who live elsewhere can borrow the reel on interlibrary loan.

Although it is not comprehensive, I found the Glossary of Terms - Occupations, on page 16 interesting. I knew a lot of the terms, but there are some that are new to me. When I was a boy I knew some *dowers* and *duffers*, but I never encountered a *slop-seller* or a *wharfinger*. There is a much longer list of old-time occupations in the July/August 1997 issue of *Family Chronicle*, *The Magazine for Families Researching their Roots* (10 Gateway Blvd., Suite 490, North York, Ont., M3C 3T4, 1-888-326-2476).

To my knowledge, I have no Acadian ancestors. So when I attended Ancestor Quest '97 in Moncton on the weekend of Aug. 1st to 4th, the sessions on *Acadian Settlement in the Maritimes* by Dr. Paul Delaney and *Sources for Acadian Research* by Stephen White were not at the top of my "must attend" list. However, I did attend both sessions, and found them very interesting.

When I started doing family history research several years ago, it was names and dates and biographical sketches that interested me most. As the years went by, my interest gradually expanded to include a broader definition of history. Why our ancestors came and went as they did, what motivated their migrations, and what events were taking place around them, is a fascinating subject. Whether they were Acadians or Loyalists, many of our New Brunswick ancestors were refugees. The Acadians were expelled from Acadia and the Loyalists were driven out of the 13 colonies. I found Dr. Delaney's talk so interesting that I want to share it with you. It starts on page 2.

G. H. Hayward

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Acadian Settlements in the Maritimes: 1763-1810

by Dr. Paul Delaney

Editor's note: This article, by Dr. Paul Delaney, B.A., M.A., PhD., currently a volunteer at the Centre for Acadian Studies at the Université de Moncton where he assists Stephen White on specific projects relating to early settlers of Acadia and Acadians of Prince Edward Island, was delivered at Ancestor Quest '97 in Moncton, N.B., August 3, 1997.

Though the focus of this lecture will be the Acadians of New Brunswick, particularly, the south-eastern region, I thought we might take a moment first to look at the big picture in the year 1763. Deportations of the Acadian people, which had taken place from 1755 to 1761, had now ended. So had the war in North America between France and Great Britain with the British victory. Now Acadians were no longer thought of as posing a threat to the British forces: nor longer could they take up arms on the French side, or help the French in any way. Acadians living in hiding or kept under surveillance in Acadia, the Thirteen Colonies and England, were now permitted to leave if they wanted. Even those in the safety of France were in the process of undertaking new settlements. Most of the various groups around the world began a process of moving from place to place, which often took many years.

What was the situation then of the Acadians in 1763? Some three thousand, mostly from peninsular Nova Scotia were being held prisoner in the American colonies, from Massachusetts to Georgia. A third of these were in Massachusetts, some of them having been stopped there in the attempt to return to Acadia or to go to Québec. Another 2 or 3 thousand were in France, these being the Acadians of Île Saint Jean (Prince Edward Island) and Île Royale (Cape Breton) who were deported there directly. Six hundred or so survivors of the thousand Acadians deported to Virginia and from there to England were languishing in the cities of Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton and Falmouth. In Québec were living at least 2 thousand who had sought refuge there after escaping the deportation. Among these were some fifty people from Port-Royal who had managed to take over the ship, the *Pembroke*, that was transporting them into exile and divert it to the St. John river, from where they went to Québec. Finally there were perhaps still as many as another thousand Acadians in what is now the Maritime provinces. These will

be the basis of this study.

About them, therefore, we can go into a little more detail. They were spread all over the area. In Halifax was located the largest group of about 600. These were mostly people who had escaped the deportations by fleeing to the Miramichi and the northern areas of New Brunswick. There they had managed to survive for four years, but the winter of 1759-60 had been particularly severe. Many had died of misery and starvation, so that in the spring leaders of the various groups had surrendered to the British. Lists were made of these refugees in 1760 and 1761, which are invaluable in helping us identify and trace the movements of the families. Later, a large part of this group was brought to Halifax and to Fort Beauséjour, where about 300 Acadians were being held. Another 92 were in Port-Royal, and 87 were on the St. John River. In the Restigouche and Miramichi areas some Acadians who had managed to avoid being found or being transported to Halifax and Fort Beauséjour still remained along the coast. Finally, there were some 20 families on Prince Edward Island, as well as a number of families in Cape Breton who had succeeded on escaping the deportation and were among the few who were living near their former homes in Acadia.

With the end of the war in 1763, Acadians were now free to move, and many in the American colonies expressed the desire to be repatriated to France. Lists of Acadian refugees were made in the colonies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Georgia. Only a few actually did end up in France, however, for the majority went either to Québec, to Saint Pierre et Miquelon, to the French territories in the West Indies or directly to Louisiana. All of these places were French-speaking and Catholic, two of them in fact still being under French rule. Obviously, the Acadians, after nearly a decade of fear, anxiety and incertitude, were seeking security and the chance to practice their religion again after years without a priest. Although their children had been baptized by a layperson and their young people had married before witnesses, they clearly wanted to regularize these in the eyes of the church and to have the benefit of the Sacraments again. To some extent these movements probably also represent attempts to rejoin family members who had been dispersed by

the deportation. It is astonishing, in a world without telephones or radio or TV news reports, how well-informed Acadians were about what had happened to other members of their families.

Life rarely offers us perfect security, however, and some of these Acadians were soon on the move again. In the West Indies, many died of tropical fevers, and a good number of the survivors ended up eventually going to Louisiana too. A few Acadians had decided to stay in the American colonies to which they had been deported. Some of those in the American colonies did return directly to Acadia, but went like the D'Entremont of Pubnico, mostly to Nova Scotia or to Prince Edward Island rather than to New Brunswick.

The Acadians deported to England did go to France, where they met up with those who had already been deported there directly. While some settled in Belle-Île-en-Mer off the coast of Brittany, where there still is an Acadian presence today, and other areas of Brittany and Poitou, the majority were not happy there and eventually went to Louisiana in the 1780s. A few of the Acadians in France returned to Québec or to Acadia, some as late as the 1790s.

As you can see, even in this rather simplified account, the movements were very complex. Indeed, Stephen White once suggested to me that the only way to portray Acadian migration patterns after the deportation with any accuracy was to treat family by family. This we cannot do in the space of time allotted, but you will see that the patterns of movement even among those Acadians still in Acadia were just as complex as those of their brothers, sisters and cousins in other parts of the world.

If we look at the Halifax group first, we can see the same wide diversity of family movements. These people included some of the last Acadians to be deported. It is not well-known that in 1761 several hundred Acadians were sent from Halifax to Massachusetts. The American colony, however, already had over a thousand Acadians to look after, and sent the boat back to Halifax, so these deportees must have been among the 600 or so present there in 1763. Now that the war was over, the British government's policy towards Acadians changed. Now they saw an advantage in encouraging the Acadians to stay and settle in the province of Nova Scotia, which of course then included New Brunswick. They needed settlers, and Acadians were familiar with the country and the climate, and knew how to

survive in conditions unfamiliar to new immigrants from England or the American colonies. Of course there was little chance of the Acadians regaining their previous lands, which were being offered to entice settlers from the American colonies. Some of the Halifax group did stay, settling mainly in the new Acadian villages in what is now Nova Scotia. A few also came to present-day New Brunswick.

Many of the Halifax group, however, chose not to remain in Acadia, though some returned later. Some went to the French islands of Saint Pierre et Miquelon to join friends and relatives who were returning from the American colonies. Quite a large number, however, chose to go even further away, and in 1764 a boatload of Acadians left Halifax for the French West Indies and eventually for Louisiana, where they arrived in 1765. To sum up, then, only some of the Halifax group remained in Acadia, while a large proportion chose to leave either for Saint Pierre et Miquelon or for the West Indies and Louisiana.

Why would these people leave the land of their ancestors now that it was possible to resettle it in conditions of peace. Their reasons were probably various. I have already mentioned the search for security and the desire to rejoin family members as being important motivators of these early movements. Some of the Halifax group had probably been among those deported from there to Boston, and they may have felt little inclination to trust the British. What's more, there were among them some of those who had been the strongest opponents of British rule in Acadia. One of the leaders of the group was Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil. He and his brother Alexandre had lived on the Petitcodiac River before 1755, so that they had escaped the first wave of deportations that had exiled some of their brothers and sisters who had remained behind in Nova Scotia. When the soldiers came for them in 1758, they fought back and the Broussard family became the leaders of the Acadian resistance. Besides, Joseph's brother Alexandre and Alexandre's son Victor had probably taken up arms on the French side in the last months of the war in Acadia. The evidence for this is as follows. He and his son had been deported to South Carolina without his wife and other children who had remained behind in Acadia. Usually the British did make an effort to keep at least the nuclear families together, so there must have been a reason for this. Now, they were not alone, for the group sent to South Carolina contained

a disproportionately large number of men on their own, many of whom had families that had been left behind. There were also 21 men regarded as particularly dangerous that had been transported under guard in one of the ships, the *Syren*, that had accompanied the ships to South Carolina. In the winter of 1755-6, l'abbé Le Guerne who was with the Acadian refugees on the St. John River mentions that there were 60 disconsolate women whose husbands had been deported while they and their children had been left to fend for themselves in the forests. I suspect that these men deported to South Carolina had been the Acadian men that the British discovered in the fort when Fort Beauséjour surrendered. Since the Acadians had always claimed that they were neutral, the presence of a large number of Acadian men fighting on the French side in the war infuriated the British. To punish them, I believe they were deliberately sent without their families to one of the farthest points possible, South Carolina. Thirty-three of these men managed to escape and made their way back to Acadia on foot and by canoe, travelling at night and facing a thousand dangers. By the autumn of 1756 they had rejoined their wives and families in Acadia. Only the names of five of these heroes are known, but among them was Alexandre Broussard and his son Victor who are both listed among the group in Halifax in 1763. So Alexandre and his son had very probably been fighting on the French side, even before his brother Joseph led the Acadian guerilla fighters in their battles with the British soldiers. Such radical defenders of Acadia as the Broussards and others probably felt that they could never live in an Acadia governed by their victorious former enemies.

In 1766, a second boat full of Acadians left Halifax, this time directly for New Orleans. So, many of the Acadians who went to Louisiana left of their own volition from Acadia itself, without ever being deported. There they joined Acadians who had gone there directly, mostly from the southern colonies to which they had been deported.

Now let's look at the movements of the other groups that existed in Acadia in 1763. Most of the Acadians in Port-Royal went to settle in nearby St. Mary's Bay, though some were among those who went to Louisiana. Those on the St. John River went mostly to Québec. The Acadians that were spread along the Bay of Chaleur mostly settled there, and founded the Acadian villages of the north and north-

eastern coasts of New Brunswick. For instance, Alexis Landry, who had lost four children while in the Miramichi in the winter of 1756-7, went on to help found the village of Caraquet.

Now, we will look more closely at what happened to the sixty-nine families that were at Beauséjour in 1763. The list of families there was made by Joseph Gueguin, the ancestor of all the Acadian Goguens, and he named the wives and children as well as the head of each family, so that it has been possible to identify and to follow the peregrinations of all but 4 or 5 of them. They consisted of a number of family clans, the most important of these being Claude Boudreau and Judith Belliveau, formerly of Tracadie, PEI, with his sister and four of his married children; five married children of Augustin Gaudet and Agnes Chiasson of Beaubassin, three children of Denis Gaudet and Anne Doucet, together with smaller groupings of Babineaus, Doirons, Bujolds, Arsenaults, etc. As well, there were a number of strays with no apparent close connection to the larger groups. Obviously, some families had managed to stay or to get partially together, while others had been separated from their own. Even these small groupings only represented a portion of the families, since Augustin Gaudet and Agnes Chiasson had one other son in Acadia who was not at Fort Beauséjour as well as four other married children who were elsewhere.

Before the deportation, most of the Fort Beauséjour people had lived in the Chignectou region, near the Acadian village of Beaubassin. This was far from the capital of Port-Royal and had always been regarded by the British as a particularly rebellious region. Also because they were at some distance from the major centres, many had got news of the expulsions and had managed to elude the soldiers sent after them. Indeed, about half the inhabitants of Beaubassin and Chignectou managed to avoid capture, a far higher proportion than for any other Acadian village. Some of the people living in the Chignectou area before the deportation were also described as refugees. This was the case with Pierre and Michel Bastarache dit Basque, who were from Port-Royal. They too were almost certainly among the Acadian men captured at Fort Beauséjour later, for they had also been deported to South Carolina, and had returned with the Broussards to find their wives and children. Then they had fled north to the Miramichi and were among those that surrendered in

1760. Now in 1763 they had been taken to Fort Beauséjour with their families.

Not all the Fort Beauséjour group, however, had been brought down from the north. A few do not seem to have followed the same pattern as the others. Among these is Joseph Gueguin and Joseph LeBlanc dit André, ancestor of many LeBlancs in Cap-Pelé and Saint-Anselme. He was from Grand-Pré, and does not figure in the lists of Acadian refugees in Restigouche made in 1761 and 1762. As we have seen, a few families were originally from Malpeque in PEI, a village whose inhabitants almost all avoided deportation by fleeing to Restigouche in their boats.

When these Acadians of Fort Beauséjour were free to leave, where did they go? The answer to this question was surprising, to me at least. More than 20 out of the 69 families went directly to Saint Pierre et Miquelon, among them Joseph Gueguin and his father-in-law François Arseneau. Their reasons can be understood; they were the same ones that prompted many Acadians in Halifax and in the American colonies to go there, especially that sense of security in being again on French territory.

However, Saint Pierre et Miquelon did not prove to be the haven that the Acadians had expected. After they had been there for only a short time, the French authorities decided that there were too many people on the islands and that the Acadians should be 'repatriated' to France. Not all Acadians were willing to be deported to the 'Old Country', even if it was by the French this time, so a group including Joseph Gueguin, François Arseneau, Paul Hebert and Jean Bourque left for Acadia, took the oath of allegiance they had so long refused to do and became the founders of Cocagne, New Brunswick. Later, in 1772 they obtained the first land grants given to Acadians under the new regime. Jean's brother Michel Bourque, another of those men who had returned from South Carolina, went to Jolicoeur, from where his descendants spread to Cap-Pelé and elsewhere. With these who had been in Fort Beauséjour also came some of the group from Halifax like Jacques Bonnevie, who had also been deported to South Carolina, but in his case with his wife and children. He, together with four other families, had managed to return to Acadia by boat in the spring of 1756. Another family, the children of Charles LeBlanc and Marie Barrieau, had gone from Massachusetts, where they had been deported, directly to

Miquelon and from there went to Memramcook. Two of their sons, Charles and François, were the founders of Bouctouche.

Other Acadian families on Miquelon chose not to return to Acadia and were sent to France. Of these some stayed there, like the two brothers Jean and Pierre Arsenault, originally from Malpeque, PEI, and married to two sisters, daughters of Claude Boudreau and Judith Belliveau mentioned above. Jean settled on Belle-Île-en-Mer along with some of the Acadians from England. Pierre and his wife died in Nantes in 1766 after having taken part in an abortive attempt to colonize Cayenne in South America. Their six children appear to have remained in France, though we lose track of them. About 10 of the Fort Beauséjour Acadians eventually established themselves, or left their main descendance, in France. Other Acadians deported from Miquelon returned there from France at the first opportunity, and while some settled permanently on the islands, others eventually went to the Madeleine Islands or to other parts of Québec.

A few families from Fort Beauséjour went directly from there to Québec, like Cyprien Porlier and Amand Bugeau/Bujold who settled at Carleton in the Gaspésie, Jean Cormier dit Ouseca who went to St-Ours, Québec, and Firmin Broussard who went to St-Jacques l'Achigan, a village founded by Acadians, to rejoin his brothers and sisters. Eight families went from Beauséjour to Louisiana with the others from Halifax and Port-Royal. To sum up, then, about half the Acadians at Fort Beauséjour in 1763 ended up settling outside the Maritimes, in Québec, Miquelon, France or Louisiana.

Only 33 families out of the original 69 remained in Acadia. Of these, 28 settled in what is now New Brunswick, and the rest went to Chezzetcook, Tracadie, St. Mary's Bay, and Cape Breton in present-day Nova Scotia. Most of those who remained in New Brunswick became tenants of the various English landlords at Menoudie and Jolicoeur and even at Memramcook where J.M.W. Desbarres, a controversial figure who amassed both government appointments and huge grants of land in Acadia, was the proprietor. His estates and financial affairs were looked after by his mistress, Mary Cannon, and it is worth an aside to note that some of the illegitimate Desbarres children married Acadians, and one of them is an ancestor of Romeo LeBlanc, the Governor-General of Canada.

The fact of having to till someone else's land was no novelty for the Acadians. Even under the French regime they had been tenant farmers, so this was not a big shock to them. However, the seigneurial system in Acadia had been relatively weak, and the land capable of cultivation was vast. As well as having large herds of cattle, sheep and pigs, they could hunt and fish as they wished. Acadians before 1755 were far freer, healthier and more prosperous than their cousins in France, and much happier than they were under Desbarres and the other English landlords. Under the English regime, the system was more onerous, and there was much friction between the tenants and the landlords. Many Acadians left Menoudie when they could in order to settle all along the Shediac Bay. A few stayed behind, like some of the Doiron dit Gould descended from the patriarch Pierre Gould who had lived in that area of Nova Scotia before the deportation. Some of the Bourques also stayed and anglicized their name to Burke. From this family, the offspring of Jean Bourque, prisoner at Fort Beauséjour, descends the mother of the singer Anne Murray, who is thus half Acadian. At Jolicoeur, many of the Acadians had supported the Eddy Rebellion, an uprising in support of the American Revolution, and when the rebellion was suppressed, their houses were burnt down and they were forced to leave the area. There was a great deal of movement from one place to the other. Michel Bourque, brother of Jean above, for example, having been at Fort Beauséjour and Miquelon, went to Jolicoeur, then to Memramcook West, then to Menoudie. His children went to Memramcook, Cap-Pelé, Aboujagane, Barachois, Bouctouche and Cocagne. Some of these movements were brought about by marriage alliances, by dissatisfaction with current situations or by the chance of better opportunities, but there may have been other causes unknown to us today. In the case of Joseph Gueguin, we know that he followed his estranged second wife, Marie Caissie, who apparently once tried to knife him and who refused him his 'droits conjugal' (marital rights) by sleeping in a sack, to Memramcook to Cocagne, but how many other such stories have been lost to recorded history?

Others from Beauséjour went even further afield. Like Louis Allain and Jacques Léger, the Bastarache brothers went north, in the case of the latter to Bouctouche and to Tracadie. Joseph Surette and his father-in-law Jean Babineau, who had lived in the

Moncton area before the deportation, returned to settle in Turtle Creek, near where he had formerly lived. Cyprien Dupuis, Paul Gautrot, Jean Baptiste Gaudet married to Anne Bastarache, Pierre Gaudet dit Pierrotte and Pierre Melanson dit Parotte eventually settled permanently in the Memramcook area while other families went to Barachois, like Pierre Boudreau, Jean Baptiste Gaudet married to Jeanne Gaudet, and Charles Melanson a Jani, to Cap-Pelé, like Joseph 'Andre' LeBlanc, to Grande-Digue, to Shediac and to Shemogue, sometimes via Menoudie or Memramcook. Yet others like Pierre Léger and the brothers Pierre and Joseph Richard dit Platte went to Richibouctou. Their father had been deported to South Carolina too, where he appears to have died, and his wife and children fled to the Platte River near Malpeque on PEI, hence their nickname. In fact, though only half the Fort Beauséjour group remained in Acadia, their descendants spread many of the family names we recognize today as Acadian all over the east coast of the province of New Brunswick.

So far we have dealt only with the movements of the Acadians still resident in Acadia at the end of the war. With the peace, a number of Acadians who had escaped to Québec or been deported to the American colonies or even to France began to return to Acadia. Perhaps the most famous group was that from Kamouraska, Québec. Some of these had lived in the Memramcook area before the deportation, and had fled to Québec at the news of the eviction of the people in the Acadian villages in Nova Scotia. Homesickness seems to have played a part in the return of at least one elderly Acadian. Alexis Landry had once lived where the penitentiary in Dorchester now stands, and it is said that he longed to return to Acadia before he died. Incidentally, he's an ancestor of Roch Voisine through two of his daughters. With his youngest son Amand, he returned with a number of others including the four brothers, Pierre, Jacques, Amand and François Cormier, to settle in Ste-Anne des Pays-Bas, the old French name for Fredericton. With them there were the brothers Jean, Charles and Augustin LeBlanc who had been deported to Massachusetts and then gone to Yamachiche, Québec. Unfortunately, the Acadians had no title to the land they were on; in fact, they were squatters. When the Loyalists arrived some years later, the Acadians found that the land they were living on had been granted to the arriving Americans, so they quite

sensibly sold the improvements they had made to the land, and moved down to Memramcook in 1786/7. Amand Landry, son of Alexis from Kamoraska, settled in Tediche, now part of Cap-Pelé. Some Acadian settlers that had been living in the Fredericton area went to live in Madawaska and others went to the Acadian peninsula. Over the years, a number of Acadians from the Gaspésie, who had fled there directly or returned there from exile, descended the St. John River to Madawaska, bringing back more Acadian names or Acadian blood to Acadia. In the 'Republic' there are even Acadians like the Violets who were in Cape Breton before the expulsion.

Other Acadians returned to Acadia from all over. As we have seen, a number of families deported to New England returned via Québec or Saint Pierre et Miquelon. Some deported to France, like Simon Henri, Olivier Barriault and the children of Pierre Robichaud dit Cadet and Claire LeBlanc, including the widow of Olivier Daisle, returned from exile to the Gaspésie, attracted by the offers of an entrepreneur called Robin. One of the Robichaud sons, Jean Baptiste, had actually been sent to the Falkland Islands, off the coast of Argentina, along with his wife's family, the Cyrs, in an abortive attempt to found a French colony there. From the Gaspésie, he and most of his siblings returned to settle in New Brunswick, settling in St-Charles mainly, but also in Caraquet and Shippagan. Otho Robichaud who had been exiled with his parents to Cambridge, Massachusetts, returned to marry in Caraquet and settle in Neguac. François Robichaud, son of François Robichaud and Marie LeBorgne de Belleisle, who had lived in the St. John River area before the deportation and fled from there to Québec was the only one of their nine children to return to Acadia. He is of particular interest to Acadians because through his mother he has royal blood, as she was descended from Charles de la Tour, governor of Acadian, and through his mother from St-Louis de France, i.e. King Louis IX. His descendants settled mainly in Bouctouche, but some went to Barachois and the Shediac Bay area. These three different branches of the Robichaud family, having returned to Acadia from Québec and from France, and New England via Québec, show how complex the movements of various members of the same family name was.

Other groups returned to Acadia for known reasons. Michel Pitre and Athanase Boudreau, Aca-

dians from Nicolet, Québec, found it expedient to emigrate to northern New Brunswick after they had got into trouble for supporting the American Revolutionaries. A group came from Bellechasse, Québec, including a Frenchman Michel Vienneau and his son-in-law who was an Acadian. Some Québeckers named Gauvin, Fournier and Vautour, who had in some cases intermarried with Acadians, came along with them and founded families that have since become fully Acadian.

Even within Acadia there was some movement. Ambroise Poirier and Pierre Arsenault and his four sons emigrated from PEI to found eventually the village of Grande-Digue, New Brunswick. A Bellefontaine from Nova Scotia founded the Fontaine family of southeast New Brunswick and some Surettes, Breaus and later Petitpas from Chezzetcook also came in the early 1800s. Also from Nova Scotia was André Jaillet, from Lunenburg, descended from the foreign protestants the British brought over to settle Nova Scotia. He is said to have joined the Acadians because of his love of the French language which was disappearing among the Protestant French emigrants. In the Acadian Peninsula, a number of families of French and Québec origin, like the Gionet, Lanteigne and LeBreton, established themselves there and if at first they did not mix with the Acadian elements, eventually the two groups intermingled.

With regard to the Acadians of New Brunswick, then, we can say that most Acadians of southeastern New Brunswick descend from Acadians who escaped the deportation, especially those who had escaped to the Miramichi and Restigouche, and then were detained at Fort Beauséjour and Halifax. A good part of this group, however, did not remain in Acadia. Later, those who stayed here were joined by Acadians returning from exile, but not usually directly from France or the American colonies, something that was much more common in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick, but via Saint Pierre et Miquelon or Québec, particularly the Gaspésie. Other families from Québec and even from France joined them.

In the course of this rapid survey, I have not been able to mention every family, and I hope I have not disappointed anyone who has been sitting on the edge of their seat waiting for their ancestor's name to come up. I have striven to give you an idea of the general pattern of movement between 1763 and

about 1810. Not every anomaly or exception could be discussed. Of course, generalizing distorts the picture somewhat. As I have said before, these patterns are extremely complicated, reflecting the various needs and reasons that animated our ancestors. Among the most important in the earlier period was the search for security and the regroupment of families separated in the tragic events of the 1750s and early 1760s. Later, no doubt the search for economic advantage played a greater part.

Whatever the reason, it is clear that the Acadians after the deportation did a great deal of moving about, putting the lie to the common idea that in the old days people generally stayed put. Of course, for the Acadians, not all the movements were voluntary,

and they were carried away on the tides of historical events over which they had little control. These powerful currents affected their lives for more than a generation and really set in motion most of the patterns of movement that I have outlined to you today.

Note: I would like to thank Stephen White for answering my many questions. His *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles acadiennes* has been invaluable in the preparation of this talk, and I am also grateful to M. Régis Brun for his research on the Acadians of Menoudie and on the migration patterns of Acadians in southeastern New Brunswick. □

York County, New Brunswick, Marriages, 1803-1812

by George H. Hayward

Editor's note: These are marriages that were recorded in the first minute book of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of York for the years between 1803 and 1812. Researchers should be aware that, at that time, York County included the region to the north which became Carleton County in 1832. The page numbers given here are the page numbers in the minute book for those who would like to examine the original handwritten records. Source: Provincial Archives of N.B., RS160 L3, microfilm reel F13395.

- **Abernethy, William**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Mary Young**, of Parish of St. Marys, 12 May 1807, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Balloch, James**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Elizabeth Dickenson**, of Parish of Wakefield, 12 Apr 1811, by William Turner, J.P., p. 231
- **Barker, Samuel**, of Parish of Kingsclear, married **Eunice Beck**, of Parish of Kingsclear, 15 Oct 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 232
- **Bartlett, William**, of Sunbury Co., married **Ann Cooper**, of Parish of St. Marys, 3 Jan 1807, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Bates, William**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Mary Bubar**, of Parish of Wakefield, 31 Jul 1809, by William Turner, J.P., p. 210
- **Bishop, Samuel Jr.**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Phoebe Craig**, of Parish of Wakefield, 7 Jul 1810, by William Turner, J.P., p. 219
- **Bubar, Samuel**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Elizabeth Savage**, of Parish of St. Marys, 15 Dec

- 1803, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 165
- **Buber, James**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Mary Brown**, of Parish of St. Marys, 27 Mar 1806, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Burt, Benjamin**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Mary Jones**, of Parish of St. Marys, 2 Jan 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 231
- **Burt, James**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Sarah Jones**, of Parish of Queensbury, 3 Mar 1812, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 240
- **Campbell, Alexander**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Sarah Tapley**, of Parish of Prince William, 26 Jul 1811, by Jacob Ellegood, J.P., p. 232
- **Cathy?, Peter**, of Parish of Fredericton, married **Mary Homes**, of Parish of Kingsclear, 13 Mar 1810, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 216
- **Cato**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Nice**, of Parish of Queensbury, 16 Mar 1812, blacks, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 240
- **Curry, Garret**, of Parish of Waterbury, Queens Co., married **Mary Wright**, of Parish of Queensbury, 19 Nov 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 232
- **Day, Ezra**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Mehettable Barker**, of Parish of Kingsclear, 19 Sep 1809, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 216
- **Estey, Richard**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Mary Stewart**, of Parish of St. Marys, 12 Jul 1804, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 165
- **Esty, William**, of Parish of Kingsclear, married **Sarah Smith**, of Parish of Prince William, 21 Mar 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 231

- **Everett, John**, of Parish of Kingsclear, married **Clarissa Daniels**, of Parish of Kingsclear, 26 Sep 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 232
- **Friar?, Luther**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Ann Bradley**, of Parish of Wakefield, 3 Mar 1807, by William Turner, J.P., p. 186
- **Giberson, John**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Lyda Orser**, of Parish of Wakefield, 23 Mar 1811, by William Turner, J.P., p. 231
- **Goff, Joseph**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Sarah Yerxa**, of Parish of St. Marys, 31 Oct 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 232
- **Harris, John**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Giles Cooper**, of Parish of St. Marys, 4 Sep 1806, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Hovey, Stephen**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Harriet Sayre**, of Parish of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., 30 Oct 1807, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Ingraham, Charles**, of Parish of Prince William, married **Elizabeth Courser**, of Parish of Prince William, 23 Jul 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 232
- **Jackson, William**, of Parish of Woodstock, married **Elizabeth Dickson**, of Parish of Woodstock, 17 Jul 1809, by David Clopper, J.P., p. 209
- **Jones, James**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Sarah Crous?**, of Parish of Queensbury, 26 Sep 1810, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 228
- **Jones, Lewis**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Phebe Fanington**, of Parish of St. Marys, 26 Sep 1809, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 216
- **Lovely, James**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Eliza Orser**, of Parish of Wakefield, 21 Mar 1812, by William Turner, J.P., p. 239
- **Lunn, William**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Niome Prosser**, of Parish of Wakefield, 27 Jan 1812, by William Turner, J.P., p. 239
- **McDonald, Lauchlan**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Sarah Clayton**, of Parish of St. Marys, 20 Dec 1803, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 165
- **McMichael, Jeremiah**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Zillah Kendall**, of P. of Queensbury, 20 Mar 1812, witnesses Henry Hart/Solomon Kendall, p. 240
- **Mesre?, Nathaniel**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Mary Skedgell**, of Parish of Wakefield, 21 Nov 1809, by William Turner, J.P., p. 216
- **Morehouse, Daniel**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Charlotte Fowler**, of Parish of Queensbury, 15 Jul 1812, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 240
- **Nesmith, William**, of Parish of Fredericton, married **Harriett Willis**, of Parish of Kingsclear, 1 Aug 1810, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 228
- **Plumer, James**, of Parish of Sheffield, Sunbury Co., married **Elizabeth Clayton**, of Parish of St. Marys, 14 Jan 1808, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Price, Richard**, of Parish of St. Marys, married **Abigail Hovey**, of Parish of St. Marys, 27 Aug 1807, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Sewell, Samuel**, of Parish of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., married **Mary Buber**, of Parish of St. Marys, 4 Jul 1806, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Sloat, Benjamin**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Sarah McKean**, of Parish of Queensbury, 26 Sep 1810, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 228
- **Sloat, Joseph**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Mary West**, of Parish of Queensbury, 25 Oct 1808, by John Barbarie, J.P., p. 204
- **Stears, Richard Jr.**, of Parish of Northampton, married **Susan Thornton**, of Parish of Queensbury, 19 Nov 1811, by John MacKay, J.P., p. 233
- **Stewart, Peter**, of Parish of Saint Marys, married **Margaret McKenzie**, of Parish of Saint Marys, 21 Jan 1807, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Sutten, Stephen Biron**, of Parish of Newcastle, Northumberland Co., married **Elzpet Bruce**, of Parish of Saint Marys, 26 Jan 1808, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Thornton, John**, of Parish of Queensbury, married **Mary Ketch**, of Parish of Queensbury, 2 May 1811, by John MacKay, J.P., p. 231
- **Tisdale, Joseph**, of Upper Canada, married **Margaret A. Lawrence**, of York Co., 7 Jun 1810, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 216
- **Tompkins, John**, of Parish of Wakefield, married **Elizabeth Lloyd**, of Parish of Wakefield, 9 Mar 1807, son of Obadiah Tompkins, p. 186
- **Tompkins, Roger**, of York Co., married **Elizabeth Gregg**, of York Co., 7 Nov 1811, by William Turner, J.P., p. 233
- **Tracy, Samuel**, of Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., married **Lucy Jones**, of Parish of Saint Marys, 26 Sep 1810, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 228
- **Urquhart, Alexander**, of Parish of Saint Marys, married **Margaret Ross**, of Parish of Saint Marys, 16 Oct 1806, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **Warren, Anthony**, of Parish of Saint John, married **Sally Graham**, of Parish of Fredericton, 26 Nov 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 232
- **Watkins, Thomas**, of Parish of Kingsclear, married **Gerusha Churchill**, of Parish of Kingsclear, 3 Oct 1804, by Daniel Clopper, J.P., p. 165
- **Weade, William**, of Parish of Saint Marys, married **Anne Denison**, of Parish of Saint Marys, 20 May 1807, by Archibald McLean, J.P., p. 197
- **West, John**, of Parish of Kingsclear, married **Abigail Clark**, of Parish of Queensbury, 1 Oct 1811, by David McGibbon, J.P., p. 232 □

The Six Presbyterian Churches of Botsford

by Eldon Hay

Editor's note: This article, written by Eldon Hay of the Department of Religious Studies, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., was contributed for publication in Generations.

