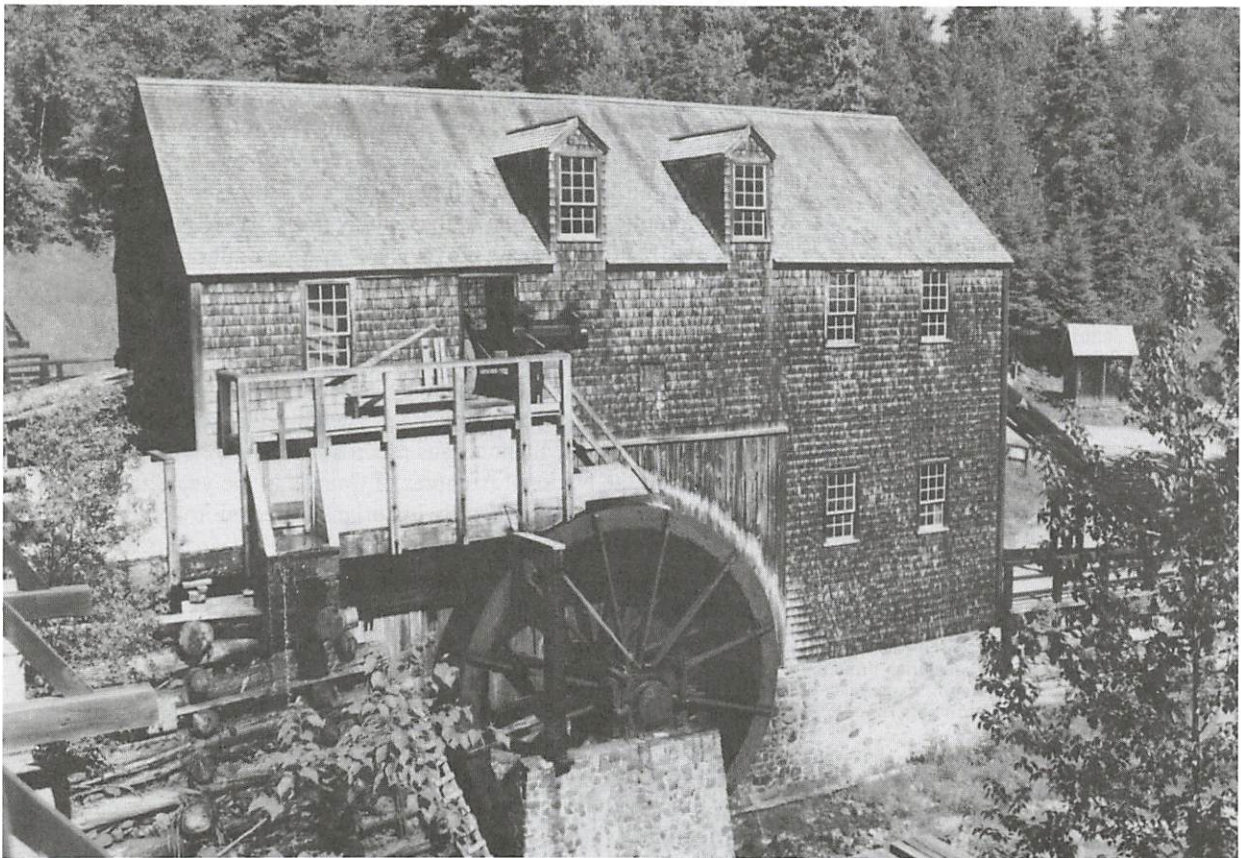


Generations

The journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society/Société Généalogique du Nouveau-Brunswick
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In the early days in New Brunswick a mill site was an important considerations when choosing a settlement in the wilderness. The settlers built dams in the streams, built sluices to carry water from the dam that turned the wooden wheel that powered the mill. This is a saw mill at Kings Landing Historical Settlement, photographed in 1990

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.

Contributors are urged to have articles for publication typed. Text that is typed into a computer word processor and submitted on a diskette is preferred. 5¼" or 3½" disks, double or high density are fine, and any DOS or Windows word processor will do. Contributors who cannot provide text on a diskette are asked to use white paper and a good quality black ribbon for typewriters and dot matrix or daisy wheel printers. Contributors are responsible for obtaining permission to publish material owned by others.

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Cover: Saw Mill at Kings Landing Historical Settlement, York County, N.B. Photo by George H. Hayward, 13 Jun 1990.

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From the Editor's Desk

What a warm Summer we had! Everyone blamed El Niño. Even up here in Canada's northeast, the thermometer reached 34° on the Celsius scale, with the humidity over 80%. For those of you who still use the Fahrenheit scale, that's about 94°.

When the Loyalists arrived in New Brunswick in 1783 the Saint John river, except for a few short distances in the lower valley, the longest being at Maugerville in Sunbury County, flowed through wilderness lands. The majority of the refugees that were forced to flee from the thirteen colonies were assigned lots between Fredericton and Woodstock. Some of the lots were of poor quality, and several grantees either abandoned or sold them and settled elsewhere.

For those who remained in the wilderness, it was a tortuous and agonizing experience. Many had nowhere to live except perhaps in a tent until they could erect a log house. There were no services: no roads, schools, hospitals, stores, churches, electric power, or any of the advantages we enjoy today.

However, in due course, they cleared the land, planted, harvested, and created a civilization. It was not long before communities needed mills, mainly to saw logs and grind grain. All of the early mills were powered by a water wheel. The photo on the cover of this issue is a saw mill, built at Kings Landing Historical Settlement in York County, N.B., a replication of one of those early mills. There is also a grist mill at Kings Landing, powered by a water turbine rather than a water wheel. I have visited several living history museums in North America. Kings Landing is one of the better ones, and well worth seeing if you have the opportunity.

Statistics Canada, the Canadian government department that compiles a census of all residents every ten years, has announced that the 1911 and subsequent census records it collected will not be released to the National Archives of Canada in the year 2001, or thereabouts, as all of us family historians expected it would. That means the census data will not be available to researchers in the National and Provincial Archives in Canada in the future, or to those in other countries on inter-library loan.

On page 65 in this issue, the President urges everyone who cares about this loss of vital genealogical and historical data to write to those politicians who may be able to change the policy at Statistics Canada to allow the 1911 and subsequent census returns to be released to the National Archives. I support that initiative, and ask all of you to read the President's message, and act upon his recommendation.

George H. Hayward

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The Narrative of Walter Bates, Loyalist

Editor's Note: This article is from Kingston and the Loyalists of The "Spring Fleet" of 1783, by Walter Bates, edited by Rev. William O. Raymond, first published in Saint John, N.B., by Barnes and Company, 1889, reprinted in 1980 by Non-Entity Press, Woodstock, N.B.

Early Days Of The Revolution, With Some Account Of The Sufferings Of The Loyalists.

Having through age and other infirmities been much longer with the former portion of my subject than I at first anticipated, I must therefore of necessity be very brief in what follows, hoping that my infirmities in so doing may not be viewed with severity.

It is now my desire to give a narrative of events connected with the rise and progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kingston, New Brunswick, recording facts but not inventing anything, rescuing many valuable facts from oblivion. The work in a few minor details may possibly be not always correct, yet in the main it is unaffected – a body of facts, many of which in our day are entirely new and the whole is no where else to be found in so convenient a form. The work has been prepared at great expense of time, under the pressure of many cares not unmingled with sickness, pain and sorrow.

In the words of Bishop Bramhall: "No man can justly blame me for loving my spiritual mother, the Church of England, in whose womb I was conceived, at whose breasts I was nourished, and in whose bosom I hope to die."

I must only give a brief statement of what took place after the return of those five gentlemen in Orders under the patronage of the society in old England for promoting Christian Knowledge. Whereupon

the Episcopal church increased mightily in Connecticut. Several of the Presbyterian ministers went to England and obtained Episcopal ordination and soon after their return churches were built in almost every town in Connecticut, to the great annoyance of the old Puritans who cherished great jealousy against the Church of England, inherited from their ancestors.