There were six Presbyterian churches built in Botsford township, in the general area of the present-day Little Shemogue and Murray Corner. The first four were built by the Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters, the last two by The Presbyterian Church in Canada. In this article, I attempt to throw some light on the early history of these churches and congregations, and to bring the stories of the church buildings up to the present day. Of the six built, two remain, one only in use as a place of worship. A brief outline of the six follows, indicating as well how they are identified in this essay.

I. A church built on land owned by Henry Lanchester and Alexander Simpson on Northumberland Strait, opened ca. 1830; located further west than the present Pioneer Cemetery, built by the Covenanters. Long since demolished: first or Lanchester church.

II. A church built on land owned by David Murray on Northumberland Strait, opened sometime in the mid-1830s, in what is now called Pioneer Cemetery; the site of an historic cairn. Built by the Covenanters. Long since demolished: second or David Murray church.

III. A church built on land owned by Frederick Chapman, at Chapmans Corner, dedicated in 1871, some six miles from Pioneer Cemetery. Built by the Covenanters. Still standing in a decrepit condition: third or Chapmans Corner church.

IV. A church built on land owned by Alexander Robinson, at Murray Corner, dedicated on the second Sabbath of January, 1872. Erected by the Covenanters, this building became a Presbyterian Church in Canada structure in 1905. This church burned in 1921, though the pews were saved. The fourth or Murray Corner church.

V. A church built on land owned by Thomas Oulton at Oultons Corner, dedicated in 1879 as Zion Presbyterian Church, built by members of The Presbyterian Church in Canada who had broken off

from the Little Shemogue Covenanter congregation in 1876. This church became United Church of Canada in 1925, and was dismantled in 1974 - the fifth or Zion church.

VI. A church built on land previously owned by Stephen Field, erected at Murray Corner (near the site of the 1872 Murray Corner church), and dedicated in 1923 as First Presbyterian Church in Canada. Pews from the 1872 Murray Corner church were utilized. In 1925, it became United Church of Canada. Still in use: sixth or First church.

The earliest statements about the churches were made by Rev. Alexander Clarke, Covenanter missionary who lived in the region from 1828 until his death in 1874. Of the persons who write about the first four churches, only Alexander Clarke was an eye-witness, and centrally involved. For that reason, his word is taken as the most authoritative. On certain matters, Clarke has left us no data; and we turn to secondary sources for that information.

I. The first or Lanchester Church

Rev. Clarke's activities, at least some of them, from 1829 and 1830, were reported in *The Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland*. This report is actually dated September 20, 1830.

From the Rev. Alexander Clarke ... the accounts received have been highly encouraging ... In the N. Brunswick part of the province, considerable numbers have acceded to the fellowship of the church ... In one place, he mentions two persons, who had previously been Ruling Elders, and thirty-five other persons having been admitted to membership in the church ... And Mr. C. has completed the erection of a commodious house of worship in a promising district called Chimoque [Little Shemogue] and Botsford.²

The house, here said completed, is no doubt the First or Lanchester church. And since the report itself is dated September 20, in Ireland, the erection of that church may well have begun in 1829. Clarke himself later wrote that "the first Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house ever erected in British North America was erected in 1830 in Chimague [Little Shemogue], a parish of Botsford Co., Westmoreland, New Brunswick."³

Clarke wrote a letter on 13 July 1831, which was reported in the Irish Covenanter paper. The report seems to closely follow Clarke's own words, and reads as follows:

Rev. Alexander Clarke. - This indefatigable Missionary to the British North American Colonies, from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in this country [Ireland], has written the Secretaries of the Missionary Society, under date of the 13th July last. The intelligence communicated is most cheering ... A considerable time since, he informed the Directors that a comfortable house of worship had been erected at one of his stations ... He had just finished the labours of celebrating with his people the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, being the first which he had dispensed since coming to the Colonies, and the first ever dispensed in that quarter of the world according to the good order of the Covenanted Church. Previously, he had ordained several persons to the office of Ruling Elder. On the sacramental Sabbath, a numerous audience was collected from remote parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and fifty-two persons joined with their minister in the solemn and interesting act of commemorating the Saviour's dying love.⁴

Though the first communion was held in the Lanchester church in 1831, a later Clarke letter gives the exact date: "the first eucharistical communion ever celebrated in the British Provinces of North American was celebrated on the first Sabbath of July [3 July], 1831. The communicants, including the minister and his wife, were fifty-two, (52)."⁵ Clarke did not provide the names of the elders - they were probably William Anderson, John Cadman and William Peacock.⁶

The Lanchester church, for which a deed exists,⁷ "stood a few years"⁸ - according to the eye-witness, Alexander Clarke - then it was abandoned, though a small cemetery still marks the site.⁹ I hunch that this church building was never completely furnished nor pewed inside. Clarke does not say why Covenanters left the Lanchester church. Secondary sources indicate that "a difficulty arose about the title to the property on which the church stood."¹⁰ Further light is shed as to why the Lanchester church was abandoned when we compare two deeds. First, the deed for the Lanchester church makes it clear that the church was built on the line between Henry Lanchester and Alexander Simpson - both of whom are named as having sold land to the then trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church: i.e., William Peacock, John Anderson and David Murray. It was probably because the church was erected 'on the

boundary line,' that uncertainty arose about the deed. Second, the deed for the sale of Alexander Simpson's land to Henry Lanchester is 1836,¹¹ so that we can assume that the Lanchester church was abandoned before 1836. The date may well have been in the early 1830s.¹²

II. The second or David Murray Church

When the Lanchester church was abandoned, "another [was built on land] donated by David Murray Esq. The new site was where the [Pioneer] Cemetery still is."¹³ Although no deed has been found for the site, this was the church in use when Clarke broke from the Irish Reformed Presbyterian Synod and joined a more congenial American Synod in 1848 and reported at that time: "The Chimoguee [Little Shemogue] station is on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thirty-eight miles from Amherst. We have here a good house of worship, and three prayer-meetings. About forty-five families attend our services. We have three elders, Messrs. [William] Peacock, [Adam] Scott and [William] Anderson, all good men of most excellent character."¹⁴ Clarke may have overlooked ruling elder William Duncan, likely appointed in 1842.¹⁵

The David Murray church served the needs of the Little Shemogue Covenanters for some thirty-five to forty years. In 1851, Clarke wrote

Chimoguee [Little Shemogue] congregation, which is in N.B., has about 90 communicants, including Bay De Verte, ten miles from the settlement, and the greater Chimoguee [Great Shemogue], which is about five miles distant. The engagement of the congregation is to give the minister the per diem, while among them. A portion of this engagement is to be paid in the produce of the country. In the immediate neighbourhood of Chimoguee [Great and Little Shemogue] there is no other ministry, and with vigour and energy, on the part of the minister [Rev. Clarke], and the Divine blessing, this congregation will soon be flourishing. The body of the communicants is scattered over a surface of about twelve by ten miles.¹⁶

In 1870, Clarke wrote again about the David Murray church: it "is well attended by a numerous audience ... This house was entirely builded by the contributions of the people who worship there, and those of the congregation who have been removed to the house not made with hands, (with the exception of \$80 contributed by the minister [Clarke])."¹⁷ Yet shortly after he wrote these words, the Little

Shemogue Covenanter congregation was ready for a change in its worshipping practices. Perhaps the David Murray church was too small, perhaps it was no longer sufficiently central for the majority of the folk who attended. Another factor may well have been that Covenanters no longer lived in Great Shemogue. What resulted was the erection of two new churches - one about six miles west of the present [1995] Pioneer Cemetery, at Chapmans Corner; the other some two miles east of the Pioneer Cemetery close to the present [1995] Murray Corner. The second or David Murray Church was demolished, yet because it is the locale of the Pioneer Cemetery, with graves of many early Covenanters and the Clarke-Robinson cairn, the site is indeed a historic one. The cairn has two plaques, one of which reads,

The First Church in
Botsford Parish was
Erected and Dedicated
Here in 1831 By
Rev. Alex Clarke D.D.
1795 - 1874

The plaque on the other side reads:

In memory of Rev. Alex. Robinson, 1819 - 1886
First resident minister of
the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of
Shemogue 1858 - 1861.¹⁸

III. The third or Chapmans Corner Church

Samuel Crothers Murray supplies the data, already mentioned, that "about 1870, it was decided to build a church at Chapman's Corner, and divide the district into two Congregations. The following year the Eastern wing built at Murray Corner some two miles East of the ... [Pioneer] cemetery."¹⁹ On 21 June 1870, a deed was registered by which Frederick Chapman sold land for a Reformed Presbyterian church at Chapmans Corner.²⁰ There is not a great deal of publicity around the erection of this church: in August, 1870, a local newspaper announced that "a new Church is being built by the Reformed Presbyterian body at Chapman's Corner, Botsford. Somers Bros. have the contract. A Tea Meeting is to be held to raise funds to complete it."²¹ A few months later there was a brief notice that "a new Presbyterian church was opened at Botsford."²²

Burns wrote that "a Reformed Presbyterian church was built at Chapman's Corner and early in the next year [1971] it was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Boyd, assisted by Rev. Alex. Clarke, D.D."²³

In the schism of the Little Shemogue congregation in 1876, leading to the formation of a Presbyterian Church in Canada congregation, Chapmans Corner church remained Covenanter. In 1905, it passed from being a Covenanter to a Presbyterian church; in 1925, it became United Church. In 1948, a significant "service of dedication and memorial" was held there. "The historical address was given by [Rev.] Dr. [Frank] Archibald, minister of St. John's United in Moncton,"²⁴ who in his postgraduate work made a study of the Covenanter Church in the Maritime Provinces and this church was formerly a Covenanter church."²⁵ In 1961 the church at Chapmans Corner ceased being used as a place of worship;²⁶ it was still standing in a derelict condition in 1995.²⁷

IV. The fourth or Murray Corner church

This church was built on land formerly owned by Alexander Robinson, erstwhile Reformed Presbyterian minister in Little Shemogue, later a farmer in the region. No deed for the land has been located. William Duncan wrote that the "new site was donated by Mr. Robinson."²⁸ Burns declared that "the site was procured from the late Rev. Alexander Robinson."²⁹ In view of the long-standing difficulties between Robinson and the Covenanter church courts,³⁰ it is highly likely that Robinson sold the property to the Little Shemogue Reformed Presbyterians.

In the spring of 1871, it was reported that "the Reformed Presbyterians are preparing to erect a new church at Murray's Corner."³¹ "The builders of the church were James Stephens and Adam Farrow."³² Considerable effort was necessary to raise sufficient funds, as the local paper reported a September, 1871, event: "A Tea Meeting, recently held at Botsford for the purpose of finishing a New Presbyterian Church at Murray's Corner, was a grand success. About 750 persons sat down to tea. The proceeds amounted to \$396. This is the second Church [the first was the Chapmans Corner church] built by the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Botsford within two years; a rather striking contrast to the time,

forty-three years ago, when Dr. Clark the first Presbyterian Missionary landed there and began his labors amongst a few people widely separated in the 'forest primeval'.³³ The same event was described by a visiting American RP clergyman:

We availed ourselves of an invitation from the Rev. Samuel Boyd, the worthy pastor of the [Little] Shemogue congregation, New Brunswick, to be present at a tea party in a new church building which the brethren of his charge were erecting ... The new edifice is of respectable dimensions. We should say it will accommodate about three hundred persons ... On the next day after our arrival the people assembled to the tea party in the new church building by the sea-side. Some are in the habit of regarding the people of the British Provinces as slow in their movements. Had such persons been to this meeting, their ideas in this respect might have been somewhat modified. We have been to various social gatherings both in the British Isles and in the United States; but we do not remember to have ever witnessed a social gathering connected with any of our churches carried out on so magnificent and extensive a scale. We were informed the next day that the proceeds of it amounted to nearly the sum of \$400 ... We must regard this amount as a handsome sum to receive in an afternoon and evening in favor of the church ... The church now dedicated to the service of the blessed Trinity is the second such house which the congregation has erected within the last two years. The sea-waves, as they break upon the beach in gentle cadence, or in hoarse, but musical murmur, declare the faithfulness, the truth and power of God; but more clearly shall He have this attributes of His proclaimed by the preaching of Immanuel's cross in this His house of prayer which stands by ocean's margin.³⁴

The fourth or Murray Corner church was officially "opened for divine services on the second Sunday of January [14 January 1872],"³⁵ with "Rev. Samuel Boyd presiding and Dr. Alexander Clarke preaching the dedication sermon from the text: 'The glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former'- Haggai 2:9."³⁶ In spite of the fact that the Little Shemogue RPs had two churches, there was but one session and therefore officially one congregation.

Another American RP visited the Murray Corner church in the summer of 1873, and wrote that the church

is situated very near the sea-shore. The sun was bright and warm when we reached the church, and the sea lying close by was as calm as a lake. It was impossible to resist the temptation to become immersionists for the time, as there was plenty of water there, and no dangerous under-current to carry us away from *terra firma*. Soon we were beneath the placid waters of the Strait, and we can highly

commend immersion in those waters to the inhabitants of the United States during the summer months. The bathing ground is safe and beautiful. It is singular that some enterprising man does not erect a hotel there, and invite visitors from the sweltering heat of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, to enjoy the cooling breezes along the sea-coast, and be benefitted by such sea-bathing as cannot be enjoyed at Long Beach or Cape May. Then the young could learn to swim without danger, and business men, wasted with anxiety and care, could enjoy the retirement of country life, and at the same time reap the advantages of a purely preached gospel.³⁷

As an elderly man, Clarke made a brief statement about these first four churches: "the old house at Chimogue [Little Shemogue] has been taken down, as also the first that was ever built there, and have been wrought into two new and better houses within the last two years."³⁸ Paraphrased slightly the statement could well have read:

the old [second or David Murray] house at [Little] Shemogue has been taken down, as also the first [or Lanchester] that was ever built there, and have been wrought into two new and better houses [the third or Chapmans Corner and the fourth or Murray Corner] within the last two years.

The construction of the first four churches associated with the Little Shemogue Covenanter congregation completes an era: no more churches in the area were constructed by Covenanters. Both the third or Chapmans Corner church and the fourth or Murray Corner church remained Covenanter until the remainder of the Little Shemogue congregations became part of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, in 1905. In that year, Covenanterism ceased - Rev. Joseph Howe Brownell led the remaining Reformed Presbyterians in Little Shemogue into the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The change in denomination did not mean the loss of the word Shemogue. For in 1905, Brownell became minister of the Shemogue/Port Elgin/Tidnish pastoral charge of The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

V. The fifth or Zion church

In 1876, some members of the Little Shemogue Covenanter congregation broke off from the Covenanter tradition and formed a Presbyterian Church in Canada congregation. As a place of worship, they made use of the Botsford Town Hall at Oultons Corner. The new Presbyterian congregation asked the Covenanters if they might

have the use of one of the existing Covenanter churches. The answer, some time in coming, was in the negative. The local press commented that the Presbyterians were "refused admittance into the [Reformed] Presbyterian Churches, of which there are two in the vicinity. The foxes have holes, and the birds have nests, but the Unionists [Presbyterians] have not where to lay their heads, except the [Botsford] Town Hall."³⁹

Having been rebuffed, the new congregation built a church of its own, directly beside the Botsford Town Hall at Oultons Corner, and by vote of the congregation it was designated Zion Presbyterian Church. It was built on land formerly owned by Thomas Oulton, and donated by him - the deed survives.⁴⁰ The church was dedicated on 15 June 1879. A brief announcement of the opening of the church is found in the local press: "A new Presbyterian Church at Mount Pleasant [or Oultons Corner], Little Shemogue, will be opened on Sunday, 15 June. Dedication services will be conducted by Revds. Messrs Tallach and Darrah at 11 o'clock."⁴¹ A report of the opening is carried in the Presbyterian Witness:

The church was opened on the 15th of June last, when the Rev. Mr. Tallach presided, and was assisted by the Rev. W.S. Darrah. It is a very neat and commodious building 52 x 32 feet in dimensions, with a lumber room and vestry. The ceiling is arched, trussed, and corniced. The pews are wainscotted at the sides, with brown mouldings and white seats, backs and fronts, and are each accommodated with an elegant box-shelf of open wood-work for books. The pulpit, raised on a dias of ample proportions, is a unique and handsome structure, from an original design by the architect, Mr. Simpson. The church will afford accommodation to 250 or 280 people, is well lighted by eight windows, four on each side, and to the great credit of the trustees, is entirely free from debt. There are outstanding claims against it of less than \$100.00, which claims are, however, entirely covered by subscriptions which can be collected at any time.⁴²

In use as a Presbyterian church for some forty-five years, this church became United Church of Canada in 1925. It was last used as a place of worship in 1961.⁴³ In 1975, the church was dismantled, not without some sadness in the community.⁴⁴

VI. The sixth or First Church

In 1921, the fourth or Murray Corner church, erected in 1872, burned. A new site close to it, on

land formerly owned by Stephen Field, was chosen, and the deed survives.⁴⁵ The corner-stone was laid in October 1922:

Some very interesting reminiscences were recounted by Mr. J[ames Harvey Smith] Blacklock and Mr. J[ob] Peacock. The mother of the former heard the first sermon preached by Dr. Clark in a barn owned by Mr. William Anderson while Mr. Blacklock heard Dr. Clark's last sermon preached in the church at Chapman's Corner ... Other ministers who had been there for a longer or shorter time were the Revs. Messrs. Thompson [sic: Thomson], Robinson and Boyd. And after union with the Presbyterian church in Canada the Rev. Joseph Brownell ... The Rev. Peter Walker of Amherst gave the address. He spoke of the interest Amherst Presbyterians had in this occasion since Dr. Clark had labored there [as well] ... [T]he dust of both Mr. and Mrs. Clarke lies in the Amherst Point [now West Amherst] burying ground.⁴⁶

The church was erected in 1922/3, and was designated First Presbyterian Church, Murray Corner. The pews from the 1872 building were placed in the new church. The local press announced that "Murray Corner Church will open Saturday next."⁴⁷ An extensive report of the services which marked the opening and dedication on 19 August 1923, was written by Mary Duncan Lane.⁴⁸ In 1925, First became First United Church.

First United Church is the site of a plaque commemorating the witness of Rev. Joseph Howe Brownell and Jennie Martin Brownell - a much beloved couple. Brownell had served as Covenanter clergyman in Little Shemogue from 1893 until 1905; and when the remaining Little Shemogue Covenanters entered The Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1905, he continued on as pastor of the newly constituted congregation, remaining until his death in 1920. The commemorative plaque reads:

In Memory of
Rev. Joseph Howe Brownell
and his wife
Jennie Martin
who laboured in this congregation
for 27 years
1893 - 1920
Erected by
Job. S. and Jessie A. Peacock

At the time of Church Union, in 1925, the former Covenanters and present Presbyterians were heartily in favour. As native Samuel Crothers Murray put it:

"when the question of Organic Union between Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists, was causing discussions in many places, these once loyal Covenanters, passed quickly into the United Church of Canada."⁴⁹ At that time, the Little Shemogue Pastoral Charge of the United Church of Canada was formed, which consisted of one former Methodist congregation - Cadman at Cadman Corner⁵⁰ - and three former Presbyterian congregations - Zion at Oultons Corner, Chapmans at Chapmans Corner and First at Murray Corner. In 1995, First United at Murray Corner carries the freight of a rich and distinguished history.

Notes

1. Shemogue was originally an Acadian village, situated in the south-east corner of New Brunswick, thirty kilometres from Shediac and fourteen kilometres from Port Elgin. The place name was variously rendered - as "Kimoutgouitche," "Shirmogny," "Shoumague" and "Chimongoui." The name is derived from Mi'kmaq Simooaquik, possibly meaning "horned river" in reference to its many branches. Acadians from Minudie in Nova Scotia founded the village in 1802. It was to be in the civil parish of Botsford, which was set off from Westmorland and Sackville parishes in 1805, and named for lawyer Amos Botsford (1744-1812), a Connecticut Loyalist who settled at Dorchester. He was speaker of the New Brunswick House of Assembly from 1786 until 1812.

English-speaking people did not establish themselves in Shemogue until the middle of the nineteenth century, and it was they who gave the area the name "Shemogue." The community was further divided into two distinct districts:

1) [Great] Shemogue. This community has had other names. At one time it was called "Avard's Corner," after the merchant Avard who settled there; it was also called "Bristol," after the name of the English port-city whence the Avards came. Great Shemogue had its own post office from 1852 until 1931. From 1931 until 1969, the place and post office was designated Shemogue. Still on the topographical map of New Brunswick in 1995, it is almost exclusively Acadian. A few Covenanters lived in Great Shemogue in its early days, but by 1870 there were none dwelling there.

2) Little Shemogue. Other names have also been used to denote this community. At one time part of it was called "Mount Pleasant," later "Oultons Corner." Little Shemogue had its own post office from 1853 until 1968. There were other contiguous villages - Murray Road, which had a post office from 1885 until 1968; Murray Corner, which had a post office from 1853 until 1914; Chapmans Corner, which had a post office from 1885 until 1914; and Cadman Corner. Little Shemogue and Murray Corner, which remain on the topographical map of New Brunswick in 1995, are largely English-speaking. As the Covenanters were identified with Little Shemogue, that is the normal usage in this article. (Little Shemogue designates the area covering both Little Shemogue proper and Murray Corner.)

Sources: Gazetteer of Canada Series: New Brunswick: 1972; Maurice A. Léger, Chimougoui: Monographie paroissiale 230 années d'histoire [Shemogue, N.B., 1984], 10, 11; New

Brunswick Maps (Saint John: New Brunswick Geographic Information Corporation, 1993), 66; and Allan Rayburn, Geographical Names of New Brunswick (Ottawa: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1975).

2. The Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 1830, n.p. (Reformed Presbyterian Hall, Belfast, Northern Ireland).

3. Alexander Clarke, "The Church Property of the Eastern Presbytery," Reformed Presbyterian Advocate 4 (June 1870): 170.

4. Covenanter 1 (September 1831): 328.

5. Clarke, "The Church Property of the Eastern Presbytery," 170.

6. W.M. Glasgow, "Reformed Presbyterian Record," 1902. Glasgow writes that the three were named elders in 1828.

7. Book L, p. 5, Westmorland County Registry, Moncton, NB.

8. Clarke, "The Church Property of the Eastern Presbytery," 170.

9. Called the "Murray Beach - Lanchester Family Private" Cemetery.

10. William Michael Burns, The History and Story of Botsford ([1933], repr. Sackville, 1962), 43.

11. Book O, p. 426, Westmorland County Register, Moncton, N.B.

12. Burns places the abandoning of the Lancaster church, and the erecting of the Murray church earlier - too much earlier, in my judgement.

13. Samuel Crothers Murray, "A Biography [sic]" (ca. 1940), 99. 195 p., typewritten transcript, Mount Allison University archives.

14. "Dr. Clarl's Report," Banner of the Covenant (November 1848): 350.

15. Glasgow, "Reformed Presbyterian Record," 5.

16. Alexander Clarke, "Report on the Domestic Missionary Field in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," Banner of the Covenant (July 1851): 227. It is to be noted that Clarke refers to both Little Shemogue and Great Shemogue in this letter. Burns (Botsford, 10), wrote that "the English settled largely in the eastern and southern part of [Botsford] Parish, the Scottish people in the north and the Irish in the centre, while the Western part of the Parish was early settled by the Acadian French."

17. Clarke, "Church Property of the Eastern Presbytery," 171.

18. The cairn was dedicated by the United Church congregation on 28 July 1940: see "Commemoration Service held at Murray Corner," Tribune (Sackville), 29 July 1940, 1. The cairn commemorates the David Murray Church, mistakenly identified as the first church; moreover, I judge that it was built later than 1831.

19. Murray, "Biography," 100.

20. Book C-3, p. 437, Westmorland County Registry, Moncton, N.B.

21. Chignecto Post, 11 August 1870, n.p.

22. Chignecto Post, 9 March 1871, n.p.

23. Burns, Botsford, 43.

24. Archibald (1903-1988) was pastor of St. John's United church from 1943 until his retirement in 1970.

25. See "Moncton Minister is Speaker," Moncton Transcript, 14 June 1948, 3. In various visits to preach in Little Shemogue churches, Frank Archibald related the story of Rev. Alexander Clarke and the early Covenanters. Dr. Archibald's "The Reformed Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia or The Covenanters in the Lower Provinces," was a B.D.

Glossary of Terms - Occupations

Thesis, Pine Hill Divinity Hall, in 1934. Unfortunately, it was never published.

26. United Church of Canada Year Book (1961), 282. This was the last time Chapmans Corner was listed as a United Church preaching point.

27. In 1995, owned by John and Anneke Houtsma, standing unused.

28. William Duncan and Mary (Duncan) Lane, "Our Presbyterian Heritage," 4 vols. (ca. 1964), 2:11 (Mount Allison University archives).

29. Burns, Botsford, 43.

30. See Eldon Hay, "A Scandal in Chignecto: The Reverend Alexander Robinson Affair," Nova Scotia Historical Review, 13 (1993), 44-66.

31. Chignecto Post, 6 April 1871, n.p.

32. Burns, Botsford, 43.

33. "A Tea Meeting," Chignecto Post, 23 September 1871, n.p.

34. Rev. Samuel Moffett, "How our Holidays Were Spent," Reformed Presbyterian Advocate 6 (January 1872): 7.

35. *Ibid.*, 6 (April 1872): 119.

36. Burns, Botsford, 43.

37. "Visit to Nova Scotia," Reformed Presbyterian Advocate 7 (December 1873): 411.

38. Alexander Clarke, "Report of the Eastern Presbytery," General Synod Minutes, Brooklyn, NY, May 15f., 1872, in Reformed Presbyterian Advocate 6 (July-August 1872): 237.

39. "Botsford News," Chignecto Post, 2 November 1876, n.p.

40. Book X-3, p. 357, Westmorland County Registry, Moncton, N.B.

41. Chignecto Post, 5 June 1879, n.p.

42. Presbyterian Witness, 9 August 1879, 249.

43. The United Church of Canada Year Book (Toronto, 1960), 309. This was the last time Zion at Oultons Corner was listed as a United Church preaching point.

44. See "Church Dismantle[d]," Sackville Tribune, 5 February 1975, 6:

A local incentive program of New Start of Port Elgin included the dismantling of the Zion United Church building at Oulton's Corner. It gives us oldsters of the community a sort of sad feeling when thinking of bygone years. But, as this church has not been in use for a number of years, it really is to the betterment of the community to have interior and exterior materials being taken care of and sold.

There is a file in MAA about the dismantling of the fifth or Zion church: Westmorland Hist. Soc. Papers, 7513, 6c (10).

45. Book A-10, p. 409, Westmorland County Registry, Moncton, N.B.

46. See "Interesting Ceremony," Sackville Tribune, 12 October 1922, 1.

47. Sackville Tribune, 16 August 1923, 1.

48. Heritage, I, 168-70.

49. Murray, "Biography," 101.

50. The dedication of the Methodist church at Cadman Corner took place on 7 June 1894: see Chicago Post, 12 June 1894, n.p.

Eldon Hay, Department of Religious Studies
Mount Allison University
Sackville, N.B.
E0A 3C0

Glossary of Terms - Occupations

Editor's note: This list of archaic or antiquated occupations, with their current equivalent or meaning, was published June 18th, 1997, by Daniel H. Burrows (dburrows1@juno.com) to the Essex Roots List on the internet, with permission to republish.

- **Accomptant** - Accountant
- **Almoner** - Giver of charity to the needy
- **Amanuensis** - Secretary or stenographer
- **Artificer** - A soldier mechanic who does repairs
- **Bailie** - Bailiff
- **Baxter** - Baker
- **Bluestocking** - Female writer
- **Boniface** - Keeper of an inn
- **Brazier** - One who works with brass
- **Brewster** - Beer manufacturer
- **Brightsmith** - Metal Worker
- **Burgonmaster** - Mayor
- **Caulker** - One who filled up cracks (in ships or windows) or seams to make them watertight by using tar or oakum-hemp fiber produced by taking old ropes apart
- **Chaisemaker** - Carriage maker

- **Chandler** - Dealer or trader; one who makes or sells candles; retailer of groceries
- **Chiffonnier** - Wig maker
- **Clark** - Clerk
- **Clerk** - Clergyman, cleric
- **Clicker** - The servant of a salesman who stood at the door to invite customers; one who received the matter in the galley from the compositors and arranged it in due form ready for printing; one who makes eyelet holes in boots using a machine which clicked.
- **Cohen** - Priest
- **Collier** - Coal miner
- **Colporteur** - Peddler of books
- **Cooper** - One who makes or repairs vessels made of staves & hoops, such as casks, barrels, tubs, etc.
- **Cordwainer** - Shoemaker, originally any leather worker using leather from Cordova/Cordoba in Spain
- **Costermonger** - Peddler of fruits and vegetables
- **Crocker** - Potter
- **Crowner** - Coroner
- **Currier** - One who dresses the coat of a horse with a curry comb; one who tanned leather by incorporating oil or grease

Glossary of Terms - Occupations

- **Docker** - Stevedore, dock worker who loads and unloads cargo
- **Dowser** - One who finds water using a rod or witching stick
- **Draper** - A dealer in dry goods
- **Drayman** - One who drives a long strong cart without fixed sides for carrying heavy loads
- **Dresser** - A surgeon's assistant in a hospital
- **Drover** - One who drives cattle, sheep, etc. to market; a dealer in cattle
- **Duffer** - Peddler
- **Factor** - Agent, commission merchant; one who acts or transacts business for another; Scottish steward or bailiff of an estate
- **Farrier** - A blacksmith, one who shoes horses
- **Faulkner** - Falconer
- **Fell monger** - One who removes hair or wool from hides in preparation for leather making
- **Fletcher** - One who made bows and arrows
- **Fuller** - One who fulls cloth; one who shrinks and thickens woolen cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing; one who cleans and finishes cloth
- **Gaoler** - A keeper of the gaol, a jailer
- **Glazier** - Window glass man
- **Hacker** - Maker of hoes
- **Hatcheler** - One who combed out or carded flax
- **Haymonger** - Dealer in hay
- **Hayward** - Keeper of fences
- **Higgler** - Itinerant peddler
- **Hillier** - Roof tiler
- **Hind** - A farm laborer
- **Holster** - A groom who took care of horses, often at an inn
- **Hooker** - Reaper
- **Hooper** - One who made hoops for casks and barrels
- **Huckster** - Sells small wares
- **Husbandman** - A farmer who cultivated the land
- **Jagger** - Fish peddler
- **Journeyman** - One who had served his apprenticeship and mastered his craft, not bound to serve a master, but hired by the day
- **Joyner/Joiner** - A skilled carpenter
- **Keeler** - Bargeman
- **Kempster** - Wool comber
- **Lardner** - Keeper of the cupboard
- **Lavender** - Washer woman
- **Lederer** - Leather maker
- **Leech** - Physician
- **Longshoreman** - Stevedore
- **Lormer** - Maker of horse gear
- **Malender** - Farmer
- **Maltster** - Brewer
- **Manciple** - A steward
- **Mason** - Bricklayer
- **Mintmaster** - One who issued local currency
- **Monger** - Seller of goods (ale, fish)
- **Muleskinner** - Teamster
- **Neatherder** - Herds cows
- **Ordinary Keeper** - Innkeeper with fixed prices
- **Pattern Maker** - A maker of a clog shod with an iron ring. A clog was a wooden pole with a pattern cut into the end
- **Peregrinator** - Itinerant wanderer
- **Peruker** - A wig maker
- **Pettifogger** - A shyster lawyer
- **Pigman** - Crockery dealer
- **Plumber** - One who applied sheet lead for roofing and set lead frames for plain or stained glass windows.
- **Porter** - Door keeper
- **Puddler** - Wrought iron worker
- **Quarrier** - Quarry worker
- **Rigger** - Hoist tackle worker
- **Ripper** - Seller of fish
- **Roper** - Maker of rope or nets
- **Saddler** - One who makes, repairs or sells saddles or other furnishings for horses
- **Sawbones** - Physician
- **Sawyer** - One who saws; carpenter
- **Schumacker** - Shoemaker
- **Scribler** - A minor or worthless author
- **Scrivener** - Professional or public copyist or writer; notary public
- **Scrutiner** - Election judge
- **Shrieve** - Sheriff
- **Slater** - Roofer
- **Slopseller** - Seller of ready-made clothes in a slop shop
- **Snobsat/Snob** - One who repaired shoes
- **Sorter** - Tailor
- **Spinster** - A woman who spins, or an unmarried woman
- **Spurrer** - Maker of spurs
- **Squire** - Country gentleman; farm owner; justice of peace
- **Stuff gown** - Junior barrister
- **Stuff gownsman** - Junior barrister
- **Supercargo** - Officer on merchant ship who is in charge of cargo and the commercial concerns of the ship
- **Tanner** - One who tans (cures) animal hides into leather
- **Tapley** - One who puts the tap in an ale cask
- **Tasker** - Reaper
- **Teamster** - One who drives a team for hauling
- **Thatcher** - Roofer
- **Tide waiter** - Customs inspector
- **Tinker** - An itinerant tin pot and pan seller and repairman
- **Tipstaff** - Policeman

1770 Census of Sackville, Nova Scotia

- **Travers** - Toll bridge collection
- **Tucker** - Cleaner of cloth goods
- **Turner** - A person who turns wood on a lathe into spindles
- **Victualer** - A tavern keeper, or one who provides an army, navy, or ship with food supplies
- **Vulcan** - Blacksmith
- **Wagoner** - Teamster not for hire
- **Wainwright** - Wagon maker
- **Waiter** - Customs officer or tide waiter; one who waited on the tide to collect duty on goods brought in
- **Waterman** - Boatman who plies for hire
- **Webster** - Operator of looms
- **Wharfinger** - Owner of a wharf
- **Wheelwright** - One who made or repaired wheels; wheeled carriages, etc.
- **Whitesmith** - Tinsmith; worker of iron who finishes or polishes the work
- **Whitewing** - Street sweeper
- **Whitster** - Bleacher of cloth
- **Wright** - Workman, especially a construction worker
- **Yeoman** - Farmer who owns his own land

1770 Census of Sackville, Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick)

Editor's Note: This data is from Nova Scotia 1770 Census, published by the Chicago Genealogical Society, 1972, reprinted 1975, taken from Report of the Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year ended 31 Dec 1934. The numerals following the names represent, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total, Protestant, American, Irish.

Sackville

Alverson, David, 1,2,1,2,6,6,6,0
 Alverson, William, 3,0,1,0,4,4,4,0
 Bacon, Jacob, 2,0,3,4,9,9,9,0
 Barker, Joseph, 1,0,1,4,6,6,6,0
 Baker, William, 1,2,1,1,5,5,5,0
 Barnes, John, 2,0,0,0,2,2,2,0
 Bellow, Samuel, 1,1,1,1,4,4,4,0
 Brownell, Jeremiah, 1,1,1,0,3,3,3,0
 Cole, Jonathan, 1,7,2,1,11,11,11,0
 Collins, Joseph, 1,2,1,3,7, 7,7,0
 Collins, Thomas, 1,3,1,7,12,12,12,0
 Day, John, 1,1,1,3,6,6,6,0
 Eddy, Samuel, 1,3,2,1,7,7,7,0
 Emerson, Benjamin, 1,0,1,4,6,6,6,0
 Emerson, Ephraim, 1,0,1,0,2,2,2,0
 Emerson, Samuel, 1,0,0,0,1,1,1,0
 Esterbrooks, Valentine, 1,3,1,3,8,8,8,0
 Finney, Calyb, 1,1,1,1,4,4,4,0
 Finney, Nathaniel, 1,0,1,2,4,4,4,0
 Foster, Robert, 1,2,1,1,5,5,5,0
 Fuller, Ezekiel, 1,0,0,0,1,1,1,0
 Fuller, Jacob, 1,1,1,5,8,8,8,0
 Hawkins, Daniel, 1,2,1,2,6,6,6,0
 Hervey, Seth, 1,0,0,0,1,1,1,0
 Horton, Isaiah, 1,3,1,1,6,6,6,0
 Irons, Samuel, 1,1,1,3,6,6,6,0
 Irons, Thomas, 1,2,1,3,7,7,7,0
 Jinks, James, 1,3,1,3,8,8,8,0
 Johnson, Stephen, 1,1,1,3,6,6,6,0

Kellum, Amava, 1,2,2,2,7,7,6,0 (1 Eng.)
 Lawrence, William, 1,0,1,2,4,4,4,0
 Lelland, Ameriah, 2,0,0,0,2,2,2,0
 Lettemore, Deamon, 2,0,1,0,3,3,3,0
 Lettemore, Samuel, 1,1,1,0,3,3,3,0
 Lewis, Benaja, 1,1,1,0,3,3,3,0
 Lewis, Samuel, 2,3,1,0,6,6,6,0
 Littimore, Robert, 1,1,1,0,3,3,3,0
 Mason, Benjamin, 2,0,1,0,3,3,3,0
 Mason, Nathan, 1,4,1,4,10,10,10,0
 Mason, Nathaniel, 2,5,2,2,11,11,11,0
 Olney, John, 1,3,3,3,10,10,10,0
 Olney, William, 2,0,2,0,4,4,4,0
 Peck, John, 1,2,1,4,8,8,8,0
 Reed, Eliphalet, 1,2,1,3,7,7,7,0
 Rogers, Samuel, 1,0,0,0,1,1,1,0
 Rounds, Nathaniel, 3,2,2,3,10,10,10,0
 Salisbury, Ebenezer, 2,1,1,0,4,4,4,0
 Salisbury, Ebenezer Jr., 1,1,1,1,4,4,4,0
 Scott, Robert, 1,1,1,0,3,3,2,0 (1 Scot.)
 Shearman, George, 2,1,1,4,8,8,7,1
 Shearman, George Jr., 2,0,1,1,4,4,4,0
 Simmons, Gilbert, 1,2,1,3,7,7,7,0
 Simmons, Job, 2,1,2,0,5,5,5,0
 Simmons, Nathan, 1,0,2,0,3,3,3,0
 Simmons, William, 1,3,1,1,6,6,6,0
 Smith, Gedeon, 2,0,0,0,2,2,2,0
 Sprague, Joshua, 2,5,3,1,11,11,11,0
 Thomas, John, 2,2,2,3,9,9,9,0
 Thornton, Israel, 1,2,1,2,6,6,6,0
 Tift, David, 1,1,1,0,3,3,3,0
 Tingley, Josiah, 1,3,1,2,7,7,7,0
 Tower, Benjamin, 1,2,1,1,5,5,5,0
 Tower, Joseph, 1,1,1,0,3,3,3,0
 Ward, Nehemiah, 1,1,1,1,4,4,4,0
 Wood, John, 1,2,1,1,5,5,5,0
 Young, Gedion, 1,1,1,3,6,6,6,0

Some Whalen Families of and around Boiestown, Blackville, and Renous

Northumberland Co., N.B.

by Gerald McDonald

1. John¹ Whalen was born in Ireland about 1795. He came to New Brunswick some time before 1829, possibly in 1823. He died in 1858, at age 63, and is buried in the Howard cemetery, near Blackville.

He married **Ann Carroll** at Nelson, N.B., 19 July 1829. She was also a native of Ireland, arriving in N.B. in 1828, at age 25. She died 22 March 1872, at Stillwater, Mn., and is buried at St. Michael's cemetery next to her son Patrick.

They had eight children, six boys and two girls. The baptisms of their first three children John, Mary, and Michael were recorded at Nelson in 1830, 1833, and 1835 respectively. However, no birth/baptismal records have been found in Northumberland county for their other children until Martin in 1848.

The 1851 Blackville census includes a John and Mary Whalen living in a log house with eight children: Mary, Michael, John, Christopher, Patrick, Thomas, Martin, and Catherine. I am fully confident that, based on a number of items, this is the above John and Ann Whalen.

In the 1861 Blackville census, Ann Whalen is listed as a widow living with four children, Thomas, Patrick, Martin, and Catherine. At that time they had a farm with 20 acres of improved land and 74 acres of unimproved land, all valued at \$450. They had 3 cattle, 8 sheep and 1 pig; they also had six acres in hay, 1 acre in wheat, 5 acres in oats, and 1½ acres in potatoes. Children Mary and Michael are listed in this census separately living with their own families in Blackville; Christopher is listed living alone in Ludlow, working as a blacksmith; and John has not yet been found in the 1861 census.

After her husband's death in 1858, and the death of Thomas Carroll (possibly her brother) in 1859, she moved, around 1867, at age 63, with her four youngest children Patrick, Thomas, Martin and Catherine Jane Whalen, aged 15 to 24, to Stillwater, Minnesota. In 1870, the three sons formed a partnership there named the Whalen Brothers and bought pine land to cut timber. Thomas died in 1874 and the company was sold or dissolved in 1876. Patrick and Martin both bought farms that they lived on until at least 1909.

John and Ann's four oldest children, John, Mary, Michael, and Christopher remained in New Brunswick.

Children of John & Ann (Carroll) Whalen

- 2 i John, b. 24 Dec 1830, d. before 1875 bur. at Howard, N.B.
- 3 ii Mary (Ann?), b. 8 May 1833, Northumberland Co., N.B., m. Jeremiah Hallahan (son of Jeremiah and Johanna) 1 Jul 1852.
- 4 iii Michael, b. 12 Feb 1835, d. 5 Jan 1902 at Howard age 66, m. Julia Curran.
- 5 iv Christopher Richard, b. 8 Jan 1842, d. 21 May 1893, Boiestown, age 51. He married 1st Mary E. Bubar of Taymouth c1869, 2nd Harriet Hovey in 1873.
 - v Thomas, b. Oct 1843, d. 23 Feb 1874 at Stillwater, Mn. age 30.
- 6 vi Patrick James, b. 28 Feb 1845, d. 19 Apr 1924 at Stillwater, Mn., age 79 yrs., m. Eleanor (Nora) Hogan.
- 7 vii Martin E., b. 3 Aug 1847, d. 22 May 1921 at Stillwater, Mn., m. Mary A. Mathews.
- 8 viii Catherine Jane, b. 1851, d. 20 Nov 1879 at Stillwater, Mn., m. Thomas Nolan in 1875. Her two children predeceased her.

2. John² Whalen (John¹) was born 24 December 1830, son of John and Anne (Carroll) Whalen. He died some time before 1875 and is buried in the Howard, N.B. cemetery.

He was married possibly to **Mary Kehoe** in 1855. If so, it was his second marriage when he wed either **Nellie Shinnick**, or on 3 July 1859 **Nellie Singleton**.

After John's death, Nellie married **John Burke** and moved to Boston, Ma.

Children of John & Nellie Whalen

- i possibly Elizabeth Ann, b. Apr 1860.
- ii Jane.

3. Mary² (Ann) Whalen (John¹) was born 8 May 1833, daughter of John and Anne (Carroll) Whalen. She married **Jeremiah Hallahan** 1 July 1852. He was a son of Jeremiah and Johanna Hallahan.

Children of Jeremiah & Mary (Whalen) Hallahan

- i Thomas, b. c1853, d. after 1871.
- ii Mary Ann Theresa, bap. 14 Jan 1855, d. 24 Dec 1881 at Renous, was not married.
- iii John, b. c1856, d. young?
- iv Timothy, b. 1859, d. 1945 in Blackville, age 86 yrs., m. Margaret Donovan 23 Sep 1893, two children neither of whom had offspring.
- v Johanna, b. 1861, d. 31 Aug 1881 at Renous age 19y.
- vi Jeremiah, b. 1864, d. 1931 at Renous age 67 yrs., m. Annie J. Keenan 18 Jun 1890.
- vii John Patrick, b. Jul 1869, d. after 1904, m. Alice Singleton 13 Jul 1904.

4. Michael² Whalen (John¹) was born 12 February

1835, son of John and Ann (Carroll) Whalen. He died 5 January 1902, at age 66, and was buried in the Howard, N.B. cemetery.

He married **Julia Curran** c1859. She was born in N.B., a daughter of David and Ellen Curran who arrived in N.B. in 1816. She died c1875 in Fredericton on the way back home from Maine where they had been living since sometime after 1861.

They had five children some of whom were born in Maine.

Children of Michael and Julia (Curren) Whalen

- i Mary Ellen, b. 18 Oct 1861 in N.B., d. 31 Mar 1916 in Mn., m. Morris Ryan.
- ii Annie, b. c1862, d. c1930 in Blackville age about 63 yrs.
- iii John, b. c1862, d. possibly Jul 27, 1891, possibly in N.H.
- iv Tom, b. c1868, d. c1928 age about 60 yrs., Howard, N.B., was not married.
- v Julia, b. 1870, d. 3 May 1895, Howard, N.B., m. Jeremiah Hallahan, 18 Oct 1888.

5. Christopher² Richard Whalen (John¹) was born 8 January 1842, a son of John and Ann (Carroll) Whalen, but it is not known exactly where in New Brunswick.

He married first **Mary Elizabeth (Eliza) Bubar**, c1869.

He married second, at age 31, **Harriet Hovey** on 28 August 1873. She was born 7 June 1851, the first child of Johnathan and Christina Hovey. She died 18 August 1935.

Family tradition says that Eliza died in childbirth, as did the child; and that Harriet Hovey had come as a nurse for Mary during her illness and that was how she met Christopher.

The tombstone in the old Boiestown cemetery marked "Lizza A. Whelan, died April 13, 1870, 8 days" may be that of Christopher and Mary's only child. The stone located beside Lizza and marked "Mary E. died October 25, 1871 age 26 years" is likely that of Christopher's wife.

Christopher was listed as a journeyman blacksmith living in Ludlow with the Duffy family in the 1861 census.

Christopher and Mary appear in the 1871 census living in Ludlow, where he was a blacksmith with his own shop.

Christopher and Harriet had eight children, four boys and four girls. The first record of this family is in the 1881 Ludlow census where they are listed

with 4 children.

The home Christopher built for his family, and used as a hotel and stage coach stop, is still standing in Boiestown and was extensively renovated in 1987. Christopher died of cancer 21 May 1893 at age 51, and is buried at Boiestown.

Children of Christopher & Mary (Bubar) Whalen

- i Lizza A. (probably), b. 5 Apr 1870, d. 13 Apr 1870, bur. at old Boiestown cemetery.

Children of Christopher & Harriet (Hovey) Whalen

- 9 ii Mary Ellen, b. 9 Mar 1875, d. 29 Mar 1958 at Ludlow age 83 yrs., m. Henry Hovey Sep 1903.
- 10 iii Ida Agnes, b. 21 Dec 1876, d. c1910 at Holtville, N.B., m. Allen Munn Nov 1905.
- 11 iv Annie Grace, b. 31 Aug 1878, d. 12 Mar 1949 at Renous age 69 yrs., m. Aaron Donovan Oct 1907.
- 12 v John Alexander, b. 13 Mar 1881, d. 9 Mar 1948 at Boiestown, m. Grace Norrad Sep 1913.
- 13 vi George Hubert, b. 22 May 1883, d. 15 Aug 1950 at Boiestown, m. Bridget Malone in 1918.
- 14 vii James Evert, b. 11 Jun 1885, d. 19 Nov 1961 at Boiestown, m. Gertrude Hogan Oct 1911
- 15 viii Sarah Christine, b. 11 Mar 1888, d. 24 Nov 1914 at Blackville, N.B., m. Frank Donovan Sep 1913.
- 16 ix Thomas Joseph, b. 13 Mar 1890, d. 15 Jun 1966 in Quebec, m. Laurretta LaBoutillier in 1918.

6. Patrick² James Whalen (John¹) was born 28 February 1845, in Northumberland Co., N.B., son of John and Ann (Carroll) Whalen. He moved to Minnesota in September 1866 with his mother, sister, and two of his brothers. He died there 19 April 1924 at age 79 years.

He married **Eleanor (Nora) Hogan** 27 November 1876 in Stillwater, Mn. She was born in 1856, and died in 1942.

He was living with his mother Ann, brothers Thomas and Martin, and sister Jane in the 1870 Stillwater census. He also appeared in the 1880 and 1895 census with his own family.

Following is a transcript of a letter from Patrick Whalen to his niece Mrs. Henry Hovey (9), of Ludlow, N.B.

Stillwater, Minn.
Sep 22nd 1916

Dear Niece

Now my dear I'm wondering how you are so must drop you a few lines. You see I'm getting old and don't write much any more. Although I love to hear from you all. Teresa is away now she is teaching at Grand Rapid and my youngest daughter is visiting in Canada. And Stella the second oldest who is married and living in St. Paul is here at present. She's writing

this for me. Uncle Martin is well I saw him yesterday. He lives in town now, has a swell home. He rented his farm to one of his sons who was married last spring. How are the children? Give them a kiss for me. Have you seen Annie or her mother? I guess I owe them a letter.

Now my dear write me how you are. With kindest love to you and yours

Your Uncle

Patrick Whelan

Children of Patrick & Eleanor (Hogan) Whalen

- i John Thomas, b. 17 Aug 1877, d. 23 Jun 1948, had one son Felix d. before 1991.
- ii Mary Ann, b. 22 May 1879, d. before 1909, poss before 1895.
- iii Theresa, b. 16 Aug 1880, d. 3 Feb 1947, one child John Patrick d. before 1991 with no descendants.
- iv George Herbert, b. 15 Nov 1882, d. 7 Jul 1951, two children: Edwin L. - living in Stillwater, Mn. and Robert W. - living in Stillwater, Mn.
- v Patrick Leo, b. 25 Oct 1884, d. c1960, three children: twins Patricia (Ekman) and Phyllis (Umhoffer) and Donald.
- vi Estelle J., b. 10 Oct 1886, d. 1977, m. _____ Bergeron.
- vii Edwin Martin, b. 19 Jun 1889, d. 28 Apr 1976, two children: Katherine (Wright) - living in Kansas and George - living in St. Paul, Mn.
- viii Frances, b. 22 Jul 1893, d. after 1980, m. _____ McFadden.

7. Martin² E. Whalen (John¹) was born 3 August 1847, at Northumberland Co., N.B., son of John and Ann (Carroll) Whalen. He moved to Minnesota with his mother, sister, and two of his brothers in October 1867. He died in Stillwater, Mn. 22 May 1921 at age 73.

He married **Mary A. Mathews** 14 June 1881. She died in 1931.

Children of Martin & Mary (Mathews) Whalen

- i John W., b. 1 May 1882, d. 11 Mar 1965, one child: Harold? - no descendants.
- ii May Anna, b. 11 Aug 1884, d. after 1921, m. _____ Dayton.
- iii Nellie G., b. 10 Jul 1886, d. 5 May 1963.
- iv Howard Charles, b. 21 Oct 1889, d. 1 Dec 1970. No children.
- v Erwin James, b. 2 Jan 1895, d. after 1921. He had one child - Patrick who had four children, and died at age 28 yrs.

8. Catherine² Jane Whalen (John¹) was born in 1851, in Northumberland Co., N.B., daughter and last child of John and Ann (Carroll) Whalen. She moved to Minnesota with her three youngest brothers

and her mother around 1867. She died 20 November 1879, at Stillwater, Mn. of consumption at age 27.

She married **Thomas Nolan**, 7 Jan 1875. He died 14 Jan 1908.

Children of Thomas & Catherine (Whalen) Nolan

- i Mary E., b. 4 Feb 1876, d. 3 Mar 1877 age 1 yr.
- ii Terrecie A., b. 20 Nov 1878, d. 1 Jul 1879 age 8 mo.

(After Catherine's death, Thomas remarried and had additional children.)

9. Mary³ Ellen Whalen (Christopher², John¹) was born 9 March 1875, at Boiestown, Northumberland Co., N.B., a daughter of Christopher and Harriet (Hovey) Whalen. She died 29 March 1958, at Ludlow, age 83.

She married **Henry H. Hovey**, September 1903.

Children of Henry & Mary Ellen (Whalen) Hovey

- i Harold S., b. 18 Nov 1905, d. 25 Aug 1980 in B.C., m. Mervaise Lenthall, one child Janice.
- ii Christopher Charles, b. 11 Nov 1907, living in St. John (1996), m. Jean Northup, two children: Arthur and Wayne.
- iii Isabel Ada, b. 19 May 1909, d. 23 Apr 1988 at Boiestown, m. Don MacKay - d. 7 Jun 1992, one child Robert.
- iv Irene, b. 3 Mar 1912. She lives in N.B. (1996).
- v John A., b. 1 Nov 1913, d. 6 Jan 1976 in Fredericton, N.B., m. Norene MacAllister, three children: June, Carol, Marvis.

10. Ida³ Agnes Whalen (Christopher², John¹) was born 21 December 1876, Northumberland Co., N.B., son of Christopher and Harriet (Hovey) Whalen. She died c1910 at Holtville, N.B.

She married **Allen Munn** Nov 1905.

Children of Allen & Ida (Whalen) Munn

- i Patrick Eldridge (adopted), b. 30 Apr 1901, d. Apr 1968, was not married.
- ii Christopher, b. 18 Dec 1907, d. 1983 at Holtville?, N.B., m. Edith Munn widow of Robert Norrad.

11. Annie³ Grace Whalen (Christopher², John¹) was born 31 August 1878, probably at Boiestown, the third child of Christopher and Harriet (Hovey) Whalen. She died 12 March 1949 at Renous, N.B. age 69 yrs.

She married **Aaron Donovan** of Renous, 16 October 1907. He died 17 July 1960, age 84 years.

Her first cousin Timothy Hallahan had married Aaron's older sister Margaret in 1893, and her sister Sarah married Aaron's brother Francis in 1913.

Annie was fourteen years old when her father died and her mother was left to raise eight children ranging in age from 18 to 7. She was a teacher at Cannes river before her marriage to Aaron.

Aaron and Annie Donovan were mild mannered and deeply religious people. Aaron and his sons Frank and Aaron B. lumbered in the winter and farmed in the summer. Annie and her daughters Josephine, Monica, Sadie, and Alvera helped with the farmwork - planting potatoes, gardening, haying, and harvesting the crops. They had a store attached to their house, but did not operate it after they started their family. They had an ice cream parlor up over the store in the summer. Their home was destroyed by fire in March of 1950, and the house which now stands on the same spot was built by their son Aaron and his wife Theresa.

Children of Aaron & Annie (Whalen) Donovan

- i Josephine Mary Margaret, b. 14 Aug 1909, d. 26 Dec 1981, m. Charles Walsh.
- ii Francis John Christopher, b. 24 Mar 1911, d. 7 Mar 1978, m. Helen Esson.
- iii Monica Anne Elizabeth, b. 19 Jul 1912, d. 28 Mar 1988, m. Peter Amos McDonald.
- iv Sarah "Sadie" Patricia, b. 13 Mar 1914. She entered the "Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal" in 1940. She lives in Newcastle, N.B. (1996).
- v Alvera Christina b. 25 Dec 1915, d. 1 Apr 1994, age 78 yrs. She entered the "Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal" in 1938.
- vi Aaron Benedict Lourdes, b. 22 Mar 1918, d. 29 May 1980, m. Theresa Fitzpatrick.
(See Donovan & Barrett Families of and around Renous in the Winter 1996 edition of Generations for more detail on this Donovan family.)

12. John³ Alexander Whalen (*Christopher², John¹*) was born 13 March 1881, in Northumberland Co., N.B., son of Christopher and Harriet (Hovey) Whalen. He died 9 March 1948, at Boiestown, N.B., age 67.

He married **Grace Brewer Norrad** in Sept. 1913.

Children of John & Grace (Norrad) Whalen

- i Elaine Margaret, b. 21 May 1914, living in Boiestown, N.B., m. Richard Carr who d. 26 Dec 1991, 8 children: Max, Vincent (Corky), Gracie, Margaret (Judy), Patrick, Joanne, Barbara, Mary Beth.
- ii Lloyd George, b. 22 Feb 1916, d. 13 Jan 1930, at Boiestown, N.B. age 15 yrs.
- iii Eliza Agnes, b. 8 Jun 1918, living in Fredericton, N.B. (1996), m. Robert Mathews, two children: William J. m. Tina Stamper and Mary Lou m. Ronald Pepper.
- iv Mary Kathleen, b. 17 Mar 1923, living in Fredericton, N.B. (1996), m. Arthur O'Conner, 8 children: Michael J. m. Anne Carling, James P. m. Debra Kyte, Timothy

- J. m. Ellen Barry, Shawn J. m. Wendy McMullin, Susan M. m. Rob McCullouch, Brian F. m. Eleena Davidson, Sharon A., Daniel J. m. Leonne Shoenroth.
- v Joseph Frederick, b. 1 Feb 1925, d. 17 Oct 1954 in Boiestown, N.B., m. Patricia Estey, five children: John F. m. Cathy _____, Sandra A. m. Barry Matheison, Marcia m. Wayne Trail, Linda m. Joseph LeBreton, Sarah m. Bryce Edwards.

13. George³ Herbert Whalen (*Christopher², John¹*) was born 22 May 1883, in Northumberland Co., N.B., son of Christopher and Harriet (Hovey) Whalen. He died 15 August 1950, at Boiestown, N.B., age 67.

He married **Bridget Malone** in 1918.

Children of George & Bridget (Malone) Whalen

- i Patricia, b. 16 Mar 1919, d. 30 Sep 1995 in England, m. Colin Crawford, no children.
- ii William J., b. 1920, d. 1937, age 17 yrs.
- iii Paul J., b. 14 May 1924, d. 1 Jul 1964, m. Ada McCue, 22 Dec 1955, two children: James M. and Paula J. m. Kevin Snell.
- iv Veronica, b. 1929, living in London, Ontario (1996), m. Duncan Kennedy.
- v Robert George, b. 17 Oct 1931, living in Fredericton, N.B., m. Claudia Theriault 2 May 1960, five children: George J., Sibylle M. m. Roger Filion, Sylvia A., Christian C. m. May Khoury, Jocelyne M. m. Paul Mills.

14. James³ Evert Whalen (*Christopher², John¹*) was born 11 June 1885, in Northumberland Co., N.B., son of Christopher and Harriet (Hovey) Whalen. He died 19 November 1961 at Boiestown, N.B.

He married **Gertrude Hogan** in October 1911. She died 14 August 1967.

Children of James & Gertrude (Hogan) Whalen

- i Annie, b. c1912, d. Dec 1990, was not married.

15. Sarah³ Christine Whalen (*Christopher², John¹*) was born 11 March 1888 at Northumberland Co., N.B., daughter of Christopher and Harriet (Hovey) Whalen. She died 24 November 1914, at Blackville, age 26.

She married **Frank Donovan** September 1913. After her death, he married Clara Fitzpatrick sometime before 1917. He died 19 August 1927.

No Children of Frank and Sarah Donovan.

16. Thomas³ Joseph Whalen (*Christopher², John¹*) was born 13 March 1890, in Northumberland Co., N.B., son of Christopher and Harriet (Hovey) Whalen. He died 15 June 1966, in Quebec.

He married **Lauretta LaBoutillier** in 1918. She was born in 1896 and died in 1989.

Children of Thomas & Lauretta (LaBoutillier) Whalen

- i Winifred, b. 6 Jun 1923, m. Robert Emmett, four children: Marilyn, Brian, Kathryn, Janet.
- ii Joan, b. 1 Aug 1925, m. Leo Bilodeau, two children: Douglas, Kenneth.
- iii Gerald, b. 8 Dec 1926, m. Lise Dufour, three children: Anne b. 1966, Christine, Tim.
- iv Charles, b. 19 Mar 1929, m. Grace Charlebois, four children: Deborah, Elizabeth, Maureen, Richard.
- v Hubert, b. 14 Jul 1930, m. Marie LeBlanc, three children: Michael, Nancy, Mary.

Renous Whalens

Patrick Whalen b. c1781 county Laois (Leix), Ireland, d. after 1860 at Baytown, Mn., and wife **Margaret Hyland**, b. c1791, d. after 1860 at Baytown.

Both arrived in N.B. in 1825. They are listed in the Blackville, N.B. census of 1851, ages 70 and 60, with a daughter Catherine, age 24. They moved to the Stillwater, Mn. area between 1851 and 1857 for they are both listed in the 1857 Stillwater census, ages 76 and 64. They are also listed in 1860 Baytown, Mn. census ages 78 and 67, living near their son John and his wife Mary (including John's brother Jeremiah), and near their son Patrick and his wife Ellen.

Children of Patrick and Margaret (Hyland) Whalen

- i John, (19 Blackville 1851), b. c1814 Ire, d. probably 22 Jan 1888 at Stillwater, Mn, m. Mary Gowens in 1844. She was born c1823 Ire and died probably 22 Mar 1898 Mn. Their children were: Margaret b. 1846; Bridget b. c1847; Ann b. 1848; Catherine b. 1850; William Patrick b. c1854; John b. c1856; Mary Jane b. c1860; Elizabeth b. c1862.
- ii William, b. 2 Feb 1815 Ire, d. 16 Sep 1879 at Renous, m. Eleanor Keary 5 Sep 1843, b. 9 May 1820, d. 7 Mar 1865 at Renous. They lived at Grainfield, N.B. (18 Blackville 1851). Their children were: Patrick, b. 27 Aug 1844, d. 7 Mar 1924 at Renous, m. Johanna Hogan, 29 Aug 1876; Margaret, b. 1 May 1846, d. 16 Sep 1848 Renous; John J., b. 11 Feb 1848, d. 18 Nov 1911 at Stillwater, m. Bridget Singleton, 7 Aug 1873; William H., b. 18 Aug 1850, d. 6 Dec 1932 Ontario; Catherine, b. 6 Dec 1850, d. young ?; Edward b. 15 Oct 1854, d. 3 Dec 1922 Stillwater, m. Johanna Donovan, poss 2nd wife; Richard b. 17 Sep 1855, d. 23 Feb 1934; Catherine b. c1857, d. 29 Apr 1924, lived at Derby, m. Cornelius Donovan, before 1875 (son of Michael & Ellen); Michael J., living with Pat in 1891, b. 27 Apr 1858, d. 10 May 1937 at Chatham, N.B., noted as the "poet of Renous"; James, b. 21 Jul 1861, d. 13 Feb 1937 at Stillwater, Mn., prob not married.
- iii Jeremiah, b. c1825 Ire, d. after 1880 at Baytown, Mn., m. Anna _____ b. N.B. Their children were: Mary

M. b. c1864; Frances b. c1866; Gertrude b. c1869; Grace b. c1873; Edward M. b. 29 Jun 1875; Anna L. b. 28 Feb 1878; George b. 29 Apr 1882.