They asserted that the Episcopal clergy were guilty of writing home amazing falsehood and that it would seem to be an agreeable office to distinguish the innocent from the guilty. About this time mobs were assembled for persecuting the loyal element in Connecticut.

Every town which did not subscribe for support of Boston was styled a Tory town, which they spared not to insult. As on one hand rebellion raised her crest in Connecticut with more insolence than in other parts, so loyalty has there exhibited proofs of zeal and fortitude beyond example to be found elsewhere. In particular the clergy by their steady adherence to their oaths and firmness under the assaults of their enemies were a conspicuous example of fidelity. Not one among them all in their fiery trial have dishonoured the King or the Church of England. The suffering of some of them within my memory I cannot wholly pass over in silence.

As a resolute antagonist of the Puritan party, and a zealous supporter of the loyal cause, the Rev. Mr. Peters stood conspicuous. Many were the attempts to ruin him and his character. In carrying out their systematic plan of persecution, the doors of the prisons were opened, and prisoners became the leaders of mobs, composed largely of Negroes, vagabonds, and thieves. The governor and council finally entered the lists, and anxious at all events to get rid of so formidable an

opponent, accused him of being a spy of Lord North and the bishops, and proclamation was made to that effect in every Republican pulpit in the colony on Sunday, the fourteenth day of August, 1774. This encouraged an armed mob of "Patriots" to surround his house the same night in a tumultuous manner, ordering gates and doors to be opened.

Mr. Peters, from his window, asked if they had a warrant from a magistrate to enter his house. They replied, "We have Joice's warrant, which Charles the traitor submitted to, and it is sufficient for you."

Finally, it was agreed that a committee, composed of the most respectable men in the party, should read all the papers belonging to Mr. Peters. Accordingly, after inspecting all his papers as much as they pleased, they reported that they were satisfied Mr. Peters was not guilty of any crime laid to his charge.

On Sunday, the 4th September, the country was falsely alarmed by reason of Colonel Putnam's declaring Admiral Graves had burnt Boston, and that General Gage was murdering old and young, except Tories and churchmen.

The governor seized this opportunity to set the mobs with redoubled fury upon Mr. Peters and the loyalists of Hebron, whom they called "Peterites." On this occasion intoxicated ruffians spared neither houses, goods nor persons. Some had their bowels crushed out of their bodies. Others were covered with filth and marked with the sign of the cross, in token of loyalty to bishops and kings, who, they said, designed to crucify all good people. Even women were hung up, tarred and feathered. The Rev. Mr. Peters, with his gown torn off, was treated in the most insulting manner. His mother, daughter, two brothers and servants wounded, one of his

brothers so badly that he died soon after, and these fiends dragged Mr. Peters almost naked from his dwelling, in spite of the cries and tears of his mother and sisters, which might have melted the heart of a savage, though it produced nothing but peals of laughter which rent to the skies. While they were dragging him to their "Liberty Pole," with intent of hoisting him up and down, as was their manner of treatment, so extremely cruel and barbarous was their usage that the sheriff of Litchfield county could not withhold his interference, by whose timely assistance Mr. Peters was finally set at liberty and his life providentially saved. Half naked and wounded, he fled to the royal army at Boston, from whence he went to England, by which means he preserved his life, but not his property, from the rapacity and bloody hands of his cruel countrymen.

After such an experience, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Peters had but a poor opinion of Republican liberty, or that he should have penned the following recipe:

Take the herb of Hypocrisy and root of Pride three handsfull – two ounces of Ambition and Vainglory – pound them in the mortar of Faction and of Discord – leave over the fire of Sedition until you perceive the Scum of Deceit at the top – strain it through the cloke of Rebellion – put it in the bottle of Envy – stop it with the cork of Malice till settled – then make it into pills of Conspiracy – take nine when you go to bed – say a long prayer that may be heard in the street – then go to sleep if you can, and it will be sure to have the due effects. All the next day you will be well disposed to censure the church, burn all the Bishops, murder the King, plunder the nation and cut the throats of all honest men.

After the escape of Mr. Peters, 1775, the Rev. Messrs. Mansfield and Viets were cast into prison and tried for high treason for giving

food to loyalists flying from drunken mobs – fined and imprisoned.

Everything but decency and order overran the colony, and frequent irruption was made in which many loyalists were disarmed, plundered and made prisoners, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Seabury and the mayor of the city of New York. Governor Tryon and others happily escaped their fury through a back window.

Mr. Rivington, the King's printer, was one of the sufferers by loss of property. They plundered his house of all his printing materials – since employed in the service of their congress. The King's statute maintained its ground in New York until Washington took possession of the city, when it was indicted for high treason against America, found guilty and received sentence that the lead of it should be run into bullets for the destruction of the English.

Mr. Washington thought proper to notice in his General Order next day he was sorry his soldiers should in a riotous manner pull down the statue of the King, yet he could not but commend them for defaming every monument of British tyranny.

Meanwhile, in Connecticut organized mobs continued their acts of violence and outrage, breaking windows in the houses of loyalists and crying out, "No Bishops, Kings, Lords or Tyrants!" The New Englanders felt that the authority of the government of England and the National church must be crushed or their Puritanism be overthrown. It was this spirit largely which originated the late rebellion in America.

Throughout this unhappy war, the Episcopal church, in some places veiled in obscurity, still continued to exist in America, notwithstanding the utmost persecution evil men could bring upon it, and at length I have happily lived to see what so long I vainly hoped for – Dr. Seabury, the persecuted priest from the city of New York, return

the first consecrated Diocesan Bishop of Connecticut – my native land.

In July, 1776, Congress declared Independency, and ordered the Commonwealth to be prayed for instead of the King and Royal family. All the loyal churches were thereupon shut up, except one at Newton, Connecticut, of which the Rev. John Beach was rector. His gray hairs adorned with loyal and Christian virtues overcame the madness of his enemies. This faithful disciple entered his church, saying: "If I am to credit the surmises kindly whispered to me, that unless I forbear from praying for the King I shall never pray or preach more, I can only say, whilst no intimation could well be more distressing it admits not one moment's delay: with all due respect for my ordination oaths, I am firm in my resolution while I pray at all to conform with the unmutated liturgy of the church, and pray for the King and all in authority under him."

Upon this the rebels seized him, resolved to cut out his tongue. He said, "If my blood must be shed, let it not be done in the house of God." The pious mob then dragged him out of the church. "Now, you old devil," said they, "say your last prayer!" Whereupon he devotedly kneeled down, saying, "O Lord and Father of mercies, look upon these mine enemies and forgive them. They know not what they do; they are blindly misled; O God, in mercy open their eyes."

By the Providence of God, the council of his enemies was brought to naught and his life spared.¹

In September, 1776, Washington was compelled to evacuate New York, by General Howe, to the great relief of loyalists in New York. He penetrated into the country as far as White Plains, about twelve miles from Stamford, to the alarm of all the sympathizers

with the British cause. In the day of battle we were collected by the mobs and confined, under strong guards, where we could hear the report of guns, hoping soon to be relieved. The British returning shortly after the mobs all dispersed and the "Tories" were set at liberty.

The British fortified Lloyd's Neck with a garrison, opposite the islands and coves lying between the churches of Norwalk and Stamford, whose inhabitants were wealthy farmers – Churchmen and Quakers – all loyalists that afforded a complete asylum and safe passage, by which my three brothers and hundreds of others; passed by night almost continually to the British Garrison.

Personal Adventures Of The Narrator, Walter Bates, During The War.

At length the thing I greatly feared came upon me. A small boat was discovered by the American guard, in one of these coves, by night, in which they suspected that one of my brothers, with some others, had come from the British. They supposed them concealed in the neighborhood and that I must be acquainted with it.

At this time I had just entered my sixteenth year. I was taken and confined in the Guard House; next day examined before a Committee and threatened with sundry deaths if I did not confess what I knew not of. They threatened among other things to confine me at low water and let the tide drown me if I did not expose these honest farmers. At length I was sent back to the Guard House until ten o'clock at night, when I was taken out by an armed mob, conveyed through the field gate one mile from the town to back Creek, then having been stripped my body was exposed to the mosquitoes, my hands and feet being confined to a tree near the

Salt Marsh, in which situation for two hours time every drop of blood would be drawn from my body; when soon after two of the committee said that if I would tell them all I knew, they would release me, if not they would leave me to these men who, perhaps, would kill me.

I told them that I knew nothing that would save my life. They left me, and the Guard came to me and said they were ordered to give me, if I did not confess, one hundred stripes, and if that did not kill me I would be sentenced to be hanged. Twenty stripes was then executed with severity, after which they sent me again to the Guard House. No "Tory" was allowed to speak to me, but I was insulted and abused by all. The next day the committee proposed many means to extort a confession from me, the most terrifying was that of confining me to a log on the carriage in the Saw mill and let the saw cut me in two if I did not expose "those Torys." Finally they sentenced me to appear before Col. Davenport, in order that he should send me to head quarters, where all the Torys he sent were surely hanged. Accordingly next day I was brought before Davenport – one of the descendants of the old apostate Davenport, who fled from old England – who, after he had examined me, said with great severity of countenance, "I think you could have exposed those Tories."

I said to him, "You might rather think I would have exposed my own father sooner than suffer what I have suffered." Upon which the old judge could not help acknowledging he never knew any one who had withstood more without exposing confederates, and be finally discharged me the third day. It was a grievous misfortune to be in such a situation, but the fear of God animated me not to fear man. My resolution compelled mine enemies to show their pity that I had been so causelessly afflicted, and my life

was spared. I was, however, obliged to seek refuge from the malice of my persecutors in the mountains and forests until their frenzy might be somewhat abated.

After two year's absence, on my return home, I found my father down with the small-pox, suspected to be given him by design, consequently the family were all in inoculation, which I also had to endure, after which I could not by any means think of leaving my father until I had assisted him in his wheat harvest.

The first night after I was summoned with a draft for the Continental Service with three day's notice, consequently was compelled to flee for refuge, I knew not where, but providentially found myself next morning in the immediate neighbourhood of a British garrison. Here I was informed I must go through the regular process, be reported, and take the oath of allegiance.

I was provided with the necessary pass from the commanding officer to General DeLancey at Jamaica (Long Island), who furnished me with a pass directed to General Smith at Brooklin, who furnished me with a pass to Colonel Axtell at Flat Bush, who administered the oath and also furnished me with a pass to General DeLancey again at Jamaica. Here not being acquainted with customs of the army exposed me to great inconvenience. I just only prudently knocked at the same door where I had received my pass the day before. This I was informed was considered an offence and that the old General was apt to be very severe after drinking wine all night.

At length the old General came down from his chamber, and surely his face looked to me as red as his coat.

"Where is that damned rascal who has disturbed my quarters this morning? Send him to the guard

house!" roared he. This subjected me to great difficulties, too unpleasant to mention.

Yet kind providence seemed to prepare ways and means, unforeseen by me, for my escape and preservation amidst all troubles, afflictions and dangers by land and sea, and during that unhappy war there were many instances of God's mercy for which I can never be sufficiently grateful. For example in the case of my eldest brother's sickness, on Long Island, with the fever that few survived at that time, I was providentially in a situation to render him every comfort he could receive while in life, and after his death to attend to his decent burial in the town of Huntington, the 10th day of September, 1781, and soon after I was taken sick with the like fever on Lloyds Neck, where I must soon have died had not I providentially been removed to a friendly house in Huntington, where I received the kind attention of the family. It was feared that I could not survive until morning, a doctor was called late at night who administered medicine which, under providence, gave immediate relief and I was soon restored to my former health.

Shortly after this I commenced teaching a school on Eaton's Neck, where all the people were Loyalists and most part with myself, churchmen from Connecticut. Here some of the Church clergymen came occasionally to hold divine service on Sundays.

There being none of other religion on the "Neck" we were so united the church at Eaton might be justly styled a church of Eden.

The Rev. John Sayre came to attend public worship here in April, 1783, and at the same time to acquaint us that the King had granted to all loyalists who did not incline to return to their homes, and would go to Nova Scotia, two hundred acres of land to each family, and two years provisions:

provide ships to convey them as near as can be to a place for settlement where lands would be granted for support of church and school. The next day I obtained the articles for settlement (yet in my possession) from Huntington. A general meeting was held on Eaton's Neck to investigate the same together with our present and future prospects.

After we had discussed the matter it was resolved by all present, and mutually agreed to remove with all their families into the wilderness of Nova Scotia, and settle all together in such situation as we might enjoy the comforts of a church and school in the wilderness, fully relying for future support in the promises of God to His people.

I here introduce the rhymes of a young School master:

Come Loyalists all come
And listen to my word;
We left our country and our home
And trusted in the Lord;
Let us not now forsake our trust
Returning back with sorrow;
I fain would see the Rebels flee
Like Sodom and Gomorrah,
Yet think these offers very just
And thank the King sincerely -
Altho' the Rebels gain so much,
We see not yet quite clearly;
God is too wise to be unjust,
Too good to be unkind,
While subject to his sovereign will
Our hearts are well inclined.
God when He gives supremely good,
Not less when He denies;
Affections from His Sovereign hand
Are blessings in disguise
For in the wilderness, we're told,
God's church will comfort give,
And no good thing will He withhold
From those who justly live.

W. Bates

(See page 21 in the Spring 1998 issue of Generations for Walter Bates' account of the voyage of the First Fleet of 1783 and the Settlement of Kingston by a Band of Loyalists.)

At the meeting held on the 5th

day of July, 1787, to arrange with the Rev. James Scovil about his coming to reside with us, Messrs. Silas Raymond, Elias Scribner and John London did in the presence of said meeting, give each of them, severally, one acre of land off the adjoining corners of their respective lots to the said church free and clear from all incumbrance for ever, as a privilege to build a Church House thereon. At the same meeting it was voted to build a Church on the land given by Silas Raymond, Elias Scribner and John London.

Later in the season a subscription paper was drawn up as follows:

Kingston, December 5th, 1783.

We, the subscribers, impressed with a full and vigorous sense of the importance of religion, and the strong obligation we as Christians are under to pay all due homage, adoration and obedience to Almighty God the common Father and benevolent Governor of the Universe, in whom we live and move and have our being - and upon whom all our hopes depend both for time and eternity; and being firmly persuaded that a due performance of the duties of religion in His house of prayer are the most likely and effectual methods of cultivating and keeping alive a proper sense of religion, according to the laws of the Gospel among us, do for the best good of ourselves and our children for ever, covenant and agree to pay to the Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Kingston, in Kings County, or their order, sum or sums as shall be by us affixed to our names, in labor, money, or other articles as we shall sign - which sum or sums signed by us shall be appropriated and applied in the most prudent and effectual manner for the erection of a House to the Honor and for the Public Worship of Almighty God according to the usage of the Church of England, in Parish of Kingston aforesaid upon the square or plot of ground near the house of the Rev. James Scovil.

The subscription paper was returned in a few weeks with seventy-two signers – total amount subscribed £134, 15s. 0d.

In February it was agreed to build the Church 50 feet in length and 38 in breadth under the direction of the vestry, and it was further agreed to allow fifteen shillings a thousand for eighteen inch shingles and three shillings a day for common labour.

On Saturday the 27th day of June, 1789, the frame was raised in perfect harmony and in good order, and by united exertion was so far advanced that on the 5th day of November it was dedicated to the service of Almighty God by the Rev. James Scovil by the name of Trinity Church.

On examining the records in the clerk's books, I found no mention of the consecration of Trinity Church. I cannot omit giving my statement of the same from my own Recollections and such statements as I find in my possession, however imperfect they may be found by those who may have more and better information.

This, then, is a brief sketch from the address delivered by the Rev. James Scovil on the occasion of the consecration of Trinity Church in Kingston, N. B.