- iv Patrick, b. May 1826 N.B., d. 9 May 1879 at Baytown, Mn., m. Ellen _____, b. c1830 N.B. d. after 1895. They were not listed in the N.B. census of 1851, but were both listed with their children in the 1860 and 1870 Stillwater census, and Ellen was listed alone with the children in the 1880 and 1895 census. Patrick was listed as age 45 in 1870, with seven children. Their children were: Theresa b. c1853; Mary A. b. c1855 d. young; Emma J. b. c1857; Adeline b. c1859; Margaret A. b. 1861 d. 1889; James A. b. c1862; William b. 1864 d.1930; Patrick b. _____, d. young; John F. b. c1867 d. after 1898; Mary b. c1869; Alfred J. b. 4 Apr 1872.
- v Catherine, b. c1827.
- vi Elizabeth b. 1829, poss m. Michael White 15 Sep 1851 Nelson.

Others

Michael Whalen, b. c1799, d. 31 Oct 1883 age 84 yrs., m. Ellen _____.

John Whalen of Forks killed accidentally age 27 yrs., 27 Jul 1891 [b. c1864].

Mary Ann Whalen of Blackville d. 1 Oct 1913 at Renous, age 85 yrs. [b. c1828].

John Whalen m. **Ellen Singleton** - prob (36 Blkvl 1851)

Elizabeth Ann, bap 10 Jun 1860, age 2 mo.

Stillwater Mn. Whalens

Because of the relationship between families in Northumberland Co., New Brunswick and Stillwater /Baytown, Mn., I have included the following additional Whalen information from Stillwater.

There were at least three Patrick Whalens living at Stillwater in 1860, and a fourth who arrived by 1870. The following information was derived from local Stillwater records and blended with New Brunswick information for a more complete picture of their identities.

(A) **Patrick Sr.** and **Margaret**, both born in Ireland, were listed in the 1857 Stillwater census, ages 76 and 64; and in the 1860 census as ages 78 and 67. (The 1851 Blackville, N.B. census lists Patrick and Margaret Whalen ages 70 and 60 both arrived from

Ireland in 1825, and a daughter Catherine age 24.)

(B) **Patrick**, son of (A) above, born in N.B. (c1827) and Ellen also born in NB were listed with their children in the 1860 and 1870 Stillwater census; and Ellen was listed alone with the children in the 1880 and 1895 census. Patrick was listed as age 45 in 1870 with seven children. (They are not in the N.B. 1851 census)

(C) **Patrick and Anna**, both born in Ireland, came to Mn. by way of New York (first five children born in NY, remainder in Mn.). They appear in the 1860 and 1870 Stillwater census; Anna appears alone with the children in the 1880 and 1895 census. Patrick was listed as age 50 in 1870.

(D) **Patrick J.** born in N.B., was living with his mother Ann, brothers Thomas and Martin, and sister Jane in the 1870 Stillwater census. This Patrick also appears in the 1880 and 1895 census with his own family. (This Patrick was a brother to Christopher (5), and he died in 1924.)

A **Patrick Whalen** died at Stillwater 4 May 1879 at age 52/53, having lived there 28 years [arrived c1851]. His parents were Patrick and Mary Whalen. He left a wife and seven children. This is Patrick (B) above.

A **Patrick Whalen** died at Stillwater 6 Feb 1873 at age 52, born in Ireland, married. This is likely Patrick (C) above.

Note: In this article and in the **Donovan** article by the same author in the Winter 1996 issue of *Generations*, the following convention was used for census information. Data in brackets and in the form (# location year) are "Family Number, Parish Name, and census year" as found in the actual census records.

Contributed by Gerald F. McDonald, 1347 Rivermist Drive, Lilburn, GA 30247, (770) 985-1947, e-mail gmcDonald@atl.mindspring.com

Great Grandma Turner's Story

by Doris Turner Simpson

One hundred and sixty seven years ago a tiny baby girl guarded by a large Collie dog was found lying on the shore near the Bay of Fundy on Canada's eastern coast. She was wrapped in a beautiful blanket and dressed in fine clothing – obviously the child of a wealthy family. So what was she doing alone on the beach? Local residents speculated that the baby and dog had been put ashore from a passenger ship bound for St. John, New Brunswick. The baby's flaming red hair led many to assume the ship had sailed from Scotland or Ireland. No one ever knew for sure, but some people believed that the baby's parents died during a smallpox epidemic on board and she was left on the beach to save her life. Others thought perhaps the baby and dog were the only survivors of a shipwreck off the coast. Both versions of the tale agree that the baby was taken in and raised by the McLeod family and given the name Helen Gard because of the large dog guarding her when she was found.

In 1849, at the age of nineteen, Helen married Abner C. Turner in Bocabec, Charlotte County, New Brunswick. The young couple established a home further inland on the Tobique River. Helen and Abner had eleven children who were told their mother's amazing story many times as they were growing up. Helen's grandchildren also loved to hear the tale over and over again and they passed it down

through the years to their children and grandchildren.

Each generation has been fascinated by the story and eager to learn why the baby was abandoned. We have also wondered about our ancestors. Were they Scotch or were they Irish? Could Helen's parents have belonged to some noble family?

In recent years, family members interested in genealogy have spent many hours searching for information about Helen's birth parents and her early life. We finally realized that maybe – just maybe – Great Grandma Turner had not been found on the beach as a baby after all. Instead she may have been the world's greatest story teller. Her birth date, September 11, 1830, is written in the Turner family bible and we've wondered how that information was known. Also, a record was discovered of a marriage license issued to Thomas Gard and Margaret Abbott in St. Andrews Parish, Charlotte County which is not far from where the baby had supposedly been found. It was dated October 22, 1829, eleven months before Helen's birth. A coincidence perhaps? Or is it possible Margaret and Thomas Gard were Helen's parents? Further research may give us the answers we have been seeking, but do we really want to know? Great Grandma Helen Turner's story has been considered the gospel truth in our family for well over a hundred years. □

The Miramichi Fire of 1825

by Lillis R. (Barnett) Zimmer

The fire which struck the Miramichi area in early October, 1825 was one of the largest, if not the largest, recorded in New Brunswick history. It travelled along the Miramichi and down the Nashwaak Valley into Fredericton. Hardest hit, however, were the inhabitants of the Miramichi settlements. There were no settlers in that region left untouched by its cruel forces. If they, themselves, escaped they were left with the unpleasant chore of burying the dead, and finding a way to survive winter which was almost upon them.

The summer of 1825 was an unusually warm and dry one. It is recorded that some of the emigrants coming to the United States, fell dead because of the heat, after having drank too much cold water.¹

Closer to home, it was reported that fires were very common throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. By mid-September most of the regions in Nova Scotia had received enough rain to nearly exterminate all of these fires. The Miramichi, however, did not receive any rain at all during that summer, although little hardship was felt from this due to the plentiful number of springs and other water supplies.²

An eyewitness to the fire recorded that "the climate for two days previous was so intensely close and warm that all doubts were removed as to some great fire existing in the woods."³

By the afternoon of Friday the seventh of October 1825, at about 3:30, a broad and thick column of smoke was seen rising at quite a distance in the northwest direction from Newcastle. Because of the distance of the fire, and the number of other fires which had existed that summer, it did not alarm the people to any great degree.⁴

By about 7:00 p.m. a strong breeze was coming from the northwest, and the sky was darkening. At about 8:00 pm the full force of the fire hit, creating its own hurricane. It took only minutes to spread throughout the whole town.⁵

The residents hurried to the river for safety, and clung to logs or rafts. Unfortunately, because of the strong winds the water was rough, and many people were drowned when they fell into the violent waters.⁶

The damage caused by the fire was intense. One account states that the fire covered over 4000 square miles.⁷ It is known that this fire also reached Fredericton. In the House of Assembly which opened in January of the following year, Lieutenant-

Governor Howard Douglas speaks about the extent of the damage:

Here, in the seat of Government, the loss, though great, has, mercifully been confined to property, but in other quarters, the conflagration raged with more fatal fury.⁸

In the town of Newcastle all but fourteen buildings were consumed. Among those destroyed were the courthouse, church, barracks, and gaol.⁹

Douglastown was also practically destroyed. The mercantile establishment of Messrs. Gilmour & Rankin, Abrams & Co., along with their vessel was destroyed.¹⁰

In Chatham hundreds of refugees sought comfort.^{11a} Many who had once been wealthy, had lost all.^{11b}

A newspaper reported in February of 1826 that the total cost of the loss in Miramich, exclusive of timber on Crown Lands would amount to nearly £249,000.¹²

But more drastic than the financial loss, was the loss of human life. The same newspaper reported that at least 160 people had perished because of the fire, and that 3078 were suffering because of it.¹³ Other accounts claim that at least 200 had died.¹⁴

There are numerous accounts of casualties. Everyone knew of people who had died. There were many deaths within the towns, but more so in the remote areas of the woods, where small farms, and logging camps were consumed. A poem written about the fire makes reference to some of the deaths that the poet knew of. He mentions thirteen families who live in back of Gretna Green, and of sixty more at Black River who were killed by the fire. He also says that there were six men working on the Nor'west that were unable to escape. Their bodies were found about two miles from their camp.¹⁵

A calamity of this degree has an odd effect on the people involved. Many were convinced that this was the day of the Divine judgement. John Jardine captured this mood in his poem.

Some say it was because the people's
Sins did rise to mountain high,
Which did ascend up to Jehovah,
He would not see and justify.¹⁶

It is also recorded that during the fire, within the manse in Chatham, Reverend Thompson could be found with terror stricken women who clung to his neck and his knees, and begged him to pray, for they

felt that the last day had come.¹⁷

Despite some people's fears that this was the last day, there were many who survived. Life still continued, and they had to begin picking up the pieces around them. Being late in the year, they had to hurry to organize themselves to be able to withstand the coming winter.

Several meetings were held on October 11, 1825. A meeting for the public was held at the house of Mr. George Johnston in Chatham. They decided to set up a committee to assess the needs of the area and its inhabitants. The committee consisted of: Thomas H. Peters, John Wright, Francis Peabody, Joseph Cunard, John M. Johnston, Richd. Blackstock, John Clark, Alexr. Rankin, Alexr. Fraser, Jr., James Ledden, and George Taylor (Esquires).¹⁸

They also resolved to establish communications with Fredericton, Saint John, Pictou, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec to inform them of their catastrophe and to solicit help.¹⁹

Perhaps their most solemn resolution was to set in motion the steps necessary for the appropriate burial of their dead.²⁰

Unfortunately, because of the number of dead, and lack of funds, many of the burials were very simple. The bodies of some of the dead were carried to the graveyard in a common box cart, sometimes without even the blessing of a priest. In some places the bodies were just roughly thrown into a hole in the ground and covered over. In Douglastown twenty seven bodies were reported to be buried in this fashion.²¹

A committee meeting was also held that day, at the same place. Those in attendance were: Thomas H. Peters, Francis Peabody, Alexander Davidson, Richard Blackstock, Chris Clark, William Joplin, John M. Johnson, Isaac Perley and Douglas Thompson.²²

They decided to establish a quorum of three people, who each day at 10:00 a.m., were to meet at the office of the Secretaries to do the necessary business of the committee.²³ Joseph Cunard was appointed treasurer of the committee.²⁴

Some of the other ideas discussed at this meeting, over-lapped with some of the resolutions made at the General Sessions, which was also held that same day. The session consisted of a group of Justices of the Peace. They were: Alexander Davidson, John Fraser, Lewis Henry, Wm. Joplin, Chr. Clarke, John T. Williston, James Abbott, and John Nesmith.²⁵

One item of business was to consider what steps should be taken to preserve public peace. As a result

of the fire they no longer had a jail, and they needed to find another way of assuring that crime did not get out of hand. They decided that additional military forces would be needed to enforce the laws and protect what property remained.²⁶

They also needed to find provisions for the inhabitants. It was getting late in the year and haste had to be made to insure that these provisions arrived before it would be too late for ships to navigate the river to deliver the supplies.²⁷

One immediate step they took was to request that the ship *Laguenay*, which was carrying a load of wheat, but was still in port, undergoing repairs, be detained to feed the people.²⁸

Another step they took was to nominate William Joplin to go to Headquarters, on behalf of the area, to see the Lieutenant Governor. There he was to inform the council of the conditions that existed in the region and to try to obtain aid and instructions.²⁹

William Joplin went before the Lieutenant Governor on October 15.³⁰ Here he was told that he had been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to go to Quebec to procure provisions and clothing for the people who needed relief on the Miramichi.³¹

He was urged to operate with all speed in his doings.³² First of all he was to report to the Governor General at Quebec and deliver any dispatches which he had been entrusted with.³³ He was then to purchase 1000 barrels of flour, and 500 barrels of pork, along with blankets and clothing not exceeding the amount of £750. Then, he was to have these articles shipped to the Miramichi, where they were to be put in the charge of the committee to be distributed as speedily as possible.³⁴

His instructions also stated that the Lieutenant Governor was hopeful that those in Quebec who heard of this great disaster would subscribe to the relief of the inhabitants. Joplin was expected to communicate by letters with the Lieutenant Governor as to the outcome of his negotiations at Quebec. He was instructed to apply any money received towards paying for supplies. All the balance owed, was to be charged to the New Brunswick government.³⁵

Besides these steps taken to obtain aid, many individuals wrote private letters to friends and relatives who lived in other North American cities.³⁶

When these pleas for help from the committee and from individuals were received, there was a general feeling of cooperation as they attempted to help.

In Halifax, they began circulating handbills throughout the town, which called for a meeting at

the County Court House on Sunday 16 of October. They established their own committee comprising of: S. Deblois, James Tobin, Samuel Cunard, N. Russell, and John Clark, Esquires, who were in charge of receiving subscriptions and directing the distribution.³⁷

They resolved a number of things at this meeting. First of all they decided that they would send provisions and articles to the store of Messrs. Deblois & Mitchell. Also they decided to give the money from the following Sunday's collections from various churches, towards the relief of the sufferers on the Miramichi. They too would write letters to other areas seeking aid.³⁸

The Miramichi fire was even on the agenda of the Legislative and Executive Council of Nova Scotia, where it was agreed to send His Majesty's Ship, *Orestes*, and three schooners, *Active*, *Albin*, and *Elizabeth*, to the Miramichi with provisions and clothing. They too, established a committee which was in charge of obtaining food and clothing.³⁹

From Halifax it is estimated that at least £2,999 was raised. Other communities also helped out. It is recorded that Pictou and Saint John raised £250 and £5,000 respectively.⁴⁰

Meetings pertaining to helping the sufferers of the fire were also held in such areas as Lunenburg, Newport, Antigonish, etc., and they all sent aid.⁴¹

But the aid did not come from the Maritimes alone. Newfoundland sent £700, and Quebec sent £6,000 (including clothing and provisions.) Even some of the cities in the United States, such as Boston and New York sent aid.⁴²

On October 27 his Excellency, Lieutenant Governor Douglas arrived at the home of Reverend Mr. Bacon in Chatham. He was there to visit the poor and the widowed. He wished to try to comfort them, and to report that aid was on its way.⁴³

Douglas also requested aid from the British Nation on behalf of these people.⁴⁴

Although it required a great deal of effort, the towns were soon on their way to recovering. In the 1830's one person wrote:

Newcastle like a Phoenix has risen from its ashes; and now blossoms over its original site with renewed beauty. A larger, as well as handsomer Douglastown, has emerged from the ruins of the old one; and Moorsfields, Bartibog, Napan & C. also display an equal share of general renovation.⁴⁵

Notes

- 1 B. Murdoch, A Narrative of the Late Fires at Miramichi, New Brunswick-1825 (P.J.Holland: Halifax, 1825) p. 5 (hereafter Murdoch).
- 2 Ibid, p. 5
- 3 Thompson (d/o Rev. J. Thompson), The Miramichi Fire, (ca. 1825) p. 1 (hereafter Thompson)
- 4 Murdoch, p. 5
- 5 Ibid pp. 5-6
- 6 Lt-Gov. Howard Douglas, "Dispatch to Earl Bathurst" October 17, 1825, found in Doreen Menzies Arbuckle's The North West Miramichi (Western Printers Limited, Ottawa, 1978) p. 167 (hereafter Douglas)
- 7 John Jardine, "The Miramichi Fire" (ca 1825-26), found in Arbuckle's The North West Miramichi (Western Printers Limited, Ottawa, 1978) p. 165 (hereafter Jardine)
- 8 Douglas, p. 167
- 9 Thompson, p. 2
- 10 Ibid p. 2
- 11a Ibid p. 3
- 11b Douglas, p. 167
- 12 Miramichi Mercury, February 28, 1826, found in Arbuckle's The North West Miramichi, p. 168
- 13 Ibid p. 168
- 14 Thompson, p. 3
- 15 Jardine, pp. 165-166
- 16 Ibid, pp. 164
- 17 Thompson, pp. 4-5
- 18 Resolutions passed at Public Meeting 11 October 1825, Chatham, NB, found in PANB, F1727, NB Executive Council, Chatham Fire 1825-1826 File No. MG9/A1/Vol 122. pp. 12-13
- 19 Ibid, p. 11
- 20 Ibid, p. 11
- 21 Murdoch, p. 29
- 22 Resolutions passed at Public Meeting 11 October 1825, Chatham, NB, found in PANB, F1727, pp. 5-6 (hereafter Resolutions)
- 23 Ibid, pp. 5-6
- 24 Ibid, p. 6
- 25 Resolutions, p. 3
- 26 Ibid, pp. 1-2
- 27 Ibid, p. 2
- 28 Ibid, p. 2
- 29 Ibid, pp. 2-3
- 30 Murdoch, p. 27
- 31 Instructions given to William Joplin 15 October 1825, found in PANB, F1727, pp. 8-9
- 32 Ibid, pp. 8-9
- 33 Ibid, pp. 8-9
- 34 Ibid, pp. 8-9
- 35 Ibid, pp. 8-9
- 36 Murdoch, p. 27
- 37 Ibid, p. 29
- 38 Ibid, pp. 29-30
- 39 Ibid, pp. 30-32
- 40 Ibid, pp. 30-34
- 41 Ibid, p. 34
- 42 Ibid, p. 37
- 43 Ibid, p. 38
- 44 Ibid, p. 43
- 45 Robert Cooney, "A Compendious History of the Northern Part of the Province of New Brunswick" (pub. by Joseph Howe, 1832) found in Esther Clark Wright's The Miramichi, (The Tribune Press, Sackville, NB, 1945) p. 39

Lillis R. Zimmer, 27 Granite Street, McAdam, N.B.,
EOH 1K0

The Evolution of the Counties

by George H. Hayward

The Province of New Brunswick was created in 1784, the year following the arrival of the Loyalists. By the time two years had passed eight counties had been formed (Figure 1). Forty-one years later, there were ten (Figure 2). And as time went on, additional counties were set off until there were fifteen in 1873 (Figure 7), which is the number there has been since.

Knowing about the evolution of the counties is important to family history researchers trying to establish where ancestors settled, where a parcel of land described in a 1791 deed is located today, or where your 3rd great grandmother was living when she wrote a letter from Hopewell, Westmorland County, in 1810.

If, for example, in a land petition dated 1803 an ancestor requested a grant of 200 acres on the easterly side of the Saint John River in the Parish of Wakefield in the County of York, you would find the lot later in Carleton County. And to make it more confusing, you would probably find the lot in the Parish of Brighton or Peel rather than Wakefield for, within the counties, there was an evolution of parishes as well. But I will leave that for another day.

The seven maps on this and the facing page are from the N.B. Land Petitions (RS108) finding aid at the Provincial Archives of N.B. They show the names and approximate locations of the counties as of the various year dates given for each map.

Marriage records is another area where the evolution of the counties can confuse. For example, until

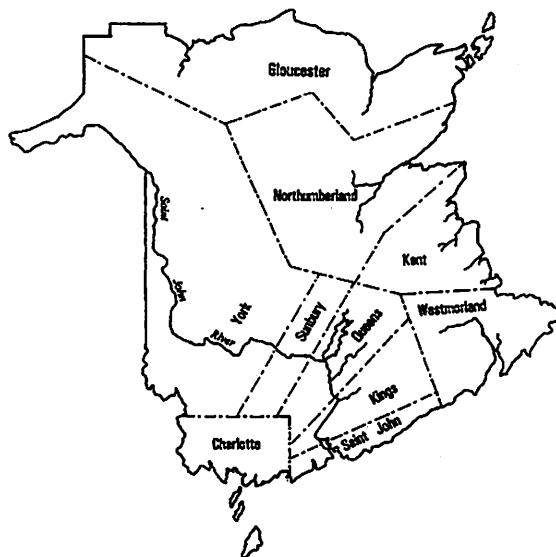


Figure 2 - Counties as of 1827

1832 York County extended north to the Quebec border (Figures 1 and 2). For that reason, Carleton County marriages prior to 1832 are to be found today in York County records. Similarly, Victoria County marriages prior to 1832, are to be found in York County records, and from 1832 to 1850 in Carleton County records. Researchers looking for early Victoria and Carleton County marriages may want to check York County records.

Most New Brunswick records that family historians use in the course of their research were kept by county, and within counties, by parish. We need to keep in mind that those boundaries kept changing.

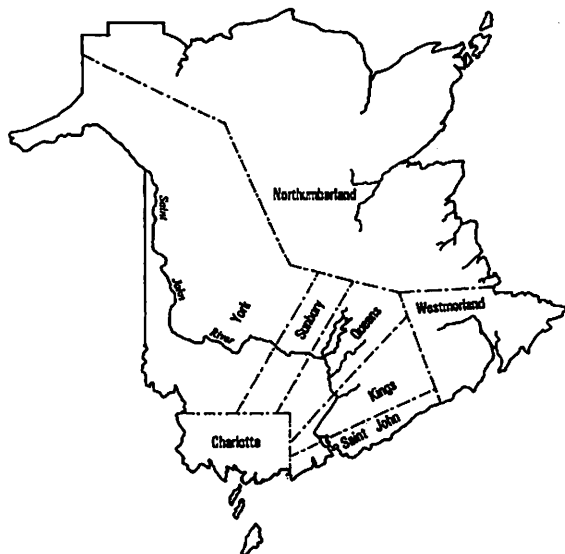


Figure 1 - Counties as of 1786

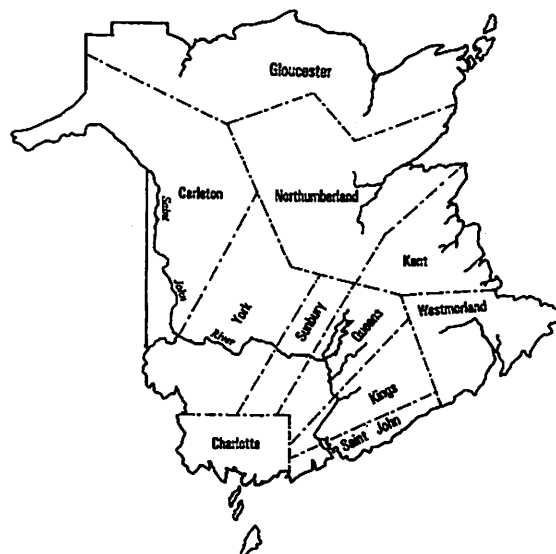


Figure 3 - Counties as of 1832

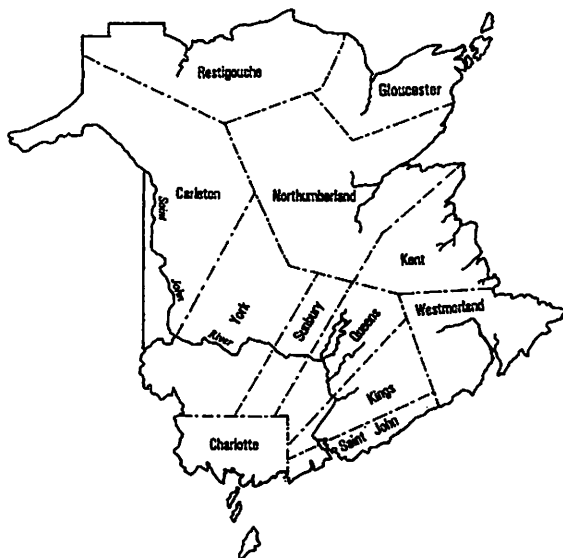


Figure 4 - Counties as of 1838

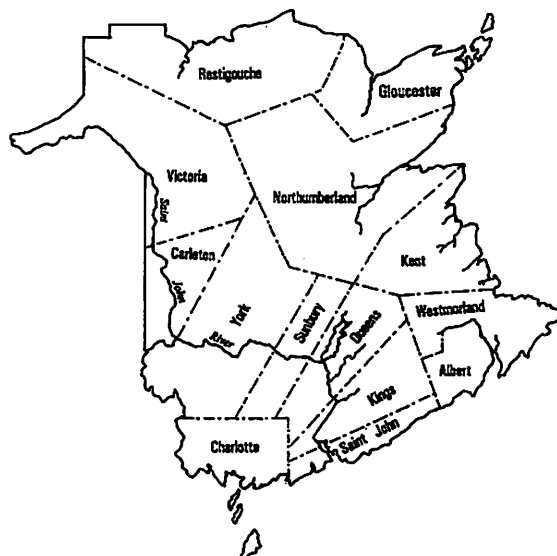


Figure 6 - Counties as of 1850

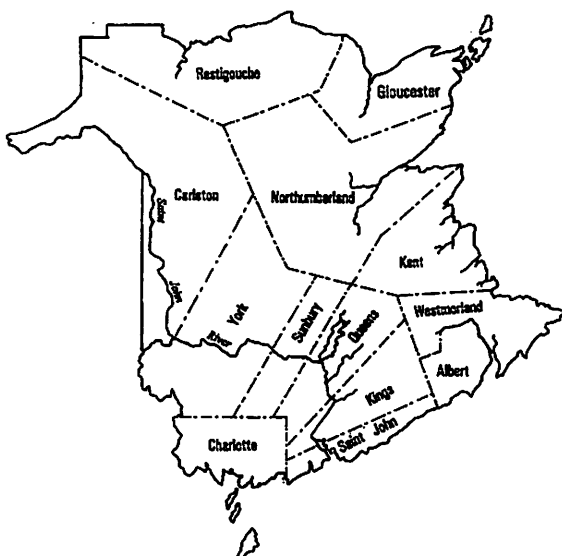


Figure 5 - Counties as of 1845

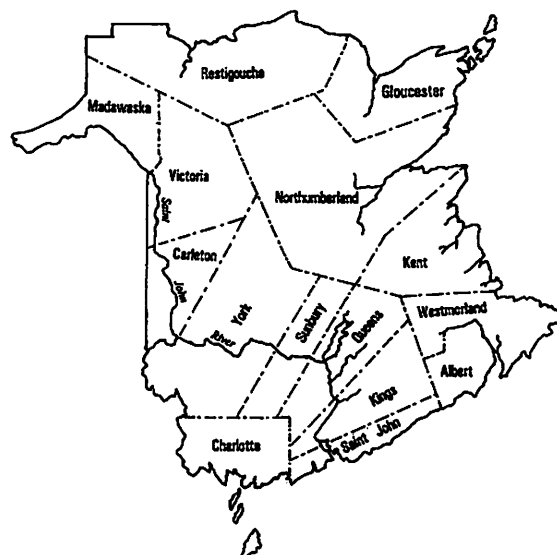


Figure 7 - Counties as of 1873 and present

James Neal of Edmunds, Maine, and St. George, N.B.

by Gerald F. Gower

In the article, *The Irish In Edmunds, Maine*, in *Generations*, Volume 18, No 1, Spring 1996, Rebecca Hobart reported that James O'Neil settled in Edmunds in 1775 and quoted a statement in the Edmunds records to the effect that, "Sometime in 1792 a boy by the name of Edward was lost in the woods and never seen since. Some thought O'Neil killed him." The Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol 1, No 4 [1885] attributes the source of this record to

a memorandum written in 1823 by Isaac Hobart, though therein calls the boy Edwards, perhaps indicating this was a surname rather than the boy's given name. There was a family of that surname in the abutting plantation, now Trescott. Although no linkage is explicitly suggested between the disappearance of the Edwards boy and James Neal's removal to St. George the following year, the reader is left wondering whether a cause-effect relationship might not

exist here. As I will suggest, later, such a suspicion may not be well founded.

Neal was apparently one of those men of whom legends are made. Another story, captured by Geo. J. Varney in his *Gazetteer of the State of Maine* [1886], claims that, "James Neil an Irishman who deserted from the British Army, was the first settler [of Edmunds], building his log house in 1775. He had shot two of his pursuers, but in 1793 he removed to the British Dominion of New Brunswick." I especially have difficulty squaring this story with what little I know of James Neal/Neil.

James Neil married Hannah Downs at the home of Robert Ash in Gouldsborough, ME, on 4 Dec 1769 (Muriel S. Johnson, *Early Families of Gouldsboro Maine* [1990], citing Lincoln Co records). Finding no further records of James Neil in Lincoln Co, I believe it possible Neal settled in Edmunds even earlier than the 1775 date generally cited.

James & Hannah appear to have had only one child, a daughter Elizabeth. She possibly was the second female counted as being in James' household in the 1790 census, though prior to that date she had married Samuel Ash of Edmunds and is enumerated in Samuel's household that year along with their first child. Though neither birth nor marriage record has been found on Elizabeth, her given name is made evident as a co-signer of Samuel's deeds and her parentage is evident from James Neal's will, wherein James left all his property to his widow during her lifetime, and then as residual legacies to his six Ash grandchildren (R. Wallace Hale, *Early New Brunswick Probate Records* [1989]). [James' surname in this will, and in all his deeds both in Washington Co, ME & in Charlotte Co, N.B., is rendered as Neal. I have used that spelling here, except where given otherwise in the source document.]

James Neal sold his homestead in Edmunds to Aaron Andrews in Oct 1784 (Washington Co. deed 1:44), although he apparently continued to reside on that property for several additional years. Indeed, James Neal, then of St. George, joined with Andrews in executing the subsequent sale of that 100 acre property with buildings and improvements in Sept 1799 to Nathaniel Cox, Jr., being therein described as "the Same Estate which was lately improved by the said James Neal and to which he is entitled as a Settler in the said township number Ten by Virtue of an Order heretofore made by the General Court at Boston..." (Washington Co deed 3:71).

James Neal had removed to St. George, N.B. by 9 May 1793. On that date, Christopher Hatch sold to James Neal, of Charlotte County, 200 acres of lot No 14 on the western side of the River Magaguadavic in the Parish of St. George (Charlotte Co deed B:423). This move to St. George does not appear to have been precipitous, however. In April 1791, Neal's son-in-law Samuel Ash purchased a lot in St. George. Ash had removed to this property by 15 May 1793. Several other families removed from the Cobsecook Bay area to St. George at or about this same time, including Samuel Ash's presumed father, Robert Ash of Township #3, Robert's neighbors Daniel Lee & Joshua Willson, the latter a son-in-law and the former possibly so, and Patrick Oliver of Edmunds. Thus the movement to St. George appears to be a planned move by an extended family & friends, rather than a flight by James Neal alone. In St. George, James Neal's property on the western side of the Magaguadavic abutted land of Robert Ash Jr. and included one half of a mill right on Bonney River, his son-in-law Samuel Ash owning the other half. Neal also owned 288 acres of land on the east side of the Magaguadavic.

James Neal's will was dated 19 Aug 1802 and was proved on 20 Oct 1802. His widow, termed Anne in Neal's will, was alive on 13 Oct 1821 when she joined in consenting to the sale by her grandson John Ash of a portion of the land devised by Neal (Charlotte Co. deed G:404). Three additional grandchildren were born to Neal following his death, as evident by Charlotte Co deed P:41. Of his grandsons, Samuel Jr. & Ichabod Downs Ash remained in St. George and raised families there. [Other Ashes in St. George in the 1800s were descendants of Robert Ash Sr's sons Robert Jr. & James (see *Generations*, issue #37). The Ashes of St. Stephen, with one exception, were children of Robert Ash Sr's nephew Robert of Gouldsboro, ME].