"My Christian Brethren: We have now witnessed a ceremony which in all probability we as a Parish shall never witness again. This is but one of the solemn considerations which is brought into view by an event like this.

We have now begun a temple dedicated for the worship of God, in which temple by God's grace our children and their posterity are made meet partakers of a rich inheritance. Wherein the precious tidings of Christ and His cross shall ever find sanctuary. Where we trust the Divine presence shall abide after we are gathered unto our fathers.

But why need there be any religious ceremony on this

enterprise of our building?

Because, 'except the Lord build the house their labor is but lost that build it.' We therefore now as it were in a mystical sense baptize our church in its infancy by the name of Trinity Church, and with the sign of the Cross in token hereafter it shall be a monument and a witness of the faith of Christ crucified.

In the name of God we have erected it and we today offer this token of our devotion to Him who is the way, the truth, and the life.

Here we may believe that God's promises will be fulfilled and blessings will be abundantly bestowed. May the permanent blessing of heaven rest upon the solemn transactions of this day, and may this Parish of Kingston ever be the means of extending pure and undefiled religion. In this and all our undertakings may the Lord bless us and keep us, the Lord make His face to shine upon us and be gracious unto us, the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon us and give us peace both now and ever. Amen."

It was decided to furnish the church with pews and seats. In July following we received a donation from government of four hundred pounds. Voted that two-thirds be applied on the church and one-third for the parsonage, but afterwards fifty pounds was appropriated to the use of the church at Oak Point, in Long Reach, and it was voted likewise that the inhabitants on the Kanabeckatious should have an equal amount for the building of a church on that river, near James Hoyt's.

The seats and pews were rented in 1796 for twenty-one pounds twelve shillings, but the amount diminished year by year. Objection was made that since there was not pews for all many did not like to intrude into the seats of others. Others claimed that all pews ought to be free. The vestry then proposed a subscription, which succeeded, and the pews and seats all remained

free.

In 1803, the Rev. James Scovil being infirm and unable to hold Divine service on all occasions, it was proposed to employ his son, Elias, who was then ordained, to assist his father, and to secure forty pounds a year, to be paid half-yearly. He to officiate one-half of his time in Kingston, one-fourth in Hampton and one-fourth in Springfield. The former place to raise twenty pounds and the others ten each.

We continue to make improvements in the church from time to time. In the spring of 1808 the sum of one hundred and three pounds was subscribed by forty-nine persons, for the purpose of erecting a steeple with an end gallery and completing necessary repairs on condition the sale of pews be revoked, and they be free in the future. On June 15, the steeple was framed and raised in good order without any accident happening to any one.

It was not until 1810 that a stove was procured for the church when fourteen pounds fourteen shillings was raised for erecting a stove and completing the same with pipe.

The following year it was voted that the chancel be built square with a Venetian window at the end. In September, 1813, was received a bell weighing 129 lbs. generously presented by some gentlemen of Saint John as a gift to the church. It was voted that the sum of two pounds ten shillings a year be allocated for tending the stove of the church and ringing the bell.

On December 19th, 1808, it pleased God to take to himself our worthy and revered rector, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and fiftieth year of his ministry, of which twenty years he was rector of Kingston.

In the last year of his life he suffered with a long and painful disease, which continued day by

day to increase until he entered his rest.

He was cheerful in common conversation, and instructive in the strength of his reasoning. As a minister he was an ornament to his profession – a worthy example for his congregation. The duties of religion he inculcated by example as well as precept. The life he recommended to his congregation he lived before them. His friendly intercourse with his people continued to the last unquenched by sickness, pain and old age. He was gentle without weakness, dignified without pride, strict without severity. Good cause have his children to remember the kind counsel and pleasant companionship of such a father. Happy, too, are we that his successor in the church is of the same family.

On Sunday, July 29, 1809, the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, visited our church and confirmed 257 persons.

Having learned that the pews in the church were all held free, the Bishop wrote the following letter, expressing his disapproval:

Fredericton, 5th August,
1809.

Gentlemen,

When lately at Kingston I received much pleasure from seeing so large a congregation on Sunday, the decency of their behavior during divine service, the large number of persons who presented themselves for confirmation.

I sincerely rejoice at these circumstances, and now earnestly pray the Great Shepherd and Redeemer of souls that He would effectually bless both the ordinances then administered in that church to the spiritual nourishment and growth in grace of all who did or shall partake of them...

But it gave me no small concern to learn that the pews in the church of Kingston were all held in common, and that none were appropriate to individuals - as is the case in all other churches in our communion.

I never knew an instance before this in Europe or America, where the pews were thus held in common, and where men - perhaps of the worst characters - might come and set themselves down by the most religious and respectable characters in the parish. This must ultimately tend to produce disorder and confusion in the church, and check the spirit of true devotion and piety.

When a man has a pew of his own, he can leave his Bible and prayer books in that pew when public worship is ended on Sunday, and he will be sure to find them in his pew on the next Sabbath. The infirmities of age and bad health require attention to the comfort of warmth, especially in the winter. A man may procure that comfort by lining his pew with some kind of cloth and covering the floor.

It is needless to say that the mode of holding the pews in common must necessarily preclude these with many other benefits and conveniences that might be named.

What could occasion such an innovation - such a departure from the usage of the Church of England I am unable to conceive; the greatest disorder must be the consequence, if this mode be continued, when the country becomes populous; in some places it would at this day be ruinous to the church... Very

earnestly wishing for the prosperity of the Church and Congregation at Kingston, I earnestly recommend to your consideration, Gentlemen, the removal of this strange arrangement.

Your prudence and good sense will point out the mode of accomplishing this, which should be gentle and conciliatory - and I flatter myself when the matter is coolly and deliberately weighed that there will scarcely be an objection to it.

To obviate any difficulty there should be in yours, as in most other churches, a pew or two set apart for strangers, and the poor should not be neglected.

And as Government contributed to the building of your Church, the same order should be observed in it as in all other regular established churches.

Heartily commending you and your Congregation to the special blessing and protection of Almighty God.

I am Gentlemen,

Your affectionate friend
and servant in Christ,

Charles Nova Scotia.
To the Rector, Church
Wardens, and Vestry of
Kingston.

The people being acquainted with the Bishop's letter upon the question of selling the pews being put to the meeting thirty-three voted to comply with his wishes and seven only to the contrary. Of course the pews were sold, and remained so ever since.

In 1819 the Rev. James Cookson came out as missionary to the Parish of Hampton, much to the satisfaction of the people of Hampton and to the relief of the Rector of Kingston.

The Narrative of Walter Bates, Loyalist

In 1820 it was voted that the Church be dressed in mourning for King George the third who had deceased.

July 26, 1826, the Right Rev. John Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, made his first visit and confirmed 182 persons.

In 1833 voted money in hand for the purpose of adding to the Church the convenience of a vestry room.

On Sunday the second day of August, 1835 the Right Rev. John Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, ordained in the Church at Kingston, William Scovil, Deacon, to the office of Priest. After Divine Service, his Lordship addressed the Corporation in the Vestry room where in his pleasing address he represented the Church in Kingston as the root from which all other churches in the county were sprouts.

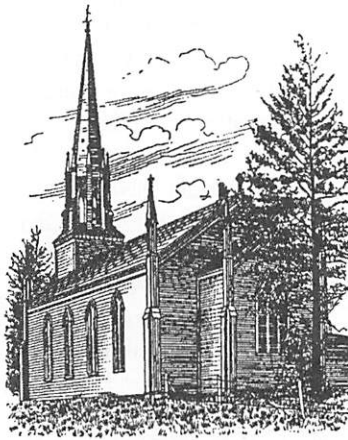
Having brought my history thus far I must now bring it to a conclusion hoping that my readers may judge of my infirmities without severity.

It may be mentioned that on Mr. Frederick Dibblee's removal from Kingston in 1790 to be ordained as the first clergyman at Woodstock, it was voted that some fit person be appointed to read prayers and a Sermon in the absence of the Rector. Walter Bates was selected and by this means the Church in Kingston has ever been kept open upon the Lord's Day.

Having now with all fidelity treated of my subjects, I would fain hope it is something more than idle curiosity that prompts me to wish it was possible to know the future destiny of this country.

One conjecture, I presume, to offer on the subject, that sometime or other there will surely be a restoration of the colonies of America - that after a long series of dissensions and contests their downfall will come from the north, and by the like means which hath been

usual in the course of history, and that at some future period the vast and northern deserts of Acadia and Canada will give laws to all North America. But what will be the destiny of the three portions of the globe where a few have acted their part alone? I refer to British North America, the British settlements in Hindostan and the vast but yet infant colony of Botany Bay. What is to hinder Great Britain from transporting her empire to the East, where she might possess in India a territory inferior only to the kingdom of China, which for love of



Kingston Church

peace would be a good neighbor.

I am tempted to hazard the conjecture that there will be eventually the appearance of a great new power in the world under one great British monarch, which it is no more within my province than it is within the compass of my abilities to delineate in detail. I cherish the idea of a new, strong and durable wise confederacy - a triple cord formed by the three happiest countries in the three quarters of the world.

To the foregoing story of Walter Bates a very few words only need be added.

Soon after his return from a visit to his old home, he in all probability completed his narrative, of which

the reminiscences of the early days of Connecticut which follow are by no means the least interesting portion.

The closing words, as given above are almost a dream of Imperial federation.

Kingston church was remodelled in 1857, but is yet, however, substantially the same church, erected by the energies of its Loyalist founders one hundred years ago. The accompanying engraving is from a photograph taken about the time of the centennial commemoration, June, 1889.

Rev. E. B. Huntington, in his history of Stamford, says: "In 1838 Walter and Augustus Bates, who were among the banished loyalists returned to the home of their childhood. Though honored and much esteemed in the home of their adoption, they still retained their youthful love for the one they had lost. The following extracts are from a brief 'Jubilee,' which the former brother penned as expressive of their feelings.

'Our two oldest brothers being dead, the remaining family, eight in number, were singularly separated - two only remained in Stamford, two settled in different towns within the United States, two in the province of New Brunswick and two in Upper Canada where we remained 1,200 miles from each other, - and 600 from our native place, until the eldest had arrived at the age of 80 and the youngest to the 62nd year of his age. After the full term of fifty years, guided and protected by a kind Providence, we are permitted to visit our native home, the town and place of our birth, here to celebrate this our jubilee, ... praising God in communion with our remaining relations and friends, in the same church wherein we were in infancy first dedicated to God by our parents.'

Endnotes

1. In his last letter to the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, written from Newton, Conn., Oct. 31, 1781, Mr. Beach, after referring to the difficulties of conveyance of letters, says: "A narrative of my troubles I dare not now give. Newton and part of Reading are (I believe) the only parts of New

England that have refused to comply with the doings of Congress, and for that reason have been the butt of general hatred; but God has delivered us from entire destruction. I am now in the year of my age, yet do constantly, alternately, perform service and preach at Newton and Reading; my congregation being commonly

about 300 at Reading and at Newton about 600. I have been sixty years a public preacher, and after conviction in the Church of England fifty years." Six months later Mr. Beach died, fairly worn out, but feeling assured that he had conscientiously tried during his long life to "Fear God; honor the king."

Loyalist Graves at Kingston, Kings Co., N.B.

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

Editor's note: This is an article from the St. John Daily Sun, Saint John, N.B. Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1889, transcribed by Daniel F. Johnson, C.G.(C).

On a beautiful plateau, almost midway between the Kennebecasis and St. John rivers stands the parish church at Kingston, Kings County. For nearly three-quarters of a century the locality was known as the shire town of the county and here was situated the court house and jail, and all the officers appertaining to the administration of justice; but since Hampton has been made the shire town, the glory of Kingston has departed, and now a more quiet, rural neighborhood could not be found within the boundaries of our province. But though shorn of its local importance, the historical associations that cluster around Kingston will render the place an object of veneration to every lover of our provincial history.

Around the locality lingers the names and memories of many of the Loyalist founders of our province. The old parish church still stands which they built and in which they worshiped during the early weary and toilsome years of settlement, and in the graveyard in the shadow of the old church, they sleep on British soil, with the old flag they

followed floating over them.

The records and traditions of the parish of Kingston from its first settlement by the Loyalist in 1783 to the present day are deeply interesting and replete with lessons of devoted loyalty and heroic fortitude. In the autumn of that year a party of eleven loyalists, under the leadership of Capt. John Lyons, sailed up the St. John river in open boats and landed at Kingston Creek. These men and their families were among those who came to the province from New York in 1783 in what is known as the Fall Fleet. Near to where the party landed on Kingston Creek, these sturdy loyalists built log camps, and there passed the weary days and long nights of the winter of 1783-4. The primeval forest then covered the whole province, and an unbroken and trackless wilderness lay in every direction.

Nearly all the members of that pioneer party settled in the parish of Kingston and their descendants are now numerous in the parish and throughout the province and many of the old homesteads built by these loyalists or their children are still standing.

The Parish Church was first opened for divine worship on the 27th June 1789 and is the oldest church edifice in the diocese of

Fredericton. But the records of the parish ante date this several years. On the 10th of May 1784, one year after the landing of the loyalists at St. John, then known as Parrrtown, a meeting of the Loyalists settling in Kingston and its vicinity was held at the house of Joseph Scribner and the parish corporation of Kingston was formed. At that meeting the following gentlemen were elected wardens and vestrymen. Wardens: David Pickett, Joseph Lyon; Vestrymen: John Lyon, Silas Raymond, Andrew Patching, Seth Sealey, James Ketchum, John Ketchum, James More, John Fowler, Israel Hoyt, Ephraim Lane, Elias Scribner, Thomas Sumner, and a committee composed of the following was appointed to make the necessary application for grants: Frederick Houser, John Lyon, David Pickett, and Silas Raymond. David Pickett was the first vestry clerk, but only served for one year, and was succeeded by Isreal Hoyt, who held the position for many years and the early meetings of the vestry were transcribed by this gentleman.

The first and earliest service of the Church of England, of which there is any record, held in Kingston was also at the house of Joseph Scribner and Frederick Dibblee, one of the early settlers, was the person chosen to read the prayers of the

Loyalist Graves at Kingston, Kings Co., N.B.

church. Until the arrival of Rev. James Scovil, the first rector of the parish, Mr. Dibblee continued to discharge the duties of lay reader, as imposed on him by his fellow loyalists. The site of the old Scribner house, but a short distance from the parish church, can yet be seen.

On the 5th of July 1787, the arrival of Rev. James Scovil from Waterbury, Connecticut, is recorded in the parish records, and from that time, during a period of ninety years, three generations of the name of Scovil officiated in the ministry of the church in the parish of Kingston.

"Upon his arrival at Kingston" writes Mr. G. Herbert Lee in *An Historical Sketch of the First Fifty Years of the Church of England in the Province of New Brunswick*, Mr. Scovil found a very extensive mission, and a very poor class of people, who were unable to build either a church or parsonage without outside aid. So much ground did his new field of labor embrace that it took some time to ascertain its limits and the number of families. In June 1788, Mr. Scovil settled his family in a house which he built himself. At this time he had 220 families in his mission. A church called Trinity Church was built in 1789, the government contributing £500 towards the object. In the year 1857 this church was remodeled and now remains as a memorial of the early times and early energy.

After a faithful ministry of fifty years in the service of the Church of England, Rev. James Scovil died at Kingston on the 19th of December 1808 and was succeeded by his son, Rev. Elias Scovil. On the chancel window of the old parish church the following inscription to son and father appears: 'The Rev. James Scovil, the first rector took charge of this mission in 1788 and lived to the 19th December 1808, the 76th year of his age and the 50th of his ministry. His son, the Rev. Elias

Scovil, succeeded him as rector and lived to 10th February 1841, the 70th year of his life and 40th of his ministry. Each, after he served his own generation, by the will of God fell-on-sleep and rests here beneath this chancel."