The origin of James Neal remains obscure. It is quite possible he was of Irish extraction, as were the Ashes, and possibly he had been a British soldier. The name Neal is found, however, among the early settlers of York Co, ME., several with the given name James. The settlers of the Gouldsboro/Sullivan area of Maine a decade or so before the start of the Revolutionary War came predominately from York Co. In researching the ancestry of James Neal the records of York Co may warrant further examination.

Contributed by Gerald F Gower, 453 Rt 85, Raymond, ME 04071.

Gagetown Anglican Church Records – Burials

Contributed by Roger G. Melin

Editor's note: These records were typed into a computer database by Roger G. Melin, 124 Springbrook MPH, Clifton Park, NY 12065, from a handwritten transcript, the author of which is unknown. The original records are on microfilm reel F1140 at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick and researchers may wish to verify this data by reviewing the original records and making their own interpretations.

Last Name	First Name	Date	Place	Comments	Child of
	Abraham	18 Nov 1805	Waterboro	Negro man, stranger	
	Nicholas	31 May 1817	Waterborough	Age 16; late from England	
	Ruama	8 Dec 1807	Waterborough	Negro, buried this date	Jacob and Dorothy
	Samuel	Dec 1785	Gagetown	A black man, buried this date	
	Thomas	24 Oct 1827	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Ackerley	Catharine	18 Dec 1825	Gagetown	Age 92	
Ackerley	Moses	1821	Wickham	Nothing further	
Ackerly	Obediah Jr.	2 Apr 1806	Gagetown	6 yrs old, buried this date	
Allan	William John	5 Oct 1860	Gagetown	Age 15	
Allen	Ann	21 Oct 1860	Gagetown	Age 17	
Allen	Anne	20 Aug 1885	Gagetown	Age 80	
Allen	Elizabeth	16 Jul 1875	Gagetown	Age 34	
Allen	Emily	24 Oct 1860	Gagetown	Age 8	
Allen	Hugh Albert	20 Apr 1857	Gagetown	Age 25	
Allen	Margaret	2 Dec 1895	Lawfield	Age 91	
Allen	William	26 Nov 1895	Lawfield	Age 88	
Allingham	Margaret Jane	20 Mar 1859	Gagetown	Age 2	
Allingham	Thomas	23 Mar 1859	Gagetown	Age 4	
Andrews	Marshall Clarke	17 Mar 1811	Gagetown	Grandson of Rev. Richard Clarke, by fire	
Appleby	James	20 Nov 1886	Gagetown	Age 89	
Appleby	James Edward	24 Apr 1890	Gagetown	Age 61	
Appleby	Jane	21 May 1886	Gagetown	Age 84	
Appleby	Margaret	10 Nov 1854	Gagetown	Age 22	
Appleby	William	26 Jan 1876	Gagetown	Age 48	
Armstrong	Oliver	10 Dec 1891	Summerhill	Nothing further	
Armstrong	William Gilbert	30 Jul 1883	Gagetown	Age 1 day	
Babbet	Charles William	10 Jun 1811	Gagetown	Child, buried this date	David and Mary
Babbet	Mrs.	7 Jul 1795	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Babbet	Obedience	11 Jul 1809	Gagetown	Buried this date	Daniel and Rhody
Babbet	William	11 Jul 1809	Gagetown	Buried this date	Daniel and Rhody
Babbitt	Ann	1825	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Babbitt	Daniel	12 Jul 1830	Gagetown	Age 88	
Babbitt	Elkanah (Mr.)	1837	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Babbitt	James	18 Jun 1845	Sheffield	Age 19	
Babbitt	Mary (Mrs.)	1826	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Babbitt	Mary Titus	1831	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Babbitt	Rhoda (Mrs.)	9 May 1819	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Babbitt	Susannah (Mrs.)	10 Apr 1825	Gagetown	Nothing further	

Gagetown Anglican Church Records -- Burials

Last Name	First Name	Date	Place	Comments	Child of
Babbitt	William	25 Dec 1794	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Babbitt	Bessie	4 Jan 1867	Gagetown	Age 6	
Babbitt	Hannah Gerow	14 Feb 1900	Gagetown	Age 69	
Babbitt	Ida	21 Oct 1864	Fredericton	Age 3	
Babbitt	Mary	28 Nov 1883	Gagetown	Age 83	
Babbitt	Samuel	2 Oct 1875	St. John	Age 82	
Bacom	Sarah	12 Dec 1853	Gagetown	Age 19 months	
Banks	Lieut.	30 Jul 1803	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Barker	Mrs.	8 Jan 1808	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Beacom	John	10 May 1899	Gagetown	Age 31	
Beacum	Georgianna	10 Sep 1867	Gagetown	Age 2	
Beacum	John	4 Jun 1859	Gagetown	Age 47	
Beacum	Robert	30 Jun 1859	Gagetown	Age 15	
Bell	James	10 Aug 1807	Grand Lake	Buried this date, of Waterborough	
Bell	William	9 Jan 1859	Petersville	Nothing further	
Berry	Martha Elizabeth	14 Dec 1848	Musquash Island	Age 18	
Birdsell	Rachel	8 May 1843	Gagetown	Age 97	
Bissat	Roger (Rev.)	5 Mar 1788	St. John	Buried by Rev. Richard Clarke	
Black		4 Apr 1815	Queens County	By Rev. Samuel Clarke	Docr. Daniel Black
Black	Daniel (Doctor)	11 Jun 1824	Hampstead	Nothing further	
Blizard	Elisabeth (Mrs.)	9 Jun 1832	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Blizard	James	17 May 1827	Wickham	Age 13	
Blizard	Jane	22 Sep 1851	Gagetown	Age 68	
Blizard	John	8 Oct 18427	Gagetown	Age 22; scarlet fever	
Blizard	William	27 Oct 1823	Wickham	Nothing further	
Bonnell	Anne Marie	18 May 1866	Gagetown	Age 81	
Brander	William	7 May 1899	Gagetown	Age 39	
Briggs		4 Sep 1866	Gagetown	Age 57	
Briggs	Adam	17 Sep 1882	Gagetown	Age 4 months	
Briggs	Ebenezer	16 Jan 1854	Gagetown	Age 3	
Brown	Eleanor	11 Sep 1850	Gagetown	Age 10 months	
Brown	Elizabeth	10 Sep 1872	Hampstead	Age 92	
Brown	Henry	26 Jul 1848	Gagetown	Age 41	
Bulyea	Annie	11 Jan 1865	St. John	Age 34	
Bulyea	Charles	15 Jan 1865	Gagetown	Age 23	
Burchel	Eliza	30 Sep 1872	Hampstead	Age 23; died 30 Sep; buried 2 Oct.	
Burchill	John	12 Jan 1880	St. John	Age 28; buried at Petersville	
Burchill	Mary	19 Oct 1884	Hampstead	Age 67	
Burchill	Richard	1 Mar 1873	Petersville	Age 14; Boot Hill	
Burchill	Samuel	17 Aug 1884	Hampstead	Buried at Boot Hill	
Burchill	Samuel (Mrs.)	8 Oct 1873	Hampstead	Age 22	
Burgess	Catherine	21 Dec 1883	Gagetown	Age 41	
Burgess	Daniel	6 Feb 1831	Wickham	Age 88	
Burgess	Peggy	8 May 1885	Gagetown	Age 81	
Burgis	Sarah (Mrs.)	1817	Gagetown	Nothing further	

Gagetown Anglican Church Records – Burials

Last Name	First Name	Date	Place	Comments	Child of
Burlock	Esther	3 Aug 1810	Gagetown	Buried this date, drowned	
Burns	Annie	7 Oct 1873	Gagetown	Age 21	
Burns	Hannah	13 Oct 1849	Gagetown	Age 68	
Burns	Hannah Elizabeth	16 Jul 1855	Gagetown	Age 14 months	
Burns	John	7 Sep 1894	Gagetown	Age 72	
Burns	Mrs. J.	2 Oct 1871	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Burns	Samuel	5 Jul 1853	Gagetown	Age 79	
Burns	Walter Morrison	21 Dec 1897	Gagetown	Age 2	
Burt	Robert	8 Feb 1879	Upper Gagetown	Age 80	
Buzza	Alice M.	25 Nov 1893	Boston	Age 28	
Byles	Adam	25 Apr 1808	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Calkins	Annette	7 Jul 1865	Gagetown	Age 25	
Camcron		7 Nov 1872	Gagetown	Age 90	
Camp	Abiathar (Mrs.) Senior	14 Nov 1831	Waterborough	Age 72	
Camp	Jehiel, Esquire	10 Jun 1811	Burton	Buried this date	
Camp	Mary	18 Jan 1899	Jemseg, Cambridge	Age 86	
Carle	Deborah	9 Jun 1797	Gagetown	Buried this date	Thomas and Sarah
Case	Ann	6 Oct 1860	Gagetown	Age 43	
Chase		21 Mar 1854	Grimross Neck	Age 2	
Chase	Earle	20 Oct 1865	Gagetown	Age 80	
Chase	Reuben	20 Feb 1820	Waterborough	Age 81	
Chase	Reubin (Mrs.)	9 Aug 1825	Gagetown	Age 80	
Chasney	William	2 Feb 1897	Jemseg	Age 15	
Chitticle	Margaret (Mrs.)	9 Dec 1838	Petersville	Nothing further	
Clark	Magdelane (Mrs.)	19 Mar 1814	Grand Lake	Wife of Gershom Clark, buried this date	
Clarke		24 Aug 1805	Gagetown	Wife of John Clarke, buried this date	
Clarke	Mary R.	8 Feb 1844	Gagetown	Age 73	
Clarke	Sarah	Apr 1803	Quacko Lake	Wife of Gershom Clarke, buried in April	
Clarke	Sarah Coldwell	17 Mar 1811	Gagetown	Death by fire on 13 Mar, 9 escaped	Rev. Richard
Cole	Amia	18 Oct 1834	Gagetown	Wife of Jeremiah Cole	
Cole	Elizabeth	16 May 1860	Gagetown	Age 47	
Cole	Jeremiah	14 Sep 1838	Gagetown	Age 85 (or 35?); "black man"	
Cole	Louisa	1832	Gagetown	Age 14	Jeremiah
Cole	Nancy	1835	Gagetown	Age 24; black woman	
Colling	John	11 Aug 1859	St. John	Age 67	
Colling	Mary Anne	13 Oct 1853	Gagetown	Age 6	
Colwell	Tames (or James) (Mrs.)	13 Jul 1829	Wickham	Nothing further	
Cooley	Matthew J.	29 Oct 1867	Petersville	Age 41	
Cooper	Joseph Wallington	9 Oct 1881	Gagetown	Age 1 day	
Cooper	Prudence	30 Oct 1889	Gagetown	Age 77	
Corbitt	William	15 Oct 1878	Hampstead	Age 71	
Corey	(unnamed child)	18 Nov 1805	Waterboro	Unbaptized, buried this date	Griffen
Corey	Catharine (Mrs.)	22 Oct 1822	Gagetown	Wife of Thomas Corey	
Corey	John	29 May 1810	Gagetown	Young lad, 14 yrs. old, drowned, buried	
Corey	Phebe	27 Feb 1814	Wickham	Buried this date	

Gagetown Anglican Church Records – Burials

Last Name	First Name	Date	Place	Comments	Child of
Cory	Sarah (Mrs.)	28 Jan 1839	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Coster	Amelia	27 Mar 1857	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Coster	Fanny	16 Apr 1853	Gagetown	Age 18	
Coster	Nathaniel Allen	8 Feb 1879	Richibucto	Age 81	
Courtney	Sarah	24 Mar 1864	Gagetown	Age 17	
Creighton	Elisabeth	2 Apr 1819	Gagetown	Age 17	
Creighton	John	16 Apr 1834	Gagetown	Age 42	
Creighton	Thomas	1824	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Crosbie	Charles	7 Jan 1847	Gagetown	Age 6	
Crothers	William	7 Aug 1829	Gagetown	Age 30; drowned	
Currie		7 Aug 1861	Gagetown	Age 22 months	
Currie	Moses	28 Aug 1859	Gagetown	Age 50	
Currie	Sarah (Mrs.)	Nov 1826	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Curry	Eunice	24 Jul 1847	Gagetown	Age 49	
Curry	Gilbert	7 Jun 1857	Gagetown	Age 88	
Cypher	Lodowick	27 Dec 1822	Waterborough	Age 72	
Dale	James	14 Dec 1890	Summerhill	Age 59	
Dale	Jane	22 Jul 1892	Summerhill	Age 65	
Danvill	Frederick	1831	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Danville	Letitia	22 Jun 1851	Indian Town	Age 53	
DeBlois	Gilbert	6 Aug 1867	Gagetown	Age 69	
Demowat	Mary Ann	17 Jun 1862	St. John	Age 1	
DeVeber	Ada Blanche	18 Apr 1852	Gagetown	Age 14 days	
DeVeber	Catherine	22 Mar 1875	Gagetown	Age 70	
DeVeber	Claudius Henry	19 Aug 1889	Gagetown	Age 74	
DeVeber	Cornelia E.	1 Apr 1899	Gagetown	Age 80	
DeVeber	Elizabeth	10 May 1895	Gagetown	Age 82	
DeVeber	Gabriel	28 Oct 1854	Gagetown	Age 34	
DeVeber	Gabriella Madeline	23 Aug 1891	Gagetown	Age 9 weeks	
DeVeber	Henry	24 Oct 1867	Gagetown	Age 95	
DeVeber	Isaac	28 Sep 1886	Gagetown	Age 81	
DeVeber	James White	16 Mar 1852	Gagetown	Age 16 months	
DeVeber	John Thomas Henry	18 Feb 1845	Gagetown	Age 2 and a half years	
DeVeber	L.A.	22 Jun 1869	Gagetown	Age 14	
DeVeber	Leveret	30 Dec 1894	Gagetown	Age 43	
DeVeber	Margaret Gabriella	28 Mar 1892	Gagetown	Age 70	
DeVeber	Mary (Mrs.)	17 Feb 1844	Gagetown	Age 66	
DeVeber	Mary Elizabeth	14 Jan 1851	Gagetown	Age 7 months	
DeVeber	Peniston	22 Mar 1858	Gagetown	Age 6 months	
DeVeber	Sophia	2 Sep 1853	Gagetown	Age 4	
DeVeber	Sophia Kate	28 Feb 1882	Gagetown	Age 29	
DeVeber	William Boice	18 Apr 1854	Gagetown	Age 10 months	
Dickey	N.B. Edward	21 Sep 1871	Wickham	Nothing further	
Dickensan	Nathaniel	May 1788	Gagetown	Buried by Rev. Richard Clarke	
Dickie	Ann	12 Feb 1892	St. John	Age 69	
Dingee		1830	Gagetown	Nothing further	

Gagetown Anglican Church Records – Burials

Last Name	First Name	Date	Place	Comments	Child of
Dingee	Hannah (Mrs.)	25 Dec 1828	Gagetown	Age 72	
Dingee	Margaret	Dec 1815	Queens County	Wife of Robert Dingee	
Dingee	Solomon	19 Sep 1836	Gagetown	Age 85	
Dingee	William B.	7 Aug 1885	Indian Town	Age 6 and a half	
Dinghee	Annie	8 Nov 1878	Gagetown	Age 84	
Dinghee	Louis	7 Dec 1861	Gagetown	Age 73	
Dinghee	Mary	4 Nov 1860	Gagetown	Age 72	
Dinghee	Robert	22 Oct 1862	Gagetown	Age 78 ("First child born in Gagetown")	
Donald	Jane	30 Sep 1884	Hampstead	Age 33	
Douglass	Ann Garner	22 Sep 1811	Gagetown	Of Hampstead, by Rev. Samuel Clarke	Mathew and Ann
DuVernet	Harry Edmund	7 Aug 1893	Gagetown	Age 13	
DuVernet	Henry J.	26 Oct 1898	Gagetown	Age 69	
Dykeman	Eunice	30 Jul 1803	Gagetown	Buried this date	Jacob and Statira
Dykeman	Eunice (Mrs.)	17 Nov 1808	Gagetown	Wife of Garret Dykeman, buried this date	
Dykeman	Garret	20 Jun 1813	Gagetown/Sheffield	Buried this date by S. Scovil, Esq.	
Earle	Adela	23 Apr 1872	Gagetown	Age 11	
Earles	Thomas	18 Feb 1897	Upper Gagetown	Age 78	
Eatman	Thomas	11 Nov 1872	Hampstead	Age 55	
Edmunds	Thomas	13 Jun 1811	Gagetown	Of New Hampshire, drowned, buried today	
Elliott	Charles	23 Dec 1883	Gagetown	Age 81	
Elliott	Mrs. Charles	1 Jul 1884	Gagetown	Age 84	
Foshay		7 May 1843	Waterbury	Age 82	
Foshay	(Mrs.)	8 Nov 1833	Waterborough	Age 76	
Foshay	Isaac	20 Apr 1823	Waterborough	Age 70	
Foshay	Mrs.	28 Sep 1822	Gagetown	Wife of William Foshay	
Fowler		15 Oct 1849	Nerepis	Nothing further	
Fowler	Calbe (Capt.)	8 Apr 1836	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Fox	Charlotte Jane	Dec 1823	Gagetown	Age 1 year	
Gaunce	"Old Mrs."	27 Sep 1881	Gagetown	No age given	
Gaunce	Ann (Mrs.)	24 Feb 1836	Gagetown	Age 82	
Gaunce	Anne Marie	14 Aug 1847	Gagetown	Age 20	
Gaunce	Jeremiah	20 Oct 1824	Gagetown	Age 73	
Gaunce	John	22 Nov 1882	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Gaunce	Mary	11 Aug 1811	Hampstead	By Rev. Samuel Clarke	Isaac and Susannah Ackert
Gaunce	Susannah	21 Sep 1800	Hampstead	Died this date	Jeremiah
Geddls	Margaret	16 Nov 1881	Gagetown	Age 39	
Gidney	Deborough	3 Oct 1839	Gagetown	Age 61; widow of Joseph Gidney	
Gidney	Joseph, Esq.	24 Jul 1815	Waterborough	High Sheriff of paid Co.	
Gidney	Joshua	26 Jul 1819	Gagetown	Age 35	
Gidney	Sarah	1833	Waterborough	Age 16	
Gidney	Sarah (Mrs.)	25 May 1817	Waterborough	Nothing further	
Gilbert	Carrie A.	28 Oct 1900	Gagetown	Age 34	
Gilbert	Charlotte	9 Nov 1860	Gagetown	Age 65	
Gilbert	Fanny	15 Dec 1881	Gagetown	Age 50	

Gagetown Anglican Church Records – Burials

Last Name	First Name	Date	Place	Comments	Child of
Gilbert	Hannah	12 Jul 1859	Gagetown	Age 39	
Gilbert	Humphrey (Dr.)	14 Apr 1886	Gagetown	Age 57; buried in Boston	
Gilbert	Mrs.	21 Jan 1804	Gagetown	Widow of Col. Thomas Gilbert, she age 85	
Gilbert	Peres	22 Dec 1816	Gagetown	Age 74	
Gilbert	Samuel H.F.	17 Apr 1864	Gagetown	Age 36	
Gilbert	Sophronia	11 Feb 1849	Gagetown	Age 9	
Gilbert	Thomas	3 Feb 1869	St. John	Age 13 and a half	
Gilbert	Thomas (Coll.)	3 Jul 1797	Gagetown	Buried this date by Rev. James Ives	
Gilbert	Thomas (Honorable)	16 Feb 1855	Gagetown	Age 64	
Gilbert	Thomas Henry	30 Aug 1900	Gagetown	Age 51	
Gilbert	Thomas Townsend	7 Jun 1832	Gagetown	Age 8; drowned	
Gilchrist	Catherine	14 Mar 1874	Gagetown	Age 67	
Gilchrist	Henry	19 Nov 1900	Gagetown	Age 93	
Giverns (?)	Matthew	30 Jul 1860	Gagetown	Age 67	
Giverns (?)	Phoebe	12 Mar 1865	Gagetown	Age 78	
Glass	Elizabeth	27 Aug 1846	Gagetown	Age 10 months	
Glass	James	2 Dec 1851	Gagetown	Age 41	
Glass	Jane	4 Apr 1869	Gagetown	Age 57	
Glass	Joseph Howard	16 Feb 1868	Gagetown	Age 5 months	
Glass	Nina Jane	2 Apr 1873	Gagetown	Age 15 weeks	
Glass	William	3 Feb 1847	Gagetown	Age 3	
Godfrey	Mary Jane	22 May 1889	Lawfield	Age 46	
Godfrey	Matty	30 Dec 1878	Gagetown	Age 74	
Godfroy	Samuel	9 Oct 1883	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Golden	Phebe	31 Jul 1864	Hampstead	Age 79	
Golding	John (Esq.)	1821	Hampstead	Nothing further	
Golding	Robert	24 Feb 1861	Wickham	Age 74	
Gourley	Mary	13 Apr 1866	Gagetown	Age 26	
Gourley	Mary Elizabeth	21 May 1865	Gagetown	Age 3 months	
Graham	Ann	3 Jan 1859	Petersville	Age 31	
Graham	Eliza Jane	11 Apr 1894	St. John	Age 68; 9:30 a.m.	
Graham	John	14 Oct 1838	Petersville	Age 81; from Ireland	
Graham	Richard	13 Mar 1900	Summerhill	Age 85	
Graham	Thomas Grover William	30 Jan 1891	Lawfield	Age 4 + 10 months	
Hallsall	Thomas	17 May 1850	St. John	Age about 40; drowned	
Ham	Gabriel Fowler	1831	Wickham	Age 1 year, 4 months	Thomas
Ham	Pamelia Chase	11 Dec 1831	Wickham	Age 4	Thomas
Hamilton	John	28 Apr 1890	Gagetown	Age 70	
Hamilton	John	22 Jul 1846	Gagetown	Age 26	
Hamilton	Mary	19 Jan 1890	Gagetown	Age 69	
Hamilton	Rose	23 Dec 1862	Gagetown	Age 88	
Hamilton	Thomas	12 Dec 1853	Gagetown	Age 76	
Hamilton	William	30 Oct 1884	Gagetown	Age 69	
Hamm	Lois Elizabeth	8 Apr 1824	Gagetown	Age 12	
Hansen	Zerelda	20 Sep 1898	Gagetown	Age 21	

Gagetown Anglican Church Records – Burials

Last Name	First Name	Date	Place	Comments	Child of
Harding	Charles A.	17 Feb 1893	Gagetown	Age 84	
Harding	Margaret	10 Nov 1889	Gagetown	Age 76	
Hawkhurst	Henry	3 Sep 1794	Gagetown	Child, buried this date	
Hawkhurst, Jr.	Isaac	12 Jun 1803	Gagetown	Buried this date, a young lad	
Hawkshaw	George	20 Aug 1870	Hampstead	Age 23	
Hawkshaw	Hamilton	23 Feb 1874	Hampstead	Buried in Petersville	
Hawkshaw	James	19 Feb 1897	Summerhill	Age 61	
Hawkshaw	John	14 Aug 1886	Hampstead	Age 13; buried at Boot Hill	
Hawkshaw	John	24 Jan 1873	Petersville	Age 27; Boot Hill	
Hawkshaw	Mary	27 Dec 1896	Summerhill	Age 85	
Hawkshaw	Minnie A.	25 Aug 1875	Hampstead	Age 5 weeks	
Hawkshaw	William	17 Mar 1867	Hampstead	Age 59	
Hawkshaw	William	2 Mar 1864	Summerhill	Age 84	
Hecolit	Samuel	8 Aug 1858	Gagetown	Age 47	
Hector	Charity Ann	30 Aug 1896	Gagetown	Age 77	
Hector	James William	14 Mar 1849	Gagetown	Age 1 month	
Hector	Mary Ann	19 Nov 1852	Gagetown	Age 2 and a half	
Hector	Victoria Anna Louisa	10 Jan 1862	Gagetown	Age 1	
Henery	Mrs.	20 Feb 1803	Grand Lake	Buried this date	
Hersey	Mrs.	25 Oct 1825	Hampstead	Nothing further	
Hewlet	Joseph	12 Aug 1806	Gagetown	Buried this date	Joseph and Clarissa
Hewlett	Anna	26 Dec 1861	Hampstead	Age 14	
Hewlett	Bradford Gilbert	7 May 1892	Gagetown	Age 92	
Hewlett	Clarissa	28 Feb 1899	Hampstead	Age 74	
Hewlett	Clarissa	11 Dec 1861	Hampstead	Age 92	
Hewlett	Eliza	17 Dec 1861	Hampstead	Age 11	
Hewlett	Joseph	6 Apr 1821	Hampstead	Nothing further	
Hewlett	Thomas Jr.	3 Mar 1835	Hampstead	Age 2	
Hewlitt	Thomas Townsend	13 Nov 1878	Hampstead	Age 85	
Holder	Elizabeth	22 Nov 1844	Hampstead	Age 81	
Holder	H. (Mr.)	1832	Wickham	Nothing further	
Holder	Sarah	15 Sep 1823	Hampstead	Nothing further	
Holland	Esther	26 Oct 1802	Gagetown	Mrs. Esther Holland, buried this date	
Hollet	Elisabeth, Mrs.	15 Jun 1804	Gagetown	Dau. of Capt. Joshua Gid? buried then	
Holmes	James	12 Apr 1890	Gagetown	Age 70	
Holmes	Matthew	9 Dec 1893	Gagetown	Age 37	
Holms	Thomas	27 Dec 1829	Gagetown	Of Bath, Province of Maine	
Hope	Amy	25 Nov 1851	Gagetown	Age 3	
Hope	Clarissa	1839	Gagetown	Wife of Isaac Hope; "colored woman"	
Hope	David Theodore	18 Jul 1867	Gagetown	Age 3 months	
Hope	Isaac	28 Aug 1886	Gagetown	Age 87	
Hope	Louisa	22 Apr 1857	Gagetown	Age 11	
Hope	Mary	1 May 1867	Gagetown	Age 30	
Hope	Salley	19 Jan 1866	Gagetown	Age 90; brought as slave from U.S. 1785	

Gagetown Anglican Church Records -- Burials

Last Name	First Name	Date	Place	Comments	Child of
Hope	Samuel Richard	21 Jun 1846	Gagetown	Age 3 months	
Hope	William Hy.	17 Oct 1855	Gagetown	Age 4 months	
Hopewell	Charles Valentine	16 Nov 1889	Gagetown	Age 12 + 9 months	
Hopewell	Ruth Holstead	7 Oct 1894	Gagetown	Age 5 months	
Hopewell	Sarah Jane	28 Sep 1892	Gagetown	Age 81	
Hopewell	Tames (Mrs.)	27 May 1837	Hampstead	Age 80; "colored woman"	
Hubbard	Catherine	29 Mar 1871	Gagetown	Age 82	
Hubbard	Mary	17 Mar 1811	Gagetown	Niece of Rev. Richard Clarke, by fire	
Hume	Sarah Ann	24 Oct 1823	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Hunter	James	19 Dec 1881	Gagetown	Age 69	
Hunter	Margaret	10 Dec 1854	Gagetown	Age 39	
Hunter	Mary Ann	31 Dec 1869	Gagetown	Age 55	
Hunter	Thomas Archibald	2 Sep 1852	Gagetown	Age 3	
Huson	Alphaus	16 Oct 1805	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Huson	Mrs.	21 Jun 1795	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Hutchinson	John	8 Dec 1860	Gagetown	Age 86	
Johnson	David	1833	Gagetown	Late of Ireland	
Johnson	John	1 Feb 1849	Gagetown/Nerepis R	Age 10; died of hunger & cold	
Johnston		1835	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Johnston	Hugh	20 Aug 1868	Gagetown or Burton	Age 39 (?); drowned bathing	
Johnston	Thomas	12 Jul 1859	Sheffield	Age 27	
Jones	Catharine	22 Mar 1855	Gagetown	Age 69	
Jones	William	15 Oct 1858	Petersville	Age 63; buried in Petersville	
Kincaid	Idareen	17 Sep 1882	Gagetown	Age 87	
Kincaid	James	10 Jan 1894	Gagetown	Age 90	
Kincaid	John Wishart	16 Nov 1893	Gagetown	Age 19	
Kincaid	R.	12 Dec 1869	Gagetown	Age 55	
Knox	Emily	4 Apr 1830	Gagetown	Age 1 month	
Knox	F.C.	7 Dec 1869	Gagetown	Age 42	
Knox	George	21 Apr 1850	Gagetown	Age 66	
Knox	John	18 Nov 1819	Gagetown	Age 95	
Knox	Martha	16 Jun 1860	Gagetown	Age 3 weeks	
Knox	Martha	6 Sep 1860	Gagetown	Age 3 months	
Knox	Mary	16 Oct 1866	Gagetown	Age 73	
Knox	Mrs.	17 Oct 1812	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Knox	William	13 Nov 1831	Gagetown	Nothing further	
Lambert	John	4 May 1804	Gagetown	Buried this date	
Law		12 Sep 1881	Gagetown	Infant	Michael
Law	Annie	15 Jul 1886	Gagetown	Age 4	
Law	Frederick	2 Jan 1894	Gagetown	Age 20	
Law	James	22 Oct 1895	Gagetown	Age 86	
Law	Letitia	13 Jan 1886	Gagetown	Age 88	
Law	Letitia	26 Jan 1872	Gagetown	Age 24	
Law	Margaret Olivia Beatrice	31 Jan 1897	Lawfield	Age 1 + 5 months	To be continued in next issue

Ancestor Quest '97

Judi Berry Steeves

Atlantic Baptist University, Moncton, was the site of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society international genealogical conference, Ancestor Quest '97, hosted by Southeastern Branch. Eighty-two people gathered from Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, New England, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Virginia and Texas. For four days they listened to outstanding speakers, searched records, shared information, greeted new found relatives, and renewed old friendships. It was a time of fun and learning for everyone.

The theme of the conference dealt with research and migration patterns of the Irish, Yorkshire, Acadian, and Planter groups in Southeastern New Brunswick.

Peter Toner and Bob Fellows dealt with the Irish element. Linda Evans hosted an afternoon of Irish research with the files from the Irish Cultural Centre.

Stephen White and Dr. Paul Delaney addressed Acadian research. The afternoon offered an opportunity to research at the archives at the University of Moncton.

James Snowdon lectured on Yorkshire migration while Judith Norton and Althea Douglas spoke about the Planters. All the speakers were highly rated by the delegates.

George Hayward explained how to organize and record your genealogical information. Bob Fellows outlined how to prepare for a research trip to the archives or library. Edith Gillcash told how to conduct a successful interview.

The library was open for research which included Southeastern Branch extensive collection of material. Many delegates spent hours pouring over books, making fascinating discoveries and adding to the information.



Left to right: David Fiffe and Ken Kanner, ex officio members, Judi Berry Steeves, Dawn Kinnie, Stan Balch and Ron Messenger, the organizing committee for the N.B. Genealogical Society conference, Ancestor Quest '97, hosted by Southeastern Branch and held in Moncton, N.B., August 1 to 4, 1997.

The Market Place offered many books from the local area for sale as well as local history and genealogy.

Delegates enjoyed the Atlantic Airs, a local barber shop group; Doug Pineau, the strolling minstrel; a slide show presented by Althea Douglas entitled *Acadians in France*, and Robert Pichette spoke about Moncton and Southeastern New Brunswick these last 300 years at the banquet Saturday evening.

Evenings found everyone gathered in the auditorium to discuss their genealogy problems with a panel of experts - certified genealogists, publishers, editors.

The delegates highly rated the conference declaring it very successful.

On behalf of my committee, Dawn Kinnie, Ron Messenger, Stan Balch and myself, I wish to thank all who helped to make the conference a success. May I encourage you to join us when we meet again, perhaps in the year 2000, for another conference.

Judi Berry Steeves

Ancestor Quest '97 Chairperson

Correction

In "From the Editor's Desk" column in the Summer 1997 issue, the last line read "or contact him by e-mail at RMelin@aol.com." That line should have read "or contact him by e-mail at RMelin13@aol.com."

Also, in the Queries and Answers column, Q3818, Q3826, Q3827 and Q3841, Zina Johnston's street is "Wapiti" rather than "Wapite."