In the vestry room there are also two tablets in memory of these clergymen on which can be read the following inscriptions:

*In Memory of Rev. James Scovil
Born 9th Feb'y, 1733 in
Watertown State of Conn.,
ordained Presbyterian by the Bishop
of Rochester 8th April 1759,
employed as a Missionary by the
Venerable Society of Waterbury
until the year 1788, when he was
removed by said Society to
Kingston, Province of
New Brunswick, and constituted
the first Rector of Trinity Church,
over which he presided until the
19th Dec. 1808, when he departed
this life in the 70th year of his age,
and in the 50th of his ministry.*

*In Memory of The Rev. Elias
Scovil who was a Missionary of the
Ven. Society P.G.F. Ministered
during 38 years in this Parish from
1803, as assistant to his father
The Rev. James Scovil at whose
death, in 1808 he succeeded as
Rector, and having discharged the
Pastoral office, with fidelity
He died February 10th, 1841, in
the 70th year of his age, and the
40th of his ministry*

On the death of Rev. Elias Scovil, his son, the Rev. William Elias Scovil, succeeded as third rector of Kingston, and after a faithful ministry of 43 years, died in this city on the 6th of June 1876. For 130 years the three Scovils were in the ministry, and for 90 years they officiated at Kingston.

Close to the chancel window of the parish church stands a neat granite monument, erected by

loving hands, that marks the resting place of the third rector, and on it is this inscription:

*In Loving Memory of Our Late
Pastor, Rev. William E. Scovil
who died June 6, 1876 In the
Sixty-seventh year of his age, and
Forty-third of his Ministry.
'Jesus Wept'*

The chief interest of Kingston now centres in the graveyard, by which the old parish church is nearly surrounded, and where a great number of the loyalist founders of our province sleep, 'the sleep that knows no waking'.

Comparatively few of the graves of these heroic men and women have monuments or headstones to mark their last resting places in this silent city of the dead. Many brave and unflinching loyalists, whose names live in the early annals of New Brunswick, rest here in unmarked graves and also many of the noble, faithful and heroic women, the wives of the unbending loyalists, who shared with their husbands the hardships of these early years. The first clergyman of the church who officiated at Saint John in 1783, the Rev. John Beardsley, was buried in this graveyard, and his resting place is now unknown. But the memorials that loving friends have placed above the resting places of our loyalist forefathers are replete with interest.

Near the entrance to the church stands a monument that marks the grave of one of the first wardens of the parish, a man respected in his lifetime, and to whose energy and forethought that parish of Kingston is largely indebted; and upon the grandson of this old Loyalist sleeper, the Rev. D.W. Pickett, rector of Westfield, will devolve the duty of conducting the memorial service commemorative of the close of the first century of the existence of the old parish church. On this

Loyalist Graves at Kingston, Kings Co., N.B.

time worn monument is cut this inscription:

*In Memory of David Pickett, Esq.
For many years a Justice of the
Court of Common Pleas for this
County, over which he presided
during the last years of his life. As
a Christian he was exemplary, and
trusting in the Merits of his
Redeemer, he departed this life on
the 28th Nov. 1826,
in the 84th year of his age.*

A slate headstone in beautiful condition, the letters clear and distinct, stands near the church, and is erected

*In Memory of Mrs. Mary Viets
The widow of the late Rev. Roger
Viets of Digby, Who departed this
life the first day of January, 1817,
in the 64th year of her age*

Close to the grave of Mrs. Viets stands a square freestone column that marks the last resting place of the author of that remarkable and popular narrative "The Mysterious Stranger, or Memoirs of the Noted Henry More Smith". Sheriff Bates was born in Stamford, Connecticut and came to this province in the spring of 1783 with the Loyalists. The epitaph is as follows:

*In Memory of Walter Bates, Esq.
High Sheriff of this County who
died Feb. 11th, A.D. 1842
Aged 82 years*

*In Memory of Mrs. Abigail Bates
wife of Walter Bates, Esq.
who died July 6, 1820,
in the 58th year of her age*

A plain headstone marks the grave of Silas Raymond, one of the first vestrymen at the founding of the parish, and on it can be read this brief inscription:

*Silas Raymond
Died 5th June 1824 Aged 76 years
Also his mother, Mary widow of
Samuel Raymond, of Norwalk,*

*Conn. Died Dec. 1793, Aged 96
years.*

*In Memory of Sarah Wife of Silas
Raymond, who Departed this Life,
Feb. 9, 1821, in the 76 year of her
age Virtue was her guide Till
Death did us divide*

The City Gazette of June 10, 1824, contained the following notice of Mr. Raymond's death: "At Kingston, Kings County, on Saturday morning last, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Silas Raymond, one of the first settlers of this province. As he lived respected, so he died much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. His remains were entombed on Monday last, attended by the members of Midian and the neighboring lodges in procession, and a large concourse of the most respectable inhabitants of the county."

Very near the grave of Silas Raymond is that of the first regularly appointed vestry clerk of the parish, Israel Hoyt, who here rests with his kindred in the shadow of the old church whose services he loved. Like many of the inscriptions on the old headstones in this old burying place, his epitaph is very brief:

*In Memory of Israel Hoyt, Esq.
who departed this life May the 3rd,
1803 and in the 61st year of his age*

*Here lies the body of Israel Hoyt,
Jun'r., who departed this life
January 6th, 1800 in the 25th year
of his age*

Rank grass and wild daisies in matted luxuriance cover the grave of Capt. John Lyon, the leader of the pioneer band of loyalists who came in the autumn of 1783 to settle at Kingston. The graves of many of those whom he led, and their descendants too, surround it on every side. The house that he built, and in which he died, is still

standing, and overlooks the graves of the gallant old Loyalist leader and his wife, Mrs. Hepzibeth Lyon, the partner of all his struggles in those early and eventful years of our provincial history. The monument that marks the last resting place of these honored loyalists bears this modest epitaph:

*In Memory of Capt. John Lyon
who departed this life Dec. 13th,
1818 Aged 79 years
And Hepzibeth, his wife who died
Sept. 25th, 1817 Aged 77 years*

Close to the chancel of the church is the burying lot of the Micheau family. Daniel Micheau, the founder of the family, was a Loyalist, and during his life time took a prominent part in the affairs of Kings County. He is mentioned frequently by Sheriff Bates in the *Memoirs of the Noted Henry More Smith* and was an enterprising and valuable citizen. The headstone that marks his grave has on it this inscription:

*In Memory of Daniel Micheau,
Esq. Late one of his Majesty's
Justices of the Inferior Court of
Common Pleas for the County of
Kings, etc.*

*which office and Several other
appointments held by him in said
County he discharged with
integrity and fidelity for many
years.*

*He was born on Staten Island, in
the State of New York, the 29th
Jan. 1761, and died on the 6th Oct.
1818 at Hampton, after a short
illness, aged 57*

*In Memory of Hannah, Relict of
the late Daniel Micheau, Esq., of
Hampton, and daughter of the Rev.
James Scovil, first rector of
Kingston. A widow in-deed,
trusting in God, she departed this
life in peace, the 12th of January,
1846, in the 78th year of her age.
'The work of righteousness shall
be peace', Isaiah 32,17*

Dr. Charles LaBillois Family

On an imposing marble column, standing in the centre of the old graveyard, is cut this inscription, that briefly records the life history of an aged Loyalist and his wife:

*In Memory of John Prince
Aged 83 years*

Deceased was a native of New Jersey, and came to this country with the Loyalists in 1783. He was one of the leading men of his time and died full of years and honors Also his wife, Abigail Died Sept. 24, 1830, Aged 67 years

In Memory of John Dixon who departed this life March the 7th, 1802 Aged 28 years, 2 months and 27 days.

A headstone, moss-grown with age, marks the grave of a loyalist and his wife, whose descendants have held honorable positions in Kings County:

In Memory of James Crawford who died 8th May 1830 Aged 87 years He came to this Province, May 1783, Being one of the Loyalists and a Member of the Church of England

In Memory of Mrs. Racheal Crawford, wife of Mr. James Crawford, who died June 17, 1846. Aged 70 years, 10 months, 6 days

Several Loyalists of the name Northrup served with credit in the Provincial corps raised during the American Revolution, and were disbanded in this city in 1783. The stone that marks the grave of this Loyalist sleeper is moss grown:

In Memory of Benajah Northrup who departed this life May 17th, 1838 in the 88th year of his age He was one of the Loyalists who came to this Province 1783

In Memory of Sarah, wife of Benajah Northrup who departed

this life the 17th of July, 1812 Aged 58 years, three months and 17 days.

There are many more epitaphs of historic interest yet remaining in the old graveyard, and there is also ample material for the historian in the records of the old parish. The book which contained the recorded entries of the first burials has been lost or destroyed, and only a faint knowledge now exists of the names of those interred there during the closing years of the last century. But it is well known that many loyalists, with many more of lesser note were entered there during these years. The earliest entries in the 'book of burials', now in the possession of the present rector, Rev. H.S. Wainwright, begin in 1808, consequently the loss of the old book of burials is one that all students of our early loyalist history will deplore.

Dr. Charles LaBillois Family

by Mary Young

Editor's note: This article, by Mary Young, was published in the Dalhousie News, June 23, 1982.

In 1816, a year after the Battle of Waterloo where Napoleon was defeated, one of Napoleon's surgeons, Charles LaBillois, came from Bretagne in France and settled at Miguasha, Quebec. He married the sister of John Meager, who was one of the representatives of the County of Bonaventure before Confederation, and who played an important part in the development of the county. Dr. LaBillois seems to have led, a very active life. Besides practicing his profession, he also engaged in farming and fishing. During the years 1849 and 1850, at the request of the government of New Brunswick, he took charge of the Lazaretto* at Tracadie.

He was buried in the cemetery at

Carleton, P.Q. The inscription on his white marble monument is as clear as it was when it was put there 114 years ago and the monument is in perfect condition. It states that he was born in 1792 and died on February 19, 1868. There was no church in Nouvelle or St. Omer in those days and all the settlements of that area were served by the missionaries stationed at Carleton. The monument had been purchased from William Lawlor of Chatham, N.B., the grandfather of Mrs. Leo Blanchard of Dalhousie. He was a well known craftsman in his day and built the government buildings in Fredericton and many other stone structures.

Dr. LaBillois had ten children. A son Joseph settled in Dalhousie where he became postmaster and conducted a business. At that time,

the post office was in Morrissey's store on William Street and Mr. LaBillois held the position from 1857 to 1864. He was the father of Hon. Charles H. LaBillois.

Charles H. LaBillois (1856-1928) was educated at Dalhousie Grammar School and Carleton Model School. He married Charlotte McNaughton of Quebec. He had two sons, Albert and George, and two daughters, Mrs. Gordon Lennox (Opal) who lived in Saint John, N.B. and Mrs. J.M. Colton (Alma) who lived in Newcastle, then in Montreal, and then in the Vancouver area. Friends from Dalhousie visited Mr. and Mrs. Colton in a nursing home in Vancouver two years ago. At that time, Mrs. Colton was the last surviving member of her family. and was about ninety years old.

John Quinton Letter of 1884

Charles LaBillois had a large general store in Dalhousie, was a strong Liberal and represented Restigouche County in the Legislative Assembly 1882-1912, was a member of the Executive Council 1891-97 without portfolio, was Minister of Public Works 1900-

1908. Later he was treasurer of the Town of Dalhousie. Mr. and Mrs. LaBillois are buried in the St. John the Baptist Cemetery in Dalhousie. Their home is still standing on Adelaide Street, east of St. Mary's rectory.

* The Lazaretto at Tracadie,

N.B., was a hospital for lepers run by a religious order of Sisters. Patients came from many parts of Canada and the United States.

Contributed by Suzanne Balaquière, P.O. Box 179, Dalhousie, N.B., E0K 1B0

John Quinton Letter of 1884

contributed by Daniel F. Johnson

March 25, 1884

Dear Sir,

I hardly expected the prompt and hearty reception my rambling and tedious epistle of some months since has received at your hands. I addressed a stranger, and one with whose humor, and predilections and feelings, I was entirely unacquainted, except that I had a vague idea that in his breast as in my own there smouldered an undying desire that no undeserved stigma should rest on the good name of our forefathers – the good, the brave and true, and the voluntary pioneers of our country.

If in this, as in the last, I go on to tedious lengths, remember it is the privilege of the aged to be garrulous. I was born in 1807 – for years have been out of employment, and little expectation now of ever engaging again seriously in any business; so you will understand that an occasional turn at scribbling is to some extent a relief, and an amusement. If you will take the trouble to read what I write, I shall be perfectly satisfied if in it, you find anything deserving of brief remark; I don't expect you to waste your time with me, except to correct when I err; and to briefly notice what you approve; and in any case consult your own time and leisure.

Whenever you come to St. John, and have a few hours to spare, I should be pleased to see you at 75 King Street, next door below the

Waverly Hotel. I visit Fredericton once a year, usually in the fall; if I live to go again, I shall call on you.

You mention our trees – well they are where we placed them, how they will do, we can know little before next fall; if they fail they shall be replaced by the best I can get; they shall flourish, if my attention can help them on. Your willows I dare say will flourish, and I sincerely hope they will, and every thing else intended to perpetuate the memory of the men of 1762-3 – *Esto perpetua!*

In an old Family Bible I find the following: "Hugh Quinton was born in Cheshire (now Chester) New Hampshire, on the 7th November, 1741 – Elizabeth Christy was born in Londonderry (now Derry) New Hampshire, on the 30th October 1741 – Hugh Quinton and Elizabeth Christy were married on the 8th November 1761."

Hugh Quinton and wife came to this province, in the same vessel, from Newburyport, that brought Capt. Francis Peabody and family, James Simonds, James White and others, 20 in all. Old Fort Frederick, in Carleton, then unoccupied, was where Capt. Peabody, Hugh Quinton and wife and some others landed, and took possession of the fort. Simonds, White and the balance of the little party went to the north side of the harbour, now known as "Simonds Point," and commenced there the erection of a house, the material for which they

had brought from Newburyport.

The landing was effected on the 28th day of August, 1762. That night, in Old Fort Frederick, James, the first born of Hugh and Elizabeth Quinton, made his entree on this stage of being. Miss Hannah Peabody, daughter of Capt. Francis aforesaid, afterwards Mrs. James Simonds, was Elizabeth's friend-in-need, and a friend-in-deed, on that occasion; and I may add, they were life-long friends ever after.

Those in the fort went with the rest, in the new house on the point, as soon as it was completed. All remained there until the party in charge of Israel Perley came the next spring, 1763. That party, M.H. Perley tells us, was "200 families, 800 souls." With these Hugh Quinton, wife and son, went to Maugerville, to make that Township his home; he had built a house and made other improvements the year before.

There doubtless was a prior organization of this exodus before so many would leave civilization in New England to come to this, then, wilderness. Capt. Peabody and others had been here in 1760 and selected their township in Maugerville. Whether Mr. Perley was of the party then, I have no means of knowing. On that point, you are better posted than I am, in all probability. M.H. Perley says, he was here in 1761, by order of the Governor of Mass., and that they made their way here from Machias

by the wilderness rout, and that he had a party of 12 men in charge; I know too that Hugh Quinton was here in the same year and with just such a party, and came the same way. I am inclined to believe that he was one of Mr. Perley's party – he returned home, married the same year, 1761, and came here again in 1762. Now we will turn to something relating to the organization of the exodus aforesaid.