Survey of Reserve Lands on Southwest Miramichi River, 1818

George Morehouse -Deputy Surveyor

Contributed by David Underhill

Editor's note: About 85% of current members were not members fifteen years ago, and did not receive Generations in 1982. Since that is the bulk of our current readers, I thought it might be useful to go back fifteen years from time to time and print again, for those who missed them, some of the "better" articles from the earlier issues. Here is one from Issue 13, September 1982, p. 19.

Surveying of these Reserves began on May 30th 1818 and concluded on June 29, 1818. Five men were hired from the Fredericton area to help. They were Mr. Gower, Mr. Plham, Mr. Bain, Mr. James Worth and Mr. John Worth. While on the Miramichi, Mr. Morehouse hired Michael Campbell, John Rogers, David Porter and Daniel Lyons. During his stay, while not camping out in the wilderness, he stayed at John Astle's, Thomas Smith's, William Rogers', or at Indiantown (Quarryville). Provisions for the men were purchased at Thomas Smith's store on Barnaby Island or the store at Beaubears Island.

His Survey included Reserves number 2, 3, and 4. Reserve number 2 contained land bordering on both sides of Barnaby River and on Barnaby Island. Reserve number 3 contained land bordering on Renous River, Indian Brook or Reserve Brook, Dungarvon River, Bartholomew River and on both sides of Southwest Miramichi River between Quarryville and Blackville. Reserve number 4 contained land bordering on Etienne River (Cains River), Savoy's River (Sabbies River), Salmon Brook and on both sides of Miramichi River for about five miles above the junction of Cains River and Miramichi River.

Following is a list of settlers living on Reserve land at that time:

- **John Astle** lived for 12 years on #4, North side Miramichi River, half mile above first bounds of reserve. 45 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 frame house, and 2 frame barns. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq., Deputy Surveyor.
- **Levi Clarke** lived for 2 years on #4, North side Miramichi river, 1¾ miles above first bounds of reserve. 20 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 frame house, 1 store and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by deed from Nathaniel Underhill.
- **Jonathan Arbo** lived for 10 years on #4, North side Miramichi river, 2¼ miles above first bounds of reserve. 8 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was a promise from Attorney General.
- **Joseph Arbo** lived for 20 years on #4, North side of Miramichi river, 2½ miles above first bounds of reserve. 35 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by John Henderson, Deputy Surveyor.
- **John Arbo** lived for 21 years on #4, North side of Miramichi river, 3¼ miles above first bounds of reserve. 12 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 log barn. Title of occupation was given by John Henderson Esq.
- **Elijah Fowler** lived for 5 years on #4, North side Miramichi river, 3½ miles above first bounds of reserve. 25 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by John Henderson Esq.
- **William Johnstone** lived for 6 years on #4, North side Miramichi river, 3¼ miles above first bounds of reserve. 18 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
- **Thomas Jeffries** lived for 4 years on #4, North side Miramichi river, 4½ miles above first bounds of reserve. 14 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
- **William Sutherland** lived for 4 years on #4, North side Miramichi river, adjoining Jeffries' improvements. 15 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
- **Frederick Weaver** lived for 3 years on #4, South side Miramichi river, 3¼ miles above first bounds of reserve. 10 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by E. W. Miller, Duputy Surveyor.
- **Henry Weaver** lived for 3 years on #4, South side Miramichi River, 3 miles above first bounds of reserve. One acre of cleared land on which he has

- 1 frame house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by E. W. Miller.
- **Thomas Dunphy** lived for 16 years on #4, Northwest side Miramichi river, joining on reserve line (5 miles above first bounds). One acre of cleared land on which he has 1 frame house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Joseph Arbo Jr.** lived for 3 years on #4, South side Miramichi river, 2¼ miles above first bounds of reserve. One acre of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **John Stannton** lived for 5 years on #4, South side Miramichi river, 1¼ miles above first bounds of reserve. 6 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Jacob Mersereau** lived for 6 years on #4, South side Miramichi River, ½ mile above first bounds of reserve. 10 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Jared Betts** lived for 7 years on #4, South side Miramichi River, Point between Etienne River and Miramichi River. 15 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow to W. Harris.
 - **Jared Betts** lived for 5 years on #4, East side of Etienne River, on Mill Creek between Etienne River and Miramichi River. 30 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 frame house, 5 log homes, 1 saw mill and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **James & Francis Peabody** lived for 3 years on #4, Southwest side Savoy's River. 10 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house, 1 double saw mill and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Robert Jepson** lived for 3 years on #4, West side of reserve on Etienne River. 6 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow.
 - **Hugh McGraw** lived for 3 years on #3, South side Miramichi River, 1¼ mile above Bartholomew Island (Doctors' Island at Blackville, N.B.). 1 acre of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Richard McGraw** lived for 5 years on #3, South side Miramichi River, 1 mile above Bartholomew Island. 15 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Thomas Beckwith** lived for 10 years on #3, South side Miramichi River, ½ mile above Bartholomew Island. 20 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **John Bloodsworth** lived for 5 years on #3, South side Miramichi River, opposite lower end of Bartholomew Island. 5 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 frame house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow.
 - **John McGraw** lived for 7 years on #3, North side Miramichi River, on the point opposite Bartholomew Island. 12 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 frame house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **John McLeod** lived for 4 years on #3, North side Miramichi River, ½ mile above Bartholomew Island. 5 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Daniel McGraw** lived for 7 years on #3, North side Miramichi River, at mouth of Bartholomew River. 10 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Thomas Tripp** lived for 2 years on #3, on Bartholomew River, ½ mile from its mouth. 6 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Bishop Underhill** lived for 3 months on #3, North side Miramichi River, 1 mile below mouth of Bartholomew River. 6 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame house. Title of occupation was given by Edward Winslow Esq.
 - **Joseph McNeale** lived for 4 years on #3, North side Miramichi River, 2 miles below mouth of Bartholomew River. 6 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by deed from Micmac Indians. He was living on Indian improvements.
 - **John Bloodsworth** lived for 4 years on #3, North side Miramichi River, at the head of White

Rapids. 3 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by deed from Micmac Indians.

- **Peter Stewart** lived for 4 years on #3, South side Miramichi River, joining the reserve line, opposite Indian Brook. 10 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by deed from Micmac Indians.
- **Robert Gallispie** lived for 3 years on #3, South side Renous River, 2½ miles from mouth. 5 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by deed from Micmac Indians.
- **Thomas Leech** lived for 2 years on #3, North side Renous River, ¾ mile from reserve brook (Indian Brook at Quarryville). 4 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by deed from Micmac Indians.
- **William Rodgers** lived for 7 years on #3, North side Renous River, ½ mile from Reserve Brook. 15 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 log barn. Title of occupation was

given by deed from Micmac Indians.

- **William Leech** lived for 7 years on #3, North side Renous River, on side of the reserve joining Reserve Brook. 15 acres of cleared land on which he has 1 log house and 1 log barn. Title of occupation was given by deed from Micmac Indians.
- **Jared Betts** lived for 2 years on #2, on Barnaby Island, lying at the mouth of Barnaby River. 10 acres of cleared land on which he has 2 houses, 1 store and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation was given by Edward Simonds Esq.
- **Gilmore & Rankin** lived for 1 year on #2, West side entrance at Barnaby River, at the first bounds of reserve. One acre of cleared land on which they have 1 frame house and 1 frame barn. Title of occupation: Must pay a yearly tribute of a Barrel of flour to John Henderson, Deputy-Surveyor.

In reserve #4, first bounds of Reserve was the point between Cains River and Southwest Miramichi River. On the west side of Cains River and south side of Miramichi River.

Source, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RG4 S27-R8.5 Contributed by David L. Underhill, Fredericton N.B.

New Denmark 125 Years Ago



New Denmark, Victoria Co., N.B., about 1872

When Helen Craig received her copy of the last issue of *Generations* she telephoned me. She asked why I had not included a story about the *Field of Stumps* photograph that appeared on the cover of the Summer issue. I told her that I chose the photo because I thought it was a scene that related to the land granting process, and was not aware of its location. "Why that's New Denmark," she said. "It's from the Taylor collection (at the Provincial Archives), and a copy of it used to hang in my grandmother's living room in New Denmark." Now I know, and you know too. Helen said the building was first used to house immigrant families when they arrived from Denmark. Later it was used as a school, for church services, and for community functions.

Do You Have Loyalist Ancestors?

If you do, or think you do, why not consider joining the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada? Anyone who is descended, through a male or female line, from a Loyalist (as defined by the Association) is eligible to become a member regardless of their place of residence. For information on the definition of a Loyalist, on how to become a member, what information is required to prove a Loyalist lineage, for an Application for Membership Form, or for an opinion if you are not sure your ancestor was a Loyalist, write to George H. Hayward, 29 Leeds Drive, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 4S7, ghayward@nbnet.nb.ca

From the Maple Leaf

contributed by Judi Berry Steeves

The *Maple Leaf* was a weekly newspaper published each Thursday in Albert, Albert Co., N.B., for just over two decades 1880-1901. During that time it had two editors/proprietors. The first, L.M. Wood, was succeeded by J.H. Rhodes in the late 1880's. At a subscription rate of \$1.00 per year and a circulation at times exceeding 1,000, the paper covered Albert County news, some Westmorland County, provincial and world events, and was liberally supplemented with the literary smattering that were the fashion of the day. The originals can be found at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick in Fredericton, microfilm reel F11328.

20 March 1890

A correspondent says that Nathan Cleveland's family of five was joined at Petitcodiac by John Cleveland, also Mrs. Marshall and seven children from Hillsboro, also by Wesley McLeod, wife and daughter of Moncton making a total of 17 persons all bound for Victoria, BC.

Nathan Cleveland and family [five in all] left here last Friday via Elgin for British Columbia where some of his sons has already emigrated. Miss Lizzie Alcorn went in company.

30 October 1890

Isle Haute is a very precipitous island with rocky beach, the only person there being the lighthouse keeper and family.

8 January 1891

The little daughter of the late Rev. J. Embree of Albert Co., adopted by A.Y. Clarke of Moncton, was named Catherine Embree and her name was changed on application to Judge Palmer to Beulah Catherine Clarke.

21 May 1891

D.C. O'Connor, wife and six children left here May 14 for the state of Minnesota. John Barrett went with them. And still they go.

Judson A. Cleveland returned to Alma May 12 from New York where he left the barquentine Heber, Capt. Dowling. Geo. H. Keirstead arrived here from the same place and vessel May 6.

18 June 1891

County Court at Hopewell Cape: John M. Sprague took out naturalization papers.

Miss Clara Cleveland, a young

lady of 18 whose people recently arrived from Albert Co. N.B., died on Saturday of la grippe says the Vancouver World. The following week 25 June issue of the same paper stated her brother, R.A. Cleveland came from Wisconsin.

18 February 1892

A few days ago the sad intelligence reached here of the picking up of the schooner Patriot which is supposed to have capsized in one of the recent gales. The saddest part of it is the supposed loss of the crew among which was Daniel W. Tingley of Hopewell Cape, a young man of excellent abilities who was respected by all for his many good qualities. He was the son of Josiah Tingley who with his family have the sincere sympathy of the whole community.

14 April 1892

On Monday morning April 4 there passed away one of the oldest if not the oldest inhabitant of Albert County, John Addy at the advance age of 94 years. He was a native of Ireland and came to this country when quite a young man, leaving his wife and young family at Burham Fort, in Armagh. He was married three times and survived all his family, his four sons and four daughters except one son, Edward Addy of Chicago. Edward Addy is a well preserved man somewhat over sixty years of age who inheriting many of the qualities of his parents has applied himself with diligence in the home of his adoption thus rendering it possible for him to add much to the comfort of his aged parent in his declining

years. Of John Addy there is but one opinion he was a good man who loved God and worked righteousness. He was a zealous member of the Methodist church.

16 June 1892

William Mollins of Coverdale started on Monday for North Dakota where he will spend a few weeks visiting his son who is settled there.

22 September 1892

Excerpts from a letter to the editor entitled *Letter from Kingsclear*: "Central Kingsclear is on the bank of the river St. John - a river unsurpassed for beautiful scenery in the maritime provinces, if not the world, for its size. This is an agricultural district. The hay is a good crop...; grain is an excellent crop...; large quantities of potatoes, turnips and cattle corn are grown; also corn and peas for the canning factory at Fredericton; apples, and plums are raised in abundance. The chief industry apart from agriculture is the creamery managed by William Hart Esq. son of Rev. J.R. Hart... There is an Indian village with about 20 families a half mile from the mission house; but all told there will be fifty families when they return from their summer migrations. There is a French village a mile below us, Rev. Fr. O'Leary is the resident priest."

6 October 1892

Manning M. Tingley left this week for his new home in Lynn, Mass.

Over 1400 cords of kiln wood has been shipped from Waterside to Rockland [Maine] US this season. □

More later.

New Brunswick Strays

☛ Contributed by Mary H. Turvey, 52 Oakridge Drive, Marquette, MI, 49855.

Following is part of an article that appeared in the *Eagle Star* (Marinette, Wisconsin), 18 Mar 1912 describing Mary (Nichol) Miller's 92nd birthday party:

"The reception tendered on Saturday to "Grandma" Miller, one of the pioneer residents of the city, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A.S. Miller, was an event of more than ordinary importance. Mrs. Miller, who is 92 years of age, was born in Lamash, on Isle of Aaron in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, in 1820. She came to America in 1828 and settled in New Brunswick, Restigouche County, with her parents. She came to Wisconsin in 1866 and to Marinette in 1867, since which time she has resided here continuously. Her maiden name was Mary Nichol and she was married to Daniel Miller, since deceased, in 1864. Her family consists of two daughters, Mrs. J. Turvey[†] and Mrs. H. Robinson, and three sons, James, Nathaniel, and A. Sterling Miller. There are a number of grand children, as follows: Sterling, Arthur, Mary and Maud Turvey of this city; Daniel Edgar and Nellie May Robinson of Wells; George, Aretus, Mildred, Ellen, James, Nathaniel Jr., Eva and a newly born daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Miller; Ruth, John, Jean and Daniel Miller, children of Mr. and Mrs. A.S. Miller of this city... Mrs. Miller is unusually well preserved, all her faculties remaining unimpaired in spite of her advanced age. Her mind is as alert as ever and physically she is apparently as strong as ever, and attends church every Sunday, being in her accustomed place yesterday despite the extra social duties the preceding day..."

[†]Elizabeth Miller, born in N.B. in 1859, and removed to Wisconsin with her parents in 1866. She married James Turvey 9 Jun 1886. They lived in Marinette, where they raised four children, and where they were buried. The James Turvey family also originated in N.B., in Jacquet River, Restigouche Co.

☛ Contributed by Kenneth Coburn, Box 1266, Vanderhoof, B.C., V0J 3A0.

- Coburn, James Andrew, b. 21 Jan 1865 at Harvey, York Co., N.B., d. 4 May 1951 in Comox, B.C. (BC Archives VR)

- Coburn, John Wood, b. 30 Aug 1859 at Harvey, York Co., N.B., d. 13 May 1939 in Vancouver, B.C. (BC Archives VR)
- Coburn, Margaret Jane, b. 9 Mar 1845 at Harvey, York Co., N.B., d. 29 Jan 1930 in Vancouver, B.C. (BC Archives VR) *See Gartley, George, following.*
- Coburn, Mary Jane, b. 12 Mar 1891 at Harvey, York Co., N.B., d. 24 Nov 1987 in Auburn, Maine. (Kenneth Coburn database)
- Coburn, Warren Ross, b. 25 Nov 1899 at Harvey, York Co., N.B., d. 5 Mar 1967 in Kentville, N.S. (Kenneth Coburn database)
- Gartley, Albert George, b. abt. 1877 at Harvey, York Co., N.B., d. 13 Apr 1954, in Vancouver, B.C. (BC Archives VR)
- Gartley, Ernest Lesley, b. 1872 at Harvey, York Co., N.B., d. in Jul 1943 in Vancouver, B.C. (BC Archives VR)
- Gartley, George, b. 1842 in N.B., d. 14 Aug 1917 in Vancouver, B.C. (BC Archives VR), m. 11 Jul 1871 at Harvey, York Co., N.B., Margaret Jane Coburn. (Kenneth Coburn database)

☛ Contributed by Mrs. Pat Bayliss, 6760 L and A Road, Vernon, B.C., V1B 3T1.

McNAIR, Alexander, died in Vancouver, B.C., in mid-December 1920. He came to B.C. about 1885 from New Brunswick. He was a well known timber merchant. He was predeceased by one brother Mr. David McNair. They operated a saw mill in Vancouver. (*Vernon News*, Vernon, B.C., 23 Dec 1920, Provincial & General Section, p. 10.)

☛ Contributed by Shirley E. Lancaster, Strays Coordinator, Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 251, Toronto, Ont., M4R 1B9.

Allard, Helena, b. in Newcastle, N.B., raised in Campbellton, N.B., d. 25 Mar 1997, at St. Hilda's Towers in Toronto, interment in Holy Cross Cemetery. (Toronto Star, 5 Apr 1997)

Beatty, Clark Gordon Peter, b. Moncton, N.B., bap. 30 Jun 1941, Kingston, Ont. (Baptism Register,

Cooke's Portsmouth United Church, Kingston)

Black, Frances Georgina, of RR 1, Cameron, Ont., b. in Tabusintac, N.B., d/o Philip & Jane (Robertson) McCallum, d. 8 Mar 1997 in East General Hospital, Scarborough, age 76, survived by husband Murray Black. (Lindsay Post, 3 Apr 1997)

Clinch, Gail Kathleen, age 23, of RR 2, Cornwall, Ont., spinster, Bell Telephone clerk, Anglican, b. St. Stephen, N.B., d/o Charles & Pauline (Craig) Clinch, married 8 Nov 1958, in St. Luke's Presb. Church, Finch, Stormont Co., Ont., by John W. Bell, Archie Alexander **MacDougall**, age 26, of RR 2, Finch, Presbyterian, Bell Telephone repair man, bachelor, b. Finch, s/o Alex & Annie (MacLean) MacDougall, witnesses Elaine Hunter of South Brabch Rd., & Sheldon Cameron of Finch. (St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Finch)

Comeau, Ruby Mary, age 28, of Ottawa, Ont., spinster, United Church of Canada, b. Bathurst, N.B., d/o Amos & Bessie (Wright) Comeau, married 26 May 1944, at Finch, Stormont Co., Ont., by H.M. Beach, Allan Donald **Faulkner**, age 32, of Morewood, Ont., bachelor, United Church, s/o J.E. & Cassie (Dillabough) Faulkner, witnesses M.C. Johnston & Mrs. Winnie Johnston. (Finch Methodist Church)

Gilmour, Kathleen (nee Emery), b. Saint John, N.B., 6 May 1917, d. 25 Apr 1997, Toronto, Ont., husband Arthur Clair Gilmour. (Toronto Star, 27 Apr 1997)

Goodwin, Winnifred Bernice, age 22, of Aultsville, Ont., spinster, United Church of Canada, b. Point de Bute, N.B., d/o Herbert F. & Evelyn (Carter) Goodwin, married 14 May 1926 in Aultsville, Stormont Co., Ont., by Geo. W. Dustin, to Stewart **MacRae**, age 32, of Aultsville, widower, barber, Presbyterian, b. Glen Sanfield, Ont., s/o John & Annie (McLeod) MacRae, witnesses: Arietta N. Stuart & I.H. Beckstead, both of Aultsville.

Hanson, John Frederick, b. in St. Andrews, N.B., 26 Apr 1924, d. 9 Mar 1997 in York Co. Hospital, Newmarket, Ont. (Toronto Star, 10 Mar 1997)

Leslie, Claire, b. Balmoral, N.B., 1906, d. 11 May 1997, North Bay, Ont., husband John Leslie.

(Toronto Star, 15 May 1997)

MacLennan, William Scovil, b. West Saint John, N.B., d. 13 Apr 1997, Newmarket, Ont., wife, Mary. (Toronto Star, 15 Apr 1997)

MacPherson, Harold Douglas, b. Gunningsville, N.B., 28 May 1935, d. 24 Jun 1996, Dawson Creek, B.C. (Peace River Block News, Dawson Creek, B.C., 16 Jul 1996, p. 5.

Martin, Aurele J., b. Saint John, N.B., d. 18 Apr 1997, Toronto, Ont., buried Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, wife's name Elizabeth, children Mary, Jane & Dale. (Toronto Star, 18 Apr 1997)

Matthews, David, age 34, bachelor, farmer, Methodist, of Aylesbury, Sask., b. in Albert Co., N.B., s/o John Matthews & Elizabeth Stevenson, married by Rev. Reuben Stillwell, 5 Jan 1910, at Farran's Point, Stormont Co., Ont., Mary Nellie **Donnelly**, age 32, spinster, Methodist, b. Farran's Point, d/o Robert Donnelly & Lucinda Thompson, witnesses: Robert & Mary Donnelly of Williamsburg. (Aultsville Methodist Records)

Miller, Mary "Maisie" Kathleen, b. in 1903 in St. Martins, N.B., d. 25 Mar 1997 in Grace Hospital, Toronto, Ont. (Toronto Star, 27 Mar 1997)

Murray, Allan Joseph, age 23, of Moncton, N.B., moulder, bachelor, Baptist, b. in Kent Co., N.B., s/o James David & Jane (Downing) Murray, married 28 Oct 1908 in Morrisburg, Ont., by William Howitt, Emma Catherine **Lavis**, age 21, of Morrisburg, spinster, Methodist, b. Morrisburg, d/o Wm. I. & Emma (Casselman) Lavis, witnesses: Will. H. Dryden of Smiths Falls & Carrie Howitt of Morrisburg. (Morrisburg Methodist Church)

Rose, Timothy Van, age 29, of Cornwall, Ont., bachelor, ambulance driver, b. Campbellton, N.B., s/o Albert & Jean Avis (Day) Rose, married, 2 Oct 1976, in St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Finch, Stormont Co., Ont., by Rev. Fred Rennie, Charlene Doris Mae Hanna, age 22, of Cornwall, Presb., spinster, b. in Cornwall, d/o Fraser James & Doris Ruth (Beckstead) Hanna, witnesses Mavis Norine Hanna of Finch & Jonathan A. Rose of Cornwall. (St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Finch)

Stockton, Bessie, b. Penobsquis, N.B., 4 Jul 1897, d. 22 Jun 1994, Dawson Creek, B.C. (Peace River Block News, Dawson Creek, BC, 30 Jun 1994, p. 9)

Watson, Ralph, age 34, of Oshawa, Ont., bachelor, Anglican, b. in N.B., s/o Silas & Jennie M. (Nellie) Watson, married, 7 Jul 1941, in Finch, Stormont Co., Ont., by H.M. Beach, Aileen Froats, age 31, of

Finch, spinster, United Church of Canada, b. in Finch, d/o James & Flora Ada (Carr) Froats. (Finch Methodist Church)

Wilson, Lawrence Chestley, b. Coal Creek, N.B., 11 Nov 191_, d. 14 Sep 1995, Pouce Coupe, B.C., (Peace River Block News, Dawson Creek, B.C., 29 Sep 1995, p. 13.)

Books Available From CANB

New Brunswick Census Records

N.B. Census of 1851, Albert Co., \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Carleton Co., \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Charlotte Co., Vol. 1, \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Charlotte Co., Vol. 2, \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Kings Co., Vol. 1, \$10.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Kings Co., Vol. 2, \$10.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Northumberland Co., \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Restigouche Co., \$10.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Saint John Co., Vol. 1, \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Saint John Co., Vol. 2, \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Sunbury Co., \$10.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Westmorland Co., Vol. 1, \$10.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, Westmorland Co., Vol. 2, \$10.00
 N.B. Census of 1851, York Co., \$10.00
 N.B. Census of 1861, Gloucester Co., \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1861, Kent Co., \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1861, Queens Co., \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1861, Restigouche Co., \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1861, York Co., \$25.00
 N.B. Census of 1871, Gloucester Co., \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1871, Restigouche Co., \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1871, Sunbury Co., \$10.00
 N.B. Census of 1881, Gloucester Co., \$25.00
 N.B. Census of 1881, Restigouche Co., \$20.00
 N.B. Census of 1891, Carleton Co., \$30.00
 N.B. Census of 1891, Gloucester Co., Vol. 1, \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1891, Gloucester Co., Vol. 2, \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1891, Restigouche Co., Vol. 1, \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1891, Restigouche Co., Vol. 2, \$15.00
 N.B. Census of 1901, Madawaska Co., \$25.00
 Alnwick Parish, North. Co., 1851/61/71/81, \$10.
 Fredericton, York Co., 1871, \$10.00
 Kingston Prsh., Kings Co., 1851/61/71/81, \$10.
 Kingston Prsh., Kings Co., 1881, \$5.00
 St. Marys Prsh., York Co., 1851/61/71/81, \$20.

Other Books

Carleton Co., NB, Marriage Records, 1832-1887, \$20.00

Sunbury Co., NB, Marriages, 1766-1888, Vol. 1, \$10.00

Peter M. Toner, ed., *An Index to Irish Immigrants in the*

New Brunswick Census of 1851, \$25.00

Guide to the Use of the Synod Journals of the Diocese of Fredericton, 1890-1990, by Gillian Liebenberg, 174 pages. This publication is an administrative history of the Anglican Church in New Brunswick. It also serves as a very useful research tool. \$25.00

Pioneer Profiles of New Brunswick Settlers. Biographical sketches of twenty Loyalist women. Illustrated, 221 pages, by Charlotte Gourlay Robinson. \$12.00

Crown Land Grant Index/Liste des Concessions des Terres de la Couronne, by/par New Brunswick Natural Resources and Energy - Ressources naturelles et Energie Nouveau-Brunswick, index, 945 pages. Lists grantees, lot number and size in acres, location of lot by parish and county, and date of grant, from 1784 to the 1980s. \$25.00

Starting A Family History Project in New Brunswick, Canada, compiled by Robert Fellows, 1995, 125 pages. Contains valuable information for genealogical research in New Brunswick, including details on the records of the Provincial Archives and addresses of libraries, museums, historical societies, and much more. \$15.00

New Brunswick Newspaper Directory, 1783-1996, Council of Head Librarians of New Brunswick, 1996, 281 pages. This second edition contains up-to-date information on published newspapers, including facts about microfilming and where original and microfilmed copies are located for research purposes. It contains a number of indices which will help researchers find any newspaper and retrace its history. \$35.00

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 or money orders payable to CANB Publications. Add \$3.00 per volume for the first two volumes and \$1.00 per volume for the remainder for postage and handling. U.S. sales in U.S. funds. Not registered for H.S.T.

Branch News

The Annual General Meeting of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society was hosted this year by the Saint John Branch and was held at the Saint John Regional Library on the 24th of May, 1997. The following Branch reports were tabled at that meeting:

Capital Branch

The Capital Branch has held seven monthly meetings in 1996-97 (one was cancelled due to a blizzard). We meet at 7:30 p.m. on the first Tuesday of each month (with the exception of July, August and September) at the Seniors' Centre, Johnson Avenue, Fredericton. Our eighth meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd of June, will take the form of a pot-luck supper, to which members have been asked to bring print-outs and copies of family histories that they or others may have compiled. Our membership numbers about 150, about one-half of whom do not live in the vicinity of Fredericton; our meeting attendance averages about 50 members and guests.

Our Branch is currently sponsoring three Saturday seminars, with proceeds going to the Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick for the purchase of additional microfilm readers. The first two of this series have already been held and were well-attended, the topics being: (1) Records dealing with the land-granting process in NB and (2) Court records as a source for genealogical research. The third seminar, to be held 21 June on the UNB Campus, will be given by George Hayward, C.G.(C), on How to Organize and Record Genealogical Information.

Respectfully submitted.

J.W. Ker, President

Charlotte County Branch

During the past year we have held 9 meetings; they were held at St. Stephen, Calais, St. Andrews, and Bonny River. Average attendance was 15. Our total membership at year end was 89.

We had speakers at four of our meetings, two were "pot-luck" luncheons, with show & tell and a mini-auction. One was a joint meeting with the Washington County (Maine) Genealogical Society. We hosted and "helped" the New England Historic Genealogical Society's bus tour at St. Andrews and St. Stephen. Also, during the summer, several of our

members participated in the annual Genealogical Fairs in Alexander and Charlotte, Maine.

Our Branch had income of about \$3235 and expenses of about \$2964, and our regular bank balance is about \$2010. Our 1996 priority was the publication of "St. Stephen Rural Cemetery, St. Stephen, NB. - Tombstone Inscriptions of Charlotte County, Vol. 1." The project has gone very well, only 13 copies remain to be sold from our order of 100. Our publishing account has "turned the corner" and now amounts to over \$2500. We repaid the NBGS Loan of \$2000 some time ago, it was needed and really appreciated.

At our Chapter Annual General Meeting held on 8 March 1997, the following Executive was elected:

President, J.W. (Bill) Garcelon.

Vice President, G.F. (Geo) Haney.

Past President, C.L. (Cal) Craig.

Secretary, Karen McCray

Treasurer, Shirley O'Neill

Committee Chairpersons, Shirley Clarke, Glenna Johnston, Audrey Newell, Marquerite Garnett.

Our next projects include two publications: The 1861 Census for Charlotte County and the St. Andrews Area Tombstone Inscriptions. The Census is first and is a big job; we are in need of help if anyone has knowledge, expertise or time. The data has been compiled on a program called Paradox and we need to correlate it all onto pages, headers and an index. It is a large file, we would be pleased to hear from anyone who could assist in this important project which will be of great help to all researchers. The Tombstone project is being furthered by a hired Summer Student.

Respectfully submitted,

Cal Craig.

Miramichi Branch

Membership in the Miramichi Branch remains in the mid-60's, with about 40% local members.

The Branch has held 6 meetings in the past year, with one special meeting in the form of a half-day workshop held at the president's residence, where the members present were given full access to all databases and documents in his holdings.

Following each regular meeting, one of the members presented a talk on a genealogical or historical topic of his own choosing. A 20 minute

time limit was imposed to allow for research and discussion time.

Our collection of 'First Families' data continues at a slow pace. Cemetery transcriptions have been at a standstill due to the illness of the two main transcribers, but hopefully they can be replaced and the task continued this summer.

Attempts to recruit a new president have again been unsuccessful, and therefore the first and only president is still in the chair with a possible replacement in store for next year.

Respectfully submitted,
Carman Williston, President

Restigouche Genealogical Society

The Restigouche Genealogical Society had a quiet but busy year. We travelled to three different locations for a total of four meetings in the year. We had 97 members registered for 1996.

We had 3 major projects still underway for the year, two of which were in the making since 2-3 years: Lady of Snows R.C. Church Campbellton 1910-1930; Restigouche County Marriages 1888-1919 with approximately 3391 marriages recorded, and the Restigouche County 1901 Census. Smaller projects of indexing, cemeteries & the 1881 Bonaventure County census plus vital stats, are continually being done as is newspaper clippings and answering queries. Our society has also acquired new books and documents.

We were invited to attend the opening of the Acadian Exhibit at the Restigouche Gallery in Campbellton and were on hand with some of our holdings and to answer questions. Some of our members travelled to the Quebec Archives in Rimouski, P.Q. last fall to do research and had a most enjoyable trip. Our group also held an information session on genealogy at the Dalhousie Centennial Library for Heritage Day.

Two guest speakers were Louise Charlebois, archivist advisor from PANB and Bill Clark, president of the Restigouche Regional Museum and news editor of the Campbellton Tribune. They contributed in increasing our knowledge on preservation of documents & photographs and about computers, the media, the importance of heritage and museums.

A new slate of officers were elected this year:

President, Suzanne Blaquiére
Past President, Robert Harquall

Secretary, Pennie Barbour
Treasurer, Nathalie Branch

Looking forward to a new and exciting year, we remain,

Yours truly,
Suzanne Blaquiére

Southeastern Branch

Southeastern Branch has had a very successful year. We currently have 178 paid-up members, 101 local, 39 Canadian and 38 American.

The elected executive for the year 1997-98 are as follows:

President, Dave Fyffe
1st Vice President, Ron Messenger
2nd Vice President, Elaine Odishaw
Secretary, Les Buzzell
Treasurer, E. Ivan Edgett
Past President, Ken Kanner

Directors - Stan Balch, Sherrill Carter, Dawn Kennie, Charles Pelletier and Judi Berry Steeves.

A Family History Research Service was established at the Moncton Library and officially opened 5 Oct 1996. The service is staffed by volunteers from this branch. The service is used frequently by members of the society and the general public. Information is available from the Genealogical Research System and International Genealogical Index via computer and microfiche. The Branch also has a large selection of material to aid the researcher. The service and material are both located in the Heritage Room at the Library.

Volunteers from the branch were on hand at a display for Alma Days at the Alma Resource Centre 28 Jun - 1 Jul 1996. This was not well attended but the volunteers had an enjoyable time. Volunteers also attended Harvey Days. A bus tour from Boston, 24 Aug 1996, was assisted by various members.

Meetings were held Sep, Cal Craig speaker; Oct, Linda Evans speaker; Nov, Pot Luck; Jan, Help Tables; Feb, General Discussion; Mar, Help Tables; Apr, Training Session for library volunteers; and May, Annual Meeting.

Twenty-one books were bought for our holdings at the Library.

This summer the Branch will be hosting Ancestor Quest '97 at the Atlantic Baptist University Campus 1 - 4 Aug.

D A Fyffe President

Southeastern Branch Program for 1997/98



Sept. 20, 97

Regular Business Meeting, Branch

Lecturer: Mr. Bing Geldart. Topic:

Early Settlement Patterns in New Brunswick

Oct. 18, 97

Special Meeting, Guest Lecturer: Mr. Robert Pichette. Topic: **Heraldic Practices in Canada in Relation to Genealogy**

Nov. 15, 97

Regular Business Meeting, Guest Lecturer: Mr. John Elliott. Topic: **The Settlement of Kings County, New Brunswick**

Jan. 17, 98

Regular Business Meeting. Topic: **Help Tables and Information Sharing**

Feb. 21, 98

Special Meeting, Guest Lecturer: Mr. Michel J. C. Cyr. Topic: **Some Legal Sides to Genealogical Research**

Mar. 21, 98

Regular Business Meeting, Guest Lecturer: Ms. Linda Evans. Topic: **Irish Settlement in South-**

east New Brunswick

April 18, 98

All Day Workshop Branch Lecturers:

- Session #1 – Mr. Howard Dixon. Topic: **Land Records and Genealogy**
- Session #2 – Mrs. Elinor Goggin. Topic: **School Records and Genealogy.**
- Session #3 – Mrs. Patricia Winans Topic: **Wills and Probate Records and Genealogy**
- Session #4 – Topic: **Help Tables and Information Sharing**

May 9, 98

Annual Meeting, Topic: **Program Planning 1998/99, Social Hour**

Notes: All Regular Meetings, Special Meetings and the Workshop are open to the General Public at the Wesleyan Church, 945 St. George Blvd., Moncton, N.B.. The Regular and Special Meetings will commence at 2.00 PM. A special invitation is extended to N.B.G.S. Members of all Branches to attend these Sessions.

Southeastern Branch

P.O. Box 7102

Riverview, NB, E1B 4T8

N.B. Genealogical Society Information Sheet

How to research N.B. records at home

Write to The Provincial Archives of N.B., P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5H1, and ask for a County Genealogical Guide for the county in N.B. where your ancestors lived. The Guides list the material that is available on microfilm, such as marriage, church, probate court, land and other records, with reel numbers for most items. Once you know the reel number, go to a library near you that has a microfilm reader and ask it to borrow for you from PANB up to 3 reels at a time, which the library may hold for up to 21 days while you review them. Census records for the years 1851/61/ 71/81/91 and 1901 are available on inter-library loan from The National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3. You will need to specify the County, the Parish and the year, or the microfilm reel No.

Researchers Available for N.B. Records

Certified Genealogists/Genealogical Record Searchers

- Don Dixon, G.R.S.(C)., 129 Burpee Street, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 1M6, (506) 459-1512, ddixon@nbnet.nb.ca
- John R. Elliott, C.G.(C)., Anagance Ridge, R.R. 5, Peticodiac, N.B., E0A 2H0 (506) 485-2033.
- Tony LeBlanc, C.G.(C)., 205 Karolie Rd., Riverview, N.B., E1B 4V3, phone (506) 387-7387, fax (506) 386-5768, tonyaleb@nbnet.nb.ca
- C.L. "Cal" Craig, U.E., C.G.(C)., 1104 Rte. 770, Bonny River, R.R. 3, St. George, N.B., E0G 2Y0, (506) 755-6800 (currently not undertaking new research).

Other experienced researchers

- Paul J. Bunnell, F.A.C.G., U.E., 31 Timber Lane, Marstons Mills, MA, 02648, can provide services for Loyalist research for all of Canada and the USA. He can also provide limited searches for New Brunswick only through printed materials (census, newspapers) for the Loyalist period.
- Suzanne Blaquière, P.O. Box 179, Dalhousie, N.B., E0K 1B0, (506) 684-3121.
- Janet Bubar, 109 Wilkins Ave., Fredericton, N.B., E3A

N.B. Genealogical Society Information Sheet

- 1G1; (506) 472-4029, bubarjan@nbnet.nb.ca
- Janice M. Cook, 171 Priestman St., Apt. 9, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 3B3, (506) 459-1370
 - Ruby Cusack, 47 Jean Street, Saint John, N.B., E2J 1J8, (506) 652-8887, rmcusack@nbnet.nb.ca (Saint John & Kings Counties, N.B.)
 - Eleanor Goggin, Box 492, Salisbury, N.B., E0A 3E0, (506) 372-9927, Albert/Westmorland Counties only.
 - Sylvia Hamm, 52 Needle St., Sussex Corner, N.B., E0E 1R0, (506) 433-5210.
 - Mary Rosevear, 44 Ashfield Drive, Quispansis, N.B., E2G 1P7, (506) 847-3052, rosevear@nbnet.nb.ca (N.B. and parts of N.S.)
 - Carman Williston, 83 Princess Street, Chatham, N.B., E1N 2L2, (506) 773-7077
 - Patricia Winans, 265 Randall Drive, Riverview, N.B., E1B 2V1, home phone (506) 386-6438, pwinas@unb.ca (Albert and Westmorland Counties),
 - Carleton Co. Branch, NBGS, P.O. Box 514, Hartland, N.B., E0J 1N0
 - Saint John Branch, NBGS, P.O. Box 2423 (MPO), Saint John, N.B., E2L 3V9.
 - Southeastern Branch, NBGS, P.O. Box 7102, Riverview, N.B., E1B 4T8.

Those wishing to use the services of any of these researchers should communicate with them directly.

Books available from the New Brunswick Genealogical Society. Payment to accompany order. Postage paid or as marked.

Exclusively available from: NBGS, P.O. Box 3235, Station "B", Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3A 5G9

- *The New Brunswick Militia Commissioned Officers' List, 1787-1867*, \$10.00
- *Generations*, some back issues, \$3.00 each, current issue \$5.00 each, postage included.

Exclusively available from: NBGS, Saint John Branch, P.O. Box 2423, Saint John, N.B., E2L 3V9

- *The Diary of Rev. James Gray*, \$9.95 + \$2.00 p & h. (recently reprinted).
- *Summary of the Return of a Death on Application for a Burial Permit*. Board of Health for the City of Saint John. (Information on a burial permit may include date and place of death, place of burial, cause of death, birthplace, age, marital status, occupation, spouse, father and father's birthplace.
Volume 1, 1889 (Mar. to Dec) \$10.00 + \$3.00 p & h
Volume 2, 1890, \$15.00 + \$3.00 p & h
Volume 3, 1891, \$15.00 + \$3.00 p & h
Volume 4, 1892, \$15.00 + \$3.00 p & h

Books by members: Deal directly with the author. NBGS does not handle these books. Payment to accompany orders. Postage paid if not marked.

Exclusively available from: Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.(C), P.O. Box 26025, Saint John, N.B., Canada, E2J 4M3

- *Irish Emigrants & Their Vessels, Port of Saint John*, New

Brunswick, 1841-1849, \$35.00

Exclusively available from: Ruby Cusack, 47 Jean Street, Saint John, N.B., Canada, E2J 1J8, (506) 652-8887

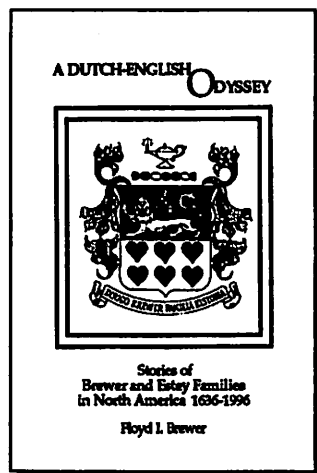
- *Saint John County New Brunswick Marriages - Register C, 1839-1847*, \$27.00
- *Saint John County New Brunswick Marriages - Register D, 1847-1853*, \$27.00
- *Kings County New Brunswick Marriages, Register A, 1812-1844*, \$27.00
- *Kings County New Brunswick Marriages, Register B, 1844-1867*, \$27.00
- *Index To Death Roll - Saint John Globe, 1897-1926* except 1915, over 16,000 names, \$27.00
- *Hutchinson's New Brunswick Directory, 1865-1866*, \$46.00.
- *Searching Your Roots In Saint John, N.B., a Beginner's Guide, 1992, 27 pp.*, \$6.95.

Exclusively available from: George H. Hayward, C.G.(C), 29 Leeds Drive, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 4S7. (All books are 8 1/2" x 11" with plastic presentation comb binding. Prices are in Canadian dollars and include postage to Canadian addresses. U.S. residents pay 87% of Canadian price in U.S. dollars which includes postage to U.S. addresses.

- *York County, New Brunswick, Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1812-1837*, 77 pp., 1986, \$10.00
- *Northern Carleton County, N.B., Cemeteries. Vol. 1*, 274 pp., 1988, (Names & dates from all stones in 69 cemeteries), \$29.00
- *Rev. James Henry Tupper's Marriage Register, 1844-1890*, 13 pp., 1990, (Rev. Tupper was a Baptist Minister who lived in the Parish of Queensbury, York Co., N.B.), \$3.50
- *The Nevers Family*, 411 pp., 1991, (Descendants of Elisha & Bathsheba (Green) Nevers who came to the Saint John River about 1765), \$29.00
- *Francis Drake, Loyalist*, 95 pp., 1991, (Of the Parish of Queensbury, York Co., N.B.), \$12.00
- *A Holmes Migration: From England through New England and Maine to N.B., 1635-1992*, 111 pp, 1992, \$12.00.
- *History of Queens Co., N.B.*, 85 pp., 1993. Prize essay for The Watchman, by E. Stone Wiggins, 1876, reprinted and indexed, \$10.00
- *Loyalist Officers, 1782/83*, 33 pp., 1993, (A list of officers in some Loyalist regiments, showing country of birth, age, and length of service, \$5.00
- *Pioneer Families of Carleton Co., New Brunswick*, 87 pp., indexed, 1994. (37 newspaper articles on early Carleton Co. families which were published in *The Observer*, Hartland, N.B., in the 1970s). \$10.00
- *William and Elizabeth (Fones) Hallett, and Some of Their Descendants, 1616-1694*, 308 pp., \$29.00.
- *George and Ann (Durley) Hayward, and Some of Their Descendants, 1739-1995*, 293 pp., \$29.00.
- *Israel Kenny, His Children and Their Families*, by Edwin Wallace Bell, Edited by Lillian M.B. Maxwell, 1944, reprinted and indexed, 1996, 127 pp., \$14.00

Exclusively available from: Ruth Cleghorn Ker, 760 Golf Club Road, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 7S6, (506) 454-4966.

- *Patrick and Gilbert Graham and Descendants, 1813-1997*. \$15.00 + \$3.00 postage.



A Dutch-English Odyssey: Stories of Brewer and Estey Families in North America 1636-1996,
by Floyd Brewer.

This is a full-length illustrated book with over 500 pages of stories and facts about a seventeenth-century Dutch immigrant and flour miller from Brooklyn and an English

immigrant and fisherman from Salem, Mass., and their descendants. It is carefully researched, highly readable, and belongs in the libraries of all who aspire to write personalized histories about their families.

The author said "my family's roots are in New Zealand, New Brunswick, although both sides of the family originated in the United States, removed to Canada in the late 1700s, and back to Bridgewater, Maine, over a twenty year period between 1882 and 1904. One of the best features of the book is the description of the lifestyles of my ancestors in New Brunswick and the economic and social elements of *hands across the border* relationships, which were so central to my own generation as we grew up in Bridgewater during most of this century."

Some early reviewers said:

- *An intimate story of the author's extended family told in a unique blend of genealogy and history,* Dr. Ryland Hugh Hewitt, professor emeritus, English and Speech, The University at Albany, NY.
- *Your book is filled with interesting, factual information, and is very well-documented and nicely illustrated. It surely deserves a special award.* William B. Bogardus, Anneke Jans and Everardus Bogardus Descendants Association.

Floyd Brewer began his second career as a research historian, archaeologist, and writer upon his retirement from the University at Albany, NY, in 1983. He holds a bachelor's degree in history from the University of Maine, and a master's degree and a doctor of education degree in guidance and student personnel administration at Teachers College, Co-

lumbia University.

Price: \$34.00 + \$4.00 shipping and handling within the U.S. \$41.00 US postpaid outside the U.S. Order from Floyd Brewer, 18 Willow Drive, Delmar, NY 12054.



Good 1610-1997, by Russ and Leota (Good) Janzen

The index in this book contains the names of 3,800 Good ancestors & descendants of United Empire Loyalist David Good who came to New Brunswick in 1783. He settled first in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury County, and later moved farther up the Saint John

River. He was born and raised in Scotland and his ancestry there has been traced for four generations. The youngest descendants recorded in this book are 14th generation descendants of David's great great grandfather, Thomas (Good) Guid.

Hard cover, blue with knight and title stamped in gold; 311 pages, over 75 photographs. Order from Russ Janzen, #37 - 3351 Horn Road, Abbotsford, B.C., V2S 7J9, or Russ Janzen, Box 2452, Sumas, WA 98295-2452; \$75.00 Canadian, \$55.00 US, postage included.

Virtual Roots: A Guide to Genealogy and Local History on the World Wide Web, by Thomas Jay Kemp, head of the Special Collections Department of the University of South Florida, Tampa.

Virtual Roots is the road map to genealogy and local history sites on the internet! There are over 30 million sites on the World Wide Web. This book guides the reader along the information highway and focuses on the sites that will be most helpful to genealogists and local historians. Virtual Roots shows internet users where to go for answers and what they will find. By eliminating random net surfing, Virtual Roots saves researchers both time and money.

This premier printed guide lists sites of the best archives, libraries, institutions, genealogical and historical societies, and family associations around

the world - the ones that provide census indexes, genealogical data, bibliographies, and other solid information that genealogists want. For these listings, Virtual Roots gives the URL, e-mail address, complete mailing address, and phone and fax numbers.

Virtual Roots is a must for World Wide Web users interested in researching genealogy and local history.

"Thanks to Virtual Roots, there is help for the researcher who doesn't have hours to surf and sift, but rather wants to spend time productively accessing, evaluating and using information."

- Curt B. Witcher, Manager.

Historical Genealogy Department,
Allen County Public library

"Virtual Roots will save hours of randomly surfing the net. Even with the links and search engines available on Internet, Kemp's book is a must for the Computer genealogist."

- Ruby Coleman,

Antique Week/Genealogy Week

"An indispensable guide for those who use the Internet for genealogical research. I highly recommend Virtual Roots.

- P. William Filby

Former Director, Maryland Historical Society

Fellow of the Society of Genealogists, London

Fellow of the National Genealogical Society

279 pages, Cloth: 0-8420-27184, \$100.75; Paper: 0-8420-2720-3, \$38.75; shipping \$3.00 for first book and \$1.00 for each thereafter; Canadians add 7% GST to book and shipping; All orders must be prepaid by either Visa or cheque, or accompanied by an official Purchase Order Number. Order from: Scholarly Book Services Inc., 77 Mowat Ave, #405 Toronto, Ont. M6K 2E2, 1-800-847-9736 Fax 1-800-220-9895, e-mail: sbookscan@globalserve.net, or order at our web site: <http://www.globalserve.net/~sbookscan>

St. Paul's Anglican Parish, Hampton, N.B., 1810-1996, A History

The committee that compiled this history say it contains many references to the founding families of the Parish - to many Loyalists and their descendants. It contains photocopies of several historic documents, including one with a list of names of those who committed money toward the building of the first church building. It may be of interest to those

who are researching Kings County N.B. families.

Order from St. Paul's Anglican Church, P.O. Box 840, Hampton, N.B., E0G 1Z0, telephone (506) 832-3375. The price is \$10.00 if picked up at the church, plus \$2.00 postage if mailed.

Crouse Family History: the Descendants of the New Brunswick Loyalists Philip and Sarah Crouse, with allied Burt and Clark families, by Roguer Crouse.

The author dedicated this book to the late Florence Tisdale, of Bethesda, Maryland, author of *Ancestral Record Crouse Family of Northern Maine*,

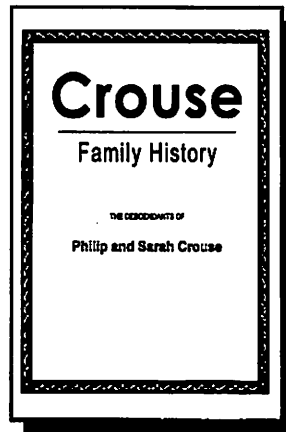
compiled in 1965. That book included the descendants of Philip and Sarah's son Gould Crouse who settled in Aroostook Co., Maine. This book includes all of Philip and Sarah's children, and their known descendants for nine generations.

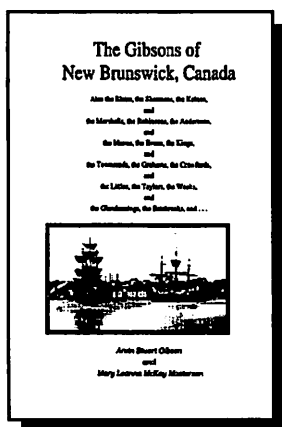
Ten pages of early Crouse history are included, twenty-three pages of 19th and early 20th century photos, and an every-name index. There are 123 pages of names, dates and locations, presented in modified register plan. Not a lot of biographical information is presented, but the author explains in the preface that he has heard and recorded countless interesting stories about relatives and will include them in a future edition of this book.

8½ x 11 inches, wire coil binding, soft cover, 185 pages, order from Rogue Publishing, 1916 Pike Place, #210, Seattle, WA 98101-1056, price \$12.50 + \$3.00 postage and handling. Washington State residents add 8.2% sales tax to price of book. Make check payable to Rogue Publishing.

The Gibsons of New Brunswick, Canada:

Also the Blairs, the Shermans, the Kaines, and the Marshalls, the Robinsons, the Andersons, and the Manns, the Evans, the Kings, and the Townsends, the Grahams, the Crawfords, and the Littles, the Taylors, the Weeks, and the Glendennings, the Estabrooks, and ... by Arvin Stuart Gibson and Mary Leanna McKay Masterson.





The author's say this book is about people – both living and dead. It establishes family ties and brings those ties to life by the interesting lives and stories of the individuals involved.

The book is the result of the effort of many people. Although it has two primary authors, more than thirty individuals

helped in its preparation.

The area of interest is New Brunswick, Canada, although it also extends to Ireland, Scotland, England and elsewhere as the ancestors are traced backward in time, and it extends to California, Tennessee, and other locations in the United States where other ancestors ventured away from New Brunswick.

The book starts with the Gibson family tree and then extends to other family branches which interconnect with the Gibsons. To the extent that space permits, important family trees are detailed in the book so that most of the major connections can be studied. Pictures and histories are interwoven throughout the text.

Where space does not permit, references are included which define where the data was collected. Four separate electronic data bases are identified which may be obtained by interested parties. Collectively these data bases include more than 15,000 interconnected names. It is probably the most extensive data base of living individuals in New Brunswick to the Gibsons and related family lines.

Soft cover, wire coil binding, 8½ x 11 inches, over 15,000 names, more than 150 photos, 224 pages, indexed. Order from – in N.B.: Donald and Mary Sherman, RR 1, McAdam, N.B., E0H 1K0, phone (506) 784-3303; in Ontario: Karen Blair, 102 - 357 Rusholme Road, Toronto, ON, M6H 2Z4, phone home, (416) 533-0983, work (416) 597-6439; in western Canada: Mary and Jeremy Masterson, 19 Woodmount Rise, SW, Calgary, AB, T2W 4L4, phone (403) 281-0891; in the United States: Arvin and Carol Gibson, 103 East 300 South, Kaysville, UT, 84037, phone (801) 497-9061. Price \$26.00 in Canada, \$19.00 in the U.S.

The Ganong Family of New Brunswick: The Ancestors And Descendants of Thomas Ganong and Joanna Barlow, Edited and Revised by Daniel F. Johnson, C.G.(C), P.O. Box 26025, Saint John, N.B., E2J 4M3, 270 pps perfect bound 930 desc., \$25.00 which included postage.

The Ganong Genealogy first published in 1892 by noted biologist William Francis Ganong forms the base of this new publication. The presentation has been revised to contain additions, documentation and the extension of lineages to the eighth generation.

Thomas Ganong was a descendant of Jean Guenon, a Huguenot who settled Flushing, Long Island. Thomas's lineages have been traced back to other early American families such as the Sneden and Moseman families of New York. His wife Joanna Barlow has been traced to the Swift, Hatch, Rowley, Palmer and Allen families of Mass.

Thomas Ganong arrived among the loyalists of the Spring Fleet of 1783 and settled in Kingston, Kings County. His daughters married Erb, Keirstead, Benson, Northrup and other families of Springfield and Studholm parishes. One branch founded the well known chocolate firm in St. Stephen, N.B.

Older Books of Interest

***The Gender of Breadwinners*, by Joy Parr**

A story of the difference in wage earners – female vs males or "Women, Men and Change in Two Industrial Towns 1880-1950." This is a fun book written in 1990 and published by University of Toronto Press showing a lot of the history of Paris and Hanover, Ontario. There are 33 illustrations showing photos of people and places like the Penman's hosiery mill and the Knechtel furniture factory. Some old advertising items from these cities and information about the many immigrants brought to Canada by these companies make for good historical reading of two small Canadian communities. Check your local library for this book. Or a used book store – that's where I found my copy. *Contributed by Donald Wayne Patterson.*

***The Rectory Murder*, by Kenneth Saunders, River-view, New Brunswick, 1989, published by James Lorimer & Company, Toronto.**

For anyone searching for the feeling of Albert County in New Brunswick in the early 1900's - this is the "mother of all finds." When I started reading this borrowed book from my library in Montreal I couldn't put it down. I was so excited to find out about the writer - Ken Saunders in Riverview, N.B., that I picked up the phone and called to tell him what a great story he had written in 1989 about the first execution by hanging of a criminal in Albert County in 1907. He also describes a lot of the people who lived and worked in this 710 square mile area of Albert county.

Some of the highlights for me are listed here in no particular order:

- The religious elements of actions taken as well as the Protestant-Catholic differences.
- How people were encouraged not to smile as they posed in their Sunday best.
- The big influenza epidemic in 1918 and how sickness in River areas caused people to move into the hills to get away from arriving sick immigrants
- How the kids wanted to move to the big cities later on to achieve better schooling, better jobs, and make more money.
- The railroad lines that went through the county that may have encouraged my grandfather and his brothers to come to Montreal and join the CPR.
- To read about the condition today of settlements like "New Ireland" that have completely disappeared.
- Devastating forest fires in 1903 that destroyed a lot of the timber.
- Former Prime Minister R. B. Bennett born in Hopewell Cape.

And I guess one very important item I saw touched my family in a big way - a mention of a 80 year old man dying of paralysis of the tongue. He couldn't eat or swallow so committed suicide. We ask if this could be connected to something today called "Myasthenia Gravis". Aristotle Onassis died from this and my grandfather and his brother - both born in Albert County died from this. There is also a grandson of one of them with it today.

There are so many good stories about people in the 1800's and early 1900's in Albert County that this is a must read book for people interested in the history of New Brunswick and the Maritimes.

Look for it in your local library.

Reviewed by Donald Wayne Patterson.

Letters

Mr. M.T. Tabor Jr., 2617 Big Oaks Drive, Garland, TX 74044-7445, MTTaborJr@uno.com, wrote to say that he has a copy of *History of Corn Hill*. This book contains histories of several residents of Corn Hill, Kings Co., N.B. If anyone researching Corn Hill families will send Mr. Tabor the surnames of the families that interest them, by regular mail or e-mail, he will send them copies of the relevant pages from the book, free of charge.

He also sent a list showing descendants of James DeBou/DeBow, another list showing descendants of Philip Tabor, and a list of people who were born or died in Canada. He will share and exchange information with anyone working on these lines.

The following letter, dated 15 Jun 1997, from Glen Eker, M.A., M.L.S., Genealogical Researcher, was received recently by Joan Pearce.

Dear Ms Pearce,

I am a researcher with the Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee, Ministry of the Attorney General, Province of Ontario (authorization letter enclosed).

I am presently researching the estate of Mary Aughterton Currie who died on March 14, 1997 in Toronto, Ontario. Our office is seeking heirs to her estate, principally any first or second cousins.

Ms Currie's parents were Jennie Thompson Stephenson/Stevenson (both spellings used) and Frank Nelson Currie of Woodstock. Jennie Stephenson/Stevenson was the granddaughter of Thomas Stephenson and Barbara Knight of Ireland who came to New Brunswick around 1830. Their children were Andrew, William, Thomas, John, and Robert who married Janie Thompson. Robert and Janie were Mary's grandparents. Janie died young and Robert Stephenson married Jane Hardi, and had a daughter Louise Knight Currie born 1877. Her whereabouts are unknown. If married, she may have had half cousins to Mary Aughterton Currie. Of Robert Stephenson's brothers only Andre and Thomas had children. I have traced the Stephenson family through census returns and other information up to 1901. The Steven's resided in the Woodstock area, although Thomas Stephenson and his family are not there in 1901 as is Louise Knight Currie.

Frank Nelson Currie was the grandson of Joshua Currie (1788-1867) and Phoebe Estey (1787-1879) of Upper Gagetown, Queens. They had eleven children. Their son Zebulon John (1822-1890) and his

wife Mary Ann Thompson (1828-1903) were his parents. There does not seem to be any surviving first or second cousins to Mary Augherton Currie from this family line. There were however descendants from many of her grandfather's siblings. One son, Thomas Gilbert and his family lived in Fredericton, another Nehemiah Brown in Bright Twp. (Parish), York, another Joshua Judson in Hartland, Carleton, Brighton, Richard James in Queensbury, York, and George William possibly in St. John. The women are at present unaccounted for.

I am inquiring whether in your collection you may have any family trees or family histories related to these particular branches of the Stephenson/Stevenson family and the Currie family. We are particularly interested in any family trees or family charts that would provide names and dates. At present the only possible surviving first cousins would be if Mary Currie's mother's half sister Louise Knight Currie had any children. If they themselves had children they may also be entitled. We are also interested in what happened to the children of Zebulon John Currie's siblings and their children.

If your collection does contain any family charts or family trees related to the families we would appreciate any photocopies of relevant parts. You may bill us for any photocopying costs and you will be reimbursed upon conclusion of the case. Unfortunately the amount of New Brunswick genealogical material in the Metro Toronto Reference Library and North York Central Library is limited to census returns, index, some marriage registration books, etc.

You may send any correspondence to my home address: Glen Eker, 46 Brady Lane, Guelph, Ontario, N1L 1A5

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Glen Eker, M.A.; M.L.S., Genealogical
Researcher

Announcements

Annapolis Royal & Area Genealogical Centre

The Historic Restoration Society of Annapolis County is pleased to announce the establishment of a Genealogical Centre which will specialize in fam-

ily history related to Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia and the old townships of Annapolis, Granville and Clements, including the early Acadian settlers who were the first Europeans in Canada.

We would appreciate donations of genealogies, family/business archives, public records and local histories which pertain to these areas. Such information can be in hard copy or electronic media. Although we are only in the process of searching for a microfilm reader, we could also use donations of microfilm reels and microfiche which provide census, land deed, probate and other such research sources. Cash donations are tax deductible.

Please join The Society. Our membership fee is \$10 annually. We will do modest amounts of research for \$10 per hour, but will refer you to qualified researchers for detailed searches. There will be a charge for photocopying, packaging & mailing. For routine inquiries (no charge), please send a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Over 100 Years of New Brunswick Newspapers

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Search & Extract of genealogical data for any SURNAME from over *100 Years* of New Brunswick Newspapers 1784-1888: *No limitations to the time period searched nor quantity of information found when data is provided on 3 1/2", 1.44 mb high density diskette for I.B.M. compatible computers.* Please specify ASCII (Text File) or WordPerfect 5.1 format. \$20.00 per surname + \$5.00 for diskette, postage and handling.

Search & Extract In Manuscript Form

Search & Extract of genealogical data for any SURNAME from over *100 Years* of New Brunswick Newspapers 1784-1888: *You may limit the search by specifying a time period or by placing a limitation on the number of additional pages to be generated.* The first 15 pages of data generated by search are included in the \$25.00 fee. A \$2 per page fee is charged for pages in excess of 15 pages.

D.F. Johnson, P.O. Box 26025, Saint John,
N.B., Canada E2J 4M3

Queries and Answers

Genealogical queries and selected answers are published in *Generations* as a service to those who may wish to exchange data with other researchers. Queries should be brief and to-the-point. The charge per query is \$1.00 for NBGS members and \$2.00 for non-members. Submit as many as you wish. If you send queries with other material, be sure your name and address is on the page with your queries for pages become separated. Send queries, along with the appropriate fee, to the queries editor:

Betty Saunders
621 - 570 Aberdeen St.
Fredericton, NB
E3B 5N4

If you respond to a query, kindly send a copy of your answer to the editor of *Generations*, indicating the query number and surname in question, and noting any references you consulted (giving author, title, date of publication if any), manuscript (at what library), family tradition, etc. While NBGS will not verify your family history, responses will be reviewed by certified genealogists and selected answers will be published so that others who may be researching the same lines may benefit from the exchange.