The Boston Gazette and News Letter of Sept. 20th, 1762, has the following: "These are to give notice to the signers under Capt. Francis Peabody for a township at St. Johns River, in Nova Scotia, that they meet at the house of Mr. Daniel Ingalls, innholder in Andover, on Wednesday the 6th day of October next, at 1 o'clock p.m., in order to draw their lots, which are already laid out, and to choose an agent to go to Halifax in their behalf, and also to do any matters and things that shall be thought proper for them. And whereas it was voted at their meeting April 6th, 1762, that each signer should pay by April 20th, twelve shillings for laying out their land, and six shillings for building a mill thereon, and as some of the signers have neglected payment, they must pay the amount at the next meeting or be excluded, and others admitted in their place. Signed: James Frye, John Farnum Jr., Henry Ingalls, Andover, September 2nd, 1762."

Capt. Peabody seems to have been to some extent a leader of this scheme of emigration; he was older than most of those who led in the transaction; he was born in Boxford, Mass., in 1721, died in Maugerville 1771. Hugh Quinton had a location ticket when he took possession of his lot as a signer under Captain Peabody. I had the document in my possession once and carelessly lost it, and other papers of that day, that I would prize highly if I could lay my hands on

them now.

I have already stated that Hugh Quinton went to reside in Maugerville with the large party who settled there in 1763. He lived and toiled on his lot for ten years in succession, supported himself, his wife and five children there, four of whom were born on the premises. He then removed to his farm in Lancaster, still retaining and doubling his exertions, to improve his Maugerville farm, for the reason that he found it far more productive than that in Lancaster where he resided. His family was increased by the birth of three more children during his residence in Lancaster, 8 all told.

His health failing, he removed in 1782 to Portland. Simonds, White and Hazen in business there offered him an opportunity to earn a livelihood without the slavery and exposure he had undergone for the last 20 years. When the Loyalists came in 1783, neither of his farms were tenanted. Whether any of the Maugerville settlers had grants to their lots at this time I am not prepared to say; however Hugh Quinton had not only his location ticket, and 22 years possession. His unoccupied premises soon caught the eye of an unprincipled marauder who had worn the livery of His Majesty George the Third. This contemptible blood-sucker soon got at the state of the case – Hugh had no grant – and he lost no time in getting off to Halifax where he got a grant of the lot, and was back, and in possession, before Hugh was aware that any one had thought of doing him any such wrong.

Hugh had not heard of the fate of his Maugerville farm, when he let another liveried servant of the Crown, into his unoccupied house, on the farm in Lancaster; he only wanted the accommodation for a month or so – months passed, and when requested to give up the possession, the fellow refused; he had

three or four others of his kind in possession with him, and all expressed a determination to winter there.

Such law as was to be had then, was invoked at heavy expense, all one-sided, had to be abandoned. Spring came and the fences had disappeared; a frame barn erected only two years before was stripped, and the frame left a dilapidated skeleton; some small buildings indispensable on a farm, were gone, root and branch.

The fellow would quit, only if paid a sum that he demanded. At last an arbitration was proposed and agreed to. The award gave the robber all he asked, and Hugh nothing for his loss of property, law expenses, &c. The whole proceeding cost Hugh about £200. This was Hugh's experience of the tender mercies of the Loyalist element.

But from what I have said so far of Loyalists, I would not have it inferred that there was more than a mere sprinkling among their number of such sneak-thieves and unprincipled robbers, as these I have referred to seems to have been Hugh Quinton's fate to suffer as severely as any other of his day and generation, why it is not my purpose to question; his descendants, however, have passed their probation with as little cause to bewail their lot in life as the sons of men generally.

I should like to have been with you in your encounter with that imprudent offshoot of the renegade rebel Allan when he paraded the pretended resolves our fathers formulated and sent to congress in their threatened hour of peril. These, the unmitigated impertinent pup, had the supreme insolence to pronounce as strong for rebellion as the declaration of independence; when an examination of the context could hardly fail to impress the reader with the fact that there was no such thing as sympathy with rebellion intended; it was the

bloody knife of the savage they sought to avert.

It would have done me good to have been there to ask the presuming popinjay to show from his progenitors "Journal" that one of all whose names were signed to these resolves, met said worthy and welcomed him, when he was on the river, about a year after; or that one of them ever participated in the doings of the rebels, here or elsewhere. I would like to ask the fellow his object in parading these resolves before the eyes of the descendants of the old people who over 100 years ago prepared them as the only feasible means they could imagine to divert a fearful calamity that then seemed imminent and they had that effect to a certainty.

Almost every scribbler of our day who has, or takes occasion, to refer to our old folks of 1762-3, speaks of them as New Englanders who, when the trouble commenced in their old home, went body and soul with the rebels. This I at once pronounce false. Our people were born under the British flag and lived under it, and when this land was won from France by British arms they followed the old flag when it was planted here, and settled under its shadow. Doubtless some wise old heads in their native home, who foresaw that trouble would come, of the bickering going on, even then, between some aspiring demagogues, and some, perhaps not too wise, officers under government, and may have advised, even promoted, the exodus.

By the time hostilities commenced in the Colonies our people had so far overcome the difficulties and hardships that attend the settlement of a wilderness land as to be able to live in comparative comfort. In the context, in connection with their so-called rebel resolves, sent to congress, in June 1776; they ask "for relief under present distressed circumstances," they say nothing as to what the "distressed circumstances" were; they were in

want of neither food, raiment or comfortable housing, for they had all these; nor is it once even hinted that they had aught to complain of as to how they were governed; in fact they governed themselves.

Another paragraph of the context says they met "to consult on some measures necessary to be taken for the safety of the inhabitants;" wherein was the safety of the inhabitants imperiled? Taken in connection with these, the paragraph embodying their instructions to their delegates is too clear to be misunderstood; even congress could hardly fail to see that the resolves were nothing more than a hollow pretense, of sympathy with rebellion, to induce congress to stay a dreaded eruption of savages. Here is the article: "Represent the conduct of the Indians that General Washington's letter set them all on fire, and they are plundering all people they think are torys, and perhaps when that is done, the others may share the same fate. We think it necessary that some person or consequence be sent among them."

I may not have given you the pedigree of the renegade and sneak rebel John Allan; he was born in Scotland, his father was an officer in the British army. The son came with his father to Halifax at its settlement in 1749. It is supposed he was educated in Mass. In 1775 the worthy was elected to the N.S. parliament; he never took his seat, but set to work to induce the Mic-Macs to join the Millicites and Penobscots to take and hold the country north and east of the Bay of Fundy to form a part of the Rebellion.

After the expulsion of the Canadienne Allan had received a large grant of land about the head of the Bay where he resided, and there too quite a colony of the rebel persuasion had located themselves since hostilities had commenced in the colonies. About the time our people approached congress, 1776, Allan's tribes of Indians afore named were ready for action to the

number of 600, supplemented by about 200 rebels at the head of the Bay, and a hundred or more living around on the river, and a number at or about Maugerville, where they had been a menace to our people for some time past.

Allan's Indians and rebels were organizing and nearly ready for action but awaiting supplies, arms, &c., when the government at Halifax offered £100 for his head; and he fled to Mass. in the early autumn of 1776; this and the timely and well conceived act of our fathers gave a check to the lofty aspirations of the apostate Allan from which he never recovered. For although he did manage to steal his way on to our river the next year, his Indian confederacy was broken up, and all his plans disorganized. Even our fathers, who had signed the memorable document that went to congress with its plea for rebellion, "strong as the declaration of independence," not one of them met and welcomed him to the territory over which he had aspired to reign.

Another event that had meantime transpired contributed to the dethronement of the apostate's aspirations and hopes, one Jonathan Eddy, a recently located rebel at the head of the Bay, Allan's prime minister, and gifted missionary among the Indians; when Allan fled became inspired with the belief that his time had come to go to the front. An authority says, "he was bold, enterprising and reckless." He certainly had some pluck, a qualification to which his erstwhile leader never appeared to have any claim.

Well Eddy conceived the idea of capturing Fort Cumberland, then well garrisoned and commanded by Colonel Joseph Gorham, a veteran colonist who had served at the siege and capture of Louisbourg. Full of his darling project, Eddy