Q3844. **ARSENAULT/DRISDEL/DRISDALE**. Seek info on desc. of Richard Arsenault (b. 1836) and Adele Drisdel/Drisdale, Tracadie, NB. Ch: Guillaume, Gervais, Grégoire, Marie-Melaine, Theodore, Pierre-Richard, Philorome and William-Basilice. I am Theodore's granddaughter. *Gail Dunn, Box 328, Big River, SK S0J 0E0*

Q3845. **BRYANT**, Danford/Danforth b. ca. 1864/5 at Waweig, St. Croix Par., Charlotte Co., NB, s/o Isaac Bryant and Elizabeth Boles. Danford m. in St. Stephen, Charlotte Co., NB Sep. 2, 1887 Victoria Bryant. They lived in State of Penn., USA. Seek info on Danford, Victoria, their family, desc., vital stats, etc. Was Victoria's birth name Bryant - or what? *Hubert R. Bryant, 5950, Route #105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5 Ph: (506)375-6017*

Q3846. **BRYANT**, Nancy b. ca. 1862 Waweig area of Charlotte County, NB, d/o Isaac Bryant and Elizabeth Boles. Who, when and where did she marry? Need vital stats or any info on her. *Hubert R. Bryant, 5950, Route #105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5 Ph: (506)375-6017*

Q3847. **CAMERON**. Seek info, anc. and ch. of Daniel Cameron b. ca. 1820 in Nova Scotia and later moved to

NB. Father of Olivia Cameron b. 1846 in Portland, NB who m. Joseph Armstrong in Portland in 1865. According to 1881 and 1891 census Daniel's parents were both b. in NS. Daniel was a ship's carpenter, and a Calvinist Baptist in 1881. He appears to have m. twice - in Portland to Mary Ann Coleman in 1845, who d. 1853; and to Eleanor Day in 1861. *J. Richard Armstrong, Box 1331, RR 1, Tantallon, NS B0J 3J0*

Q3848. **CHITTICK**. Seek info on John and Alice (McFarland) Chittick. They lived in Studholm Par., Kings Co. 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 census. John's parents were John and Rebecca Chittick. *Ray Virtue, 105 Shea Ave., Pembroke, ON K8A 7W9*

Q3849. **CLOWES**, Annie, d/o John Clowes and Margaret Rogers, b. ca. 1863 at Mainstream, Carleton Co., NB, m. _____ Hudson ca. 1882-19--, poss. in Carl. or Victoria Co., NB, or Aroostook Co., Maine. Had 2 ch., lived in State of California, where they moved by ca 1906. Need _____ Hudson's given names, when and where married, their desc., or any info on them. *Hubert R. Bryant, 5950, Route #105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5 Ph: (506)375-6017*

Q3850. **CLOWES**, Susan Augusta b. Apr. 15, 1842 and Nancy Clowes b. Mar. 4, 1845, both b. Northampton, Carl. Co., NB, d/os of George W.J. and Nancy (McKeen) Clowes. Who, when and where did Susan and Nancy marry? Any desc.? Any info welcome. *Hubert R. Bryant, 5950, Route #105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5 Ph: (506)375-6017*

Q3851. **COLEMAN**. Seek info on family of Mary Ann Coleman b. ca. 1824 m. Daniel Cameron in Portland, NB in 1845, d. 1853 age 29, leaving 3 children. Was this the mother of Olivia Cameron b. 1846 who m. Joseph Armstrong in Portland in 1865? Who were Mary Ann's parents and children? *J. Richard Armstrong, Box 1331, RR 1, Tantallon, NS B0J 3J0*

Q3852. **CRAWFORD/BENEDICT**. Seek desc. of James Crawford and Rachel Benedict, Loyalists to NB 1783. Ch: James, Robert, Joel, Stephen, Benjamin and Rachel who m. James Bradley. They settled Kings Co., NB. *Ruth Ellis, 872 Cromwell St., Woodstock, ON N4S 5B3*

Q3853. **CROMWELL**, Thomas first settled in Queens Co. as a Loyalist. He m. Hannah (Coy?) and later moved to Kings County, and then to the Miramichi. Hannah Coy reportedly m. "Grottos" Cromwell. Thomas and Hannah

had a son Asa and a daughter Althea. They had two grandsons, Asa and Amosa **Mutch**. Hannah Coy had two brothers Asa and Amosa. I think "Thomas" can be read as "Grottos" in older handwriting. Thomas was m. before 1788. I would like to see the original marriage entry of "Grottos" and Hannah, prob. from Gagetown. *William Mutch, 555 Vallombrosa Ave #9, Chico, CA 95926-4059 USA e-mail Mutch2B@aol.com.us*

Q3854. DAVIDSON, Elisha, son-in-law of Samuel Thomas, applied for land grant in St. David's Ridge in Charlotte Co. in 1814. Does anyone have any info on him or his family? *Everett Thomas, 1063 Bluebird Ave., Santa Clara, CA USA 95051*

Q3855. FINNIMORE. Can anyone provide information regarding the death of Richard Finnimore in the early 1800s? He may have been, at the time of his death, a resident of Black River in East Saint John. *Clayton Finnamore, R.R. 4, Sussex, N.B., E0E 1P0, (506) 433-1253, e-mail clayfinn@sympatico.ca*

Q3856. FOWLER. Seek the names and birthplaces of the parents of Phoebe Fowler Scott b. ca. 1817 in NB (where?), and m. (prob.) in Sep. 1833 in York Co. (Douglas Par.). *Helen Green, 3715 Brooklyn Cres. NW, Calgary, AB T2L 1G9*

Q3857. GAMMON, John b. 1792 Lawrencetown, Halifax, Co., NS d. 1878 Chatham, NB, s/o John H. Gammon and Mary Ann Bissett of Lawrencetown/Cole Harbour. John never married. He moved to Chatham where he fathered twins: John (1851-1921) and an unknown female. Children were raised and educated by his brother Samuel Gammon of Bathurst. His son, John, m. Hannah Vanadestine, and 4 children, all b. in Chatham. Any info please. *Charles Pelletier, #105-360 Gauvin Rd., Dieppe, NB E1A 1M1*

Q3858. GAMMON/COGILL/MUDGE. Seek info and desc. of Samuel Gammon, s/o John H. Gammon and Mary Ann Bissett of Lawrencetown/Cole Harbour, Halifax, Co., NS) and his 3 wives: (1) Mary Cogill - 7 ch., (2) Elizabeth Mudge - 11 ch., and (3) ____ - 1 child. Samuel b. 1801 in Lawrencetown, Halifax Co., NS, and d. 1881 in Bathurst, NB. He m. his 1st wife in 1822 in Halifax, where his first 5 or 6 ch. were b. His occupation in Bathurst was farmer and blockmaker. He came to NB between 1832 and 1839. *Charles Pelletier, #105-360 Gauvin Rd., Dieppe, NB E1A 1M1*

Q3859. GAMMON/HENDERSON. Seek info and desc. of James Gammon and Janet Henderson of Moncton, NB. Both b. 1805 Nova Scotia, and both d. in Moncton. Ch: Susannah b. 1829, William b. 1830, Charles Elliott b.

1835, William b. 1839, Archibald b. 1843, John b. 1845 and Alan (Allen) b. 1845. When did they die and where are they buried? *Charles Pelletier, #105-360 Gauvin Rd., Dieppe, NB E1A 1M1*

Q3860. GAMMON/STEEVES.) Seek desc. and info on Alan (Allen) C. Gammon b. 1807 m. Ada Steeves of Indian Mountain, NB. 3 known ch: Harry, Charles Noble b. 1886, and Henry Abel b. 1887. Alan was s/o James Gammon and Janet Henderson of Moncton. *Charles Pelletier, #105-360 Gauvin Rd., Dieppe, NB E1A 1M1*

Q3861. HÉBERT. Seek info and names of ancestors of Marie Eugénie Hébert 12/11/1878-1951, b.in Buctouche or Grand Digue, NB area. Seek father's name, mother's first and maiden name, siblings and all vital stats. Marie Eugénie m. Henri Gallant and they moved to Big River, SK. *Gail Dunn, Box 328, Big River, Sk S0J 0E0*

Q3862. HICKSON. Seek any info on John and Mary? (McFarland) Hickson. Believe John's parents were Thomas and Alice Hickson and lived in Norton, Kings Co. in 1881 census. *Ray Virtue, 105 Shea Ave., Pembroke, ON K8A 7W9*

Q3863. HOURIHAN. Searching for descendants of Timothy Hourihan & Margaret McGida. They were born in Sussex, NB, but removed to Newburg, Carleton Co., NB., where they farmed. They had several children. Their son John was b. in Sussex. Any info. greatly appreciated. Aldene Hourihan-Gionet, #26 - 500 Douglas Ave., Saint John, NB E2K 1E7, (506) 657-6806, wish@nbnet.nb.ca

Q3864. HUDGIN, William, Sergeant Queen's York Rangers, Loyalist, settled in York Co., NB approx. 1784 on land grant. Seek birth, marriage, death data and also for his son William Hudgin, Jr., and any ch. of William, Jr. *Alfred Saunders, 4119 Cherry Blossom Lane, Vineland ON L0R 2C0 asunder@netcom.ca.*

Q3865. JEWETT/INGRAHAM/ROBERTS. Ella Bertha Jewett, d/o John T. Jewett and Francis Ingraham, b. May 26, 1866 Keswick Ridge, NB, m. Joseph H. Roberts of Massachusetts. Need any info on the Jewett and Ingraham families. *David N. Strickland, 14533 Hague Dr., Farmers Branch, TX USA 75234*

Q3866. KEETCH/KETCH/TAPLEY/MOOERS. Almeda Keetch b. Nackawic, NB to Amaziah Keetch and Mary Tapley, d. 1918 in NB, m. Warren Douglas Mooers. Need dates and parents of Amaziah and Mary. Need birth date and burial info on Almeda. *David N. Strickland, 14533 Hague Dr., Farmers Branch, TX USA 75234*

Q3867. LASKEY. Seek death date for Edward Marine Laskey of 90 Moore St., Saint John, NB. Believe this info could be found in the Daily Standard (a Saint John newspaper). The newspaper dates I'm looking for are between Dec. 6, 1917 and 1918. The reason I cite Dec. 6, 1917 is because I believe Edward may have died in the Halifax Explosion. He worked for the Eastern Steam Shipping Company, 309 Prince William St. The agent was Occurie Reeds Print Inc. The company went out of business in 1920. Any info, please. *John O'Neil, 29 Shamrock Ave., Moncton, NB E1E 2J4*

Q3868. LOWER BRIGHTON RESEARCH. I will resume my research on "History of the Rural Community of Lower Brighton, Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., New Brunswick, Canada", which I set aside in 1989. Lower Brighton is located on Highway #105 between Hartland and Grafton, NB. Lower Brighton is that area from Acker Creek to Deep Creek, i.e., Brighton lots on East side of St. John River, Lots #17-33; also info on Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16. Any info on histories, events, stories, people, or genealogies of Lower Brighton families are welcome. *Hubert R. Bryant, 5950, Route #105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5 Ph: (506)375-6017*

Q3869. LYON/BETTS. Seek desc. of John Lyon, Sr. and Hepsibeth Betts, Loyalists, 1783. Ch: Abigail (Bates), John, Jr., Reuben, Sabra (Lyon), Ruth (Smith), Peter, George, Wm. Henry and Hepzibeth. Settled in Kings and Queens Counties. *Ruth Ellis, 872 Cromwell St., Woodstock, ON N4S 5B3*

Q3870. LYON/BULKLEY. Seek desc. of Joseph O. Lyon and Sarah Jane Bulkley, Loyalists 1783. Ch: Lucy, Sarah, Joseph A. and Jane. Settled in Kings Co. *Ruth Ellis, 872 Cromwell St., Woodstock, ON N4S 5B3*

Q3871. MANUEL. Seek date and place of death of Anthony Manuel, Jr., s/o Anthony and Margaret (Mabee) Manuel, known to be still alive Nov. 1871, living in Queensbury Par., York Co., NB. *Rebecca West Rutledge, P.O. Box 443, Waterbury, VT USA 05676 Ph: (802)244-6666 collect*

Q3872. McCONNELL. Researching the family of George Clay McConnell who was the first keeper of the lighthouse at Miscou Point, N.B. He was b. in Scotland in 1801, m. Ludivinia Dempster. They emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1830, settling in Pokemouche, N.B. about 1840. There were 15 children. Harry A. McEachern, 110 E. Streetsboro St., Hudson, OH 44236.

Q3873. McFARLAND. Seek any info on family of William and Frances McFarland who lived in Johnston Par., Queens Co. in 1881 census. Ch: Charles, Alice, Mary,

William, Elizabeth, Alexander, Richard and John. *Ray Virtue, 105 Shea Ave., Pembroke, ON K8A 7W9*

Q3874. McLEAN/HEWISON. My grmother b. 1858 around Escuminac or Hardwicke (mother's side) m. Joseph Williston. Her parents were Captain George Hewison (from Sunderland, Eng.) m. Catherine McLean at St. Andrews Church Sep. 17, 1855 by Rev. Wm. Stewart. Ch: Marjorie, Margaret and Hannah. Catherine d. Dec. 1970. George then m. Barbara McLean in 1873 in same church. CH: George Henry b. 1875 and Alexander James b. 1877. George d. 1877 at Belle Creek, PEI of an aneurism. (Chatham Advance, Aug. 31, 1877). George may have been m. before arr. in Canada to a Jane Sancton from St. John, NB, sister of Thomas Sancton. (Courier, NB). She d. 1852 in Cockersmouth, England and George came to Canada with, I believe, at least 1 child named Sarah Jane, prob. b. before 1852. She later m. Richard Burbridge of Chatham Sep. 1871 in Farmer (newspaper?). Sarah may have had a brother Peter. Any info on these people would be appreciated - desc., etc. Also need to know Captain George's birth and where buried, poss. in Chatham or Hardwicke. *Winona B. Rhodes, 249 Cairn St., London, ON N5Z 3W6*

Q3875. McNAMARA/GAMMON. Seek info and desc. of Robert McNamara and Judith Gammon, d/o John H. Gammon and Mary Ann Bissett, Lawrencetown/Cole Harbour, Halifax, Co., NS. Judith b. Sep. 18, 1810 in Lawrencetown and d. in Bathurst, NB. 13 Children. One dtr, Mary Ann, m. Robert Eddy in Chatham, and a son, Robert, m. Sophia Bissett in Salen Chapel, NS. Where is Judith bur. and where did she die? Are any desc. in the Bathurst or Chatham area? Any help appreciated. *Charles Pelletier, #105-360 Gauvin Rd., Dieppe, NB E1A 1M1*

Q3876. MILTON, Regina Grace (1907-1990) m. Wilfred A. Keddy, s/o Alexander Bryden Keddy and Maud Amelia Bissett, of Cole Harbour, Halifax, Co., NS. Regina b. Hillsborough, NB area and was d/o Wellington Milton and Mary MacLeod. Need info on Regina, her husband and 2 children - Allison and W. Milton. *Charles Pelletier, #105-360 Gauvin Rd., Dieppe, NB E1A 1M1*

Q3877. MORGAN/FORMAN(FARMAN). Elizabeth Morgan, d/o Thomas Morgan, b. Brooklyn, NY around 1700. Thomas, s/o James Morgan and Abigail Hoyt, m. Susannah Forman(Farman), and was prob. b. in New York around 1700ish. Need their place of residence, any other siblings of Elizabeth, and where buried. Any info please. *Winona B. Rhodes, 249 Cairn St., London, On NSZ 3W6*

Q3878. MOOERS/Ryan. Hugh Mooers b. ca. 1823, s/o

of Smith Mooers and Margaret ___, m. Bessie Ryan of Londonderry, Ireland. Hugh's son Warren Douglas Mooers b. Nackawic, NB Apr. 14, 1886, m. Almeda Keetch. Need any info on Smith and Margaret Mooers, Hugh Mooers and Bessie Ryan. *David N. Strickland, 14533 Hague Dr., Farmers Brnach, TX USA 75234*

Q3879. **NICHOLS.** Seek desc. of Samuel and Eunice Nichols, Loyalists, settled Kings Co. at Long Reach. Ch: Elizabeth, James, Ruth, Catherine, Jane, Phebe, Charles and Samuel. *Ruth Ellis, 872 Cromwell St., Woodstock, ON N4S 5B3*

Q3880. **NISBET,** James arr. in Fredericton 1825. Need full date of arrival, date and place of birth, middle name, occupation in homeland, parents names and residence in homeland, father's occupation in homeland, and mode of transportation and route taken from homeland. Did any other family members accompany him to NB? James and Janet m. in Fredericton June 3, 1830. Need info on where they resided, names of any children of this marriage other than William P. Nisbet b. Fredericton Apr. 2, 1838 (and later relocated to Presque Isle, Maine), and names of any other ch. who may have been b. and d. in Fredericton. James Nisbet d. in Fredericton in 1872. Need complete date of death and where buried. *Roy O. Nisbet, 2325 Mura Ct., Augusta, GA USA 30906-4813*

Q3881. **PATON/POTTER/NISBET.** Janet (Jennet) Paton (Potter) migrated from Scotland to Fredericton in 1819. Seek info on date and place of birth, full date of arrival, occupation in homeland, her parents' names and residence in homeland, her father's occupation in homeland, and mode of transportation and route taken from homeland. Janet d. in Fredericton in 1872. Need when she died and where buried. *Roy O. Nisbet, 2325 Mura Ct., Augusta, GA USA 30906-4813*

Q3882. **SAUNDERS,** John, Captain Queen's York Rangers - Loyalist settled York Co., NB approx. 1784 on land grant. Seek birth, marriage, death data and also for his son John Simcoe Saunders, and any children of John Simcoe. *Alfred Saunders, 4119 Cherry Blossom Lane, Vineland ON L0R 2C0 e-mail asaunder@netcom.ca.*

Q3883. **SCOTT.** Seek the parents' names and the birthplaces of Francis Scott and his wife, Phoebe Fowler (both b. in NB ca. 1808 and 1817), and m. in York Co. (prob. Douglas Par.). *Helen Green, 3715 Brooklyn Cres. NW, Calgary, AB T2L 1G9*

Q3884. **STEEN.** Seek any info on James and Hannah Steen who lived in Johnston Par., Queens Co. in 1861 and 1871 census. Family: Eliza, Henry, Margaret, James, Augusta, Hannah, Bessie, William and Otty. *Ray Virtue,*

105 Shea Ave., Pembroke, ON K8A 7W9

Q3885. **STONE/ADKINS/CHAMBERS.** Seek info on desc. of David Stone and his 2 wives, (1) Jerusha Adkins and (2) Jerusha Chambers. David b. ca. 1745 and came to Cumberland in early 1760s with the Loyalist influx. He eventually settled in Sackville, NS. (now NB). He had 8 ch. by his first wife, and 2 by his second. A son, Rev. Titus Stone settled in Sussex and a dtr., Jerusha, settled in Cole Harbour, Halifax, Co.. NS. Also need his origin upon entering NS. Was it Mass. or Rhode Island? *Charles Pelletier, #105-360 Gauvin Rd., Dieppe, NB E1A 1M1.*

Q3886. **TILLEY/MORGAN.** Samuel Tilley b. 1740ish, was my 3xGGG. He came with Loyalists in 1783, from New York, Long Island, may have lived in Dutchess Co. or Westchester. He m. Elizabeth Morgan b. 1751-1835, and had 3 boys in US: James b. 1773, Jacob b. 1775 and Samuel, Jr. under 10 yrs. A dtr. Elizabeth b. 1787-8. James m. Mary Chase, d/o James P. Chase, and Elizabeth (dtr) m. Jeremiah Gove. Interested in where they came from, who Samuel's parents were, and if any siblings, who they were. Samuel's father poss. John or James; and John's father supposedly William. Any info please. *Winona B. Rhodes, 249 Cairn St., London, ON N5Z 3W6*

Q3887. **WEST/MANUEL.** Seek parents' names or any other info on Israel West who m. Joanna Manuel June 17, 1830 in Kingsclear, Queensbury Par., York Co., NB. Israel last known to be Township 12, Range 5, Aroostook Co., Maine in June 1860. *Rebecca West Rutledge, P.O. Box 443, Waterbury, VT USA 05676 Ph: (802)244-6666 collect*

Q3888. **WEST.** Seek info on an Israel West that was in 1816 York Co. Roll Book by D.F. Johnson. Israel was listed as a yeoman from Kingsclear Par. *Rebecca West Rutledge, P.O. Box 443, Waterbury, VT USA 05676 Ph: (802)244-6666 collect*

Q3889. **WHELPLEY,** Oliver arr. in 1783 along with father Darling. He was included in land petition under Samuel Ketchen (Ketchum?), and received half of Lot 26 at Norton. Land lost to Perkins for nonpayment of loan. Sons John and William. Seek info on where he went after leaving Norton. Have a lot of Whelpley research. Will share. *William Price, 8 Scott Ave., Simcoe, ON N3Y 3H8*

Q3890. **WHELPLEY,** William m. Hannah Walton of Sussex Par. Aug. 24, 1837. Land petition states b. in Saint John 1807. Received 100 acres near Waterford. Died before 1862. Seek info on who his father was. *William Price, 8 Scott Ave., Simcoe, ON N3Y 3H8*

Q3891. **WILLISTON/STYMIEST.** John Bailey Wil-

E-mail Addresses

liston b. Aug. 23, 1757 d. July 1833 m. **Phoebe Stymiest** Mar. 13, 1788. Phoebe d/o Loyalist Benjamin Stymiest, originally from Tarrytown, Long Island, later resided in Miramichi, NB. Who was her mother? Phoebe had 12 boys and 3 girls. Oldest son **Joseph m. Alice Wall**, and their son **John m. Isabelle McDonald**, who then had **Joseph**, my grandfather, who m. **Marjorie Cameron Williston**. Did Phoebe have siblings, and who was her mother? *Winona B. Rhodes, 249 Cairn St., London, ON N5Z 3W6*

Answers:

Q3725. Mildred I. Downey, R.R. 5, Hartland, N.B., E0J 1N0, sent the following in response to Q3725.

1. **James A. Jones** was b. 10 Mar 1804, in the Parish of Canning, Queens Co., N.B. He died 4 Mar 1881, in Gordonsville, Carleton Co., N.B.

He married **Jerusha Ebbett** 22 May 1834, in Canning. She was born 20 Oct 1814, daughter of **Joseph Ebbett**. She died 6 Apr 1881.

Children of James and Jerusha (Ebbett) Jones

i **David S.** b. 11 May 1835, in Sheffield, Sunbury Co.,

- N.B., d. 31 Jan 1893, m. 1 Jul 1868 **Mary Rogers**.
- ii **Frederick**, b. 1 Nov 1836, d. 1 Jan 1912, m. 25 Dec 1864 **Ann Crosby**.
- iii **Joseph**, b. 4 Jun 1837, d. 31 May 1904, Wolfville, N.S., m. 24 Dec 1863 **Elizabeth Wisely**
- iv **Beckwith**, b. 18 Nov 1839, in Sheffield, d. 18 Mar 1909 in Pennsylvania, m. 7 Nov 1863 **Eliza Ann Kimball**.
- v **Jane**, b. 29 Dec 1841 or '42, d. 4 Feb 1911, m. 10 Jul 1867 **Harris Hobbs**.
- vi **Martha**, b. 7 Mar 1846, d. 15 Apr 1849
- vii **Thomas**, b. 5 Jan 1846, d. 14 Dec 1849, Sheffield.
- viii **Jerusha**, b. 29 May 1848, d. 1 Oct 1911, Knowlesville, Carleton Co., N.B., m. **Henry Doucette**
- ix **Elizabeth**, b. 17 Aug 1849, d. 13 Oct 1849.
- x **James A.**, b. 27 Mar 1851, d. in 1932, buried in Bath, Caeleton Co., N.B., m. 14 Dec 1870 **Emma Phillips**.
- xi **Sarah**, b. 1 May 1853, d. 28 May 1927, buried in Buffalo, N.Y., m. 18 Oct 1870 **Hutchinson Derrah**.
- xii **Jonathan B.**, b. 23 Jun 1856, d. 28 May 1927, buried in Gordonsville, Carleton Co., N.B., m. 31 Jun 1879 **Katherine Elizabeth Scarrah**. She was b. in 1859 and d. in 1933.
- xiii **Frances**, b. 4 Apr 1858, Sheffield, d. 9 May 1860, Sheffield.
- xiv **Omesa**, b. 19 Jun 1864, died young.

E-Mail Addresses

Following are additions, corrections and changes to the e-mail addresses that were published in the Spring and Summer 1997 issues of *Generations*. Corrections and changes are marked with an asterisk (*).

- **Allan**, Mrs. Patricia, 27 Bramwell Ave., Winnipeg, MB R2C 3J6, (204) 222-3836, AMMS@autobahn.mb.ca
- **Brown**, Joan M., 1218 Beaver Run, Anderson, SC 29625-6707, (864) 261-9202, rcbjmb@carol.net
- ***Buckley**, Charles E., 35925 Ashton Place, Fremont, CA 94536, (510) 794-7280, stjdp39@juno.com
- **Canning**, Carla, 217 Deerwood Drive, Hanwell, N.B., E3E 1B8, (506) 459-4343, tcanning@jupiter.csd.unb.ca
- **Carroll**, Joseph E., 4261 Queens Way, Minnetonka, MN, 55345, (612) 938-4028, carroll_joe@htc.honeywell.com
- ***Cater**, Ronald A., 553 Greenwood Ave., North Bay, Ont., P1B 5G5, (705) 474-2865, thrextan@efni.com
- **Elliott**, John R., RR 5, Anagance Ridge, Petitcodiac, N.B., E0A 2H0, (506) 485-2033, elliojo@nb.sympatico.ca
- **Hasty**, Warren H., 4632 Zenith Ave., Minneapolis, MN, 55410-1870, (612) 926-4788, whasty@aol.com
- **Lang**, Lorenzo, 182 Guimont St., Grand Falls, N.B., E3Y 1C7, (506) 473-2452, p2lang@nbnet.nb.ca
- **Little**, Rhonda H., 14 Lincoln St., Millinocket, ME 04462,

little4580@aol.com or gfs_rhonda@aol.com

- ***Lowrey**, Linda, 222 Concession St., #406, Hamilton, Ont., L9A 1B1, (905) 389-8712, linda.lowrey@hwcnc.org
- ***MacLean**, Elizabeth A., 2013 Franklin Ave., McLean, VA 22101, (703) 536-3993, bmaclean@juno.com
- ***Mutch**, William S., 555 Vallombrosa Ave., #9, Chico, CA 95926-4059, mutch2b@aol.com.us
- **McCarron**, Daniel, #30 - 3375 Oak St., Vancouver, B.C., V6H 2L7, (604) 524-7115, mccarron@sfu.ca
- **Raymond**, Paul B., 2126 N. Winnifred, Tacoma, WA 98406, (206) 759-5210, pabloray@worldnet.att.net
- **Sinclair**, Clayton, #15 - 3420 St. Clair Ave. E., Scarborough, ON, M1L 1W5, (416) 261-7948, red@ultratech.net
- **Sweet**, Robert, 35 Country Lane, Island View, N.B., E3E 1A2, (506) 459-7560, bobsweet@nbnet.nb.ca
- ***Waddingham**, Heather, 342 Owens Cres., Kingston, ON K7M 8H8, (613) 547-0801, lilman@king.igs.net

Correction

The e-mail address on p. 49 of the Summer 1997 issue for **Dorothy A. Harding** belongs to another member. **Dorothy's** name and address should be deleted.



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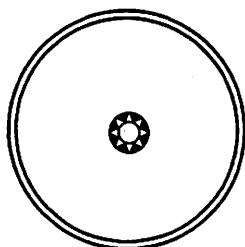
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Generations, the journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Fall 1997

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2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

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From the President's Desk

by Joan Pearce

Editor's note: This was the President's report to the Annual General Meeting of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society which was held in Saint John, N.B., May 24, 1997.

I find it hard to believe that this year has passed so quickly. My term got off to an excellent start in October when I was invited to represent the society in Moncton at the opening of the Heritage Centre of the Moncton Public Library on October 5, 1996. This is a joint project of the library and Southeastern Branch. It was good to see the great relationship that has been fostered by these two groups.

When my term began, I had planned to continue the very good work that Judi Berry Steeves had started with her visitation to all the branches. I am sorry to report that I have been unable to arrange visits to the branches this year. Two invitations were extended by Southeastern Branch for a visitation by me but I was unable to attend.

It is with regret that I note that the society lost one of its most dedicated workers with the death of Bill Kilfoil. Bill was a very active member of Capital Branch, serving in several capacities. His very great contribution to NBGS was his editorship of *Generations*, a position he held for several years. A donation in his memory was made to The Provincial Archives.

At the September meeting Ron Messenger made a presentation to suggest that NBGS apply to Revenue Canada for Charitable Status to enable it to issue receipts for income tax purposes. This issue has not yet been resolved but we are almost there. I want to thank Ron for this initiative. I would hope that all members of this society would feel comfortable in proposing suggested activities or events that would further the goals of the society.

I would also like to thank the members of Southeastern Branch for their proposal entitled Heritage Quest '98, which might form part of the society's 20th Anniversary celebrations. This proposal would mean cataloguing all the relevant genealogical resources at various locations in the province. So far a feasibility committee is in place to determine further action.

Thanks are extended to members of Capital

Branch for their tireless efforts on behalf of the society, for all the things they do to keep the society functioning and for their three genealogical seminars which were held at UNB.

With the help of George Hayward, I submitted a letter to the House of Commons Committee studying changes to the copyright act, which might impact on the accessibility of information to genealogists.

It was great to hear that there are people in the Bathurst area who wish to start a branch of the society. Some of the preliminary work has been done to start to set up this branch. I am sorry to report that the Victoria Branch has found it necessary to disband.

Southeastern Branch is hosting the Society's biennial genealogical conference in Moncton August 1-4, 1997. I'd like to thank them in advance for all the hard work in organizing this event and wish them great success.

There is much work left to do on some projects which were begun this year.

1) The web page needs to be updated on a regular basis and some consideration must be given to what other bits of information might be added.

2) 20th Anniversary celebrations need to be finalized, part of which is Heritage Quest '98, another part of which is the making of an archival file of society and branch activities.

3) Policy on Emergency Publication of *Generations* needs to be completed.

4) Charitable Status should be finalized.

I would like to thank Ken Kanner for being my representative on the Board of The Genealogical Institute of The Maritimes and for his hours and hours of work as membership secretary for the society; thank George Hayward for his ongoing commitment to the editorship of *Generations* and for his suggestions to me on a periodic basis; thank Ivan Edgett for his tireless work as treasurer; thank Sherrill Carter for holding us all together and on track; and thank all of you who represent your branches and give so much of your time to the society. I hope you all have an enjoyable summer.

Respectfully submitted

Joan Pearce

George Frederick Clarke, in his *Expulsion of the Acadians* (Brunswick Press, Fredericton, 5th edition, 1980), said: "Since early morning, young men and old, as well as boys ten years of age, had been wending their way on foot, or in wheeled vehicles, along the dusty roads that led from the rivers Perreau, des Habitants, Canard and Gaspereau. Roads that finally ended at the public square in the Acadian village of Grand Pré, in His Britannic Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia.

"Three days before: Sept. 2nd 1755, a proclamation, written in both French and English, had been put up in their villages, ordering them to attend at the church at Grand Pré on Friday, the 5th September, at three of the clock in the afternoon, that each of them should be satisfied of His Majesty's intentions concerning them as transmitted to Governor Charles Lawrence at Halifax. It further declared that no excuse would be admitted, on any pretence whatsoever, on pain of forfeiting their goods and chattels in default of real estate, and was signed by Colonel John Winslow, commander of the English colonial militia assigned to the district.

"The hour of three struck. They saw Colonel Winslow, in full regimentals, come from the Presbytery in which he and his staff had taken up quarters. They had no eyes for anyone but him, for they knew that he held their fate in his hands.

"They saw him walk briskly to the church door, enter with his officers, and they followed obediently, as they had been ordered to do. Adults to the number of four hundred and fifteen filed into the church, and, before seating themselves, they sank to their knees, as they always did on entering that Holy place, crossed themselves and whispered a short prayer. Then they waited in absolute silence for Colonel Winslow to speak.

"He sat by a small table at the head of the middle aisle. Now he rose to his feet, unfolded a paper he held, and in a clear voice began to read its tragic message: *Gentlemen*, he said, *I have received from His Excellency, Governor Lawrence, the King's instructions, which I hold in my hand... His Majesty's instructions and commands... are, that your lands and tenements and cattle and live stock of all kinds are forfeited to the Crown, with all your other effects, except money and household goods, and that you yourselves are to be removed from this Province... The peremptory orders of His Majesty are that all the French inhabitants of these districts be removed...*

"*Gentlemen*, he had said, when he had begun to address them, *I have received from His Excellency, Governor Lawrence, the King's instructions, which I hold in my hand... The peremptory orders of His Majesty are-*

"None of the foregoing is true. His Majesty had issued no such orders! The fate of the Acadians of Grand Pré, as well as those dwelling in the rest of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, had been decided by Governor Lawrence, his council, and Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, all of whom had arrogated to themselves the dictatorial powers of a Roman Pontiff.

"The poor people were dumbfounded. They were locked up in the church, guards stationed; their wives notified to bring them food at stated intervals. Their captors well knew that with their menfolk in custody, the women would not attempt to escape. When the vessels arrived, they too would be rounded up and deported..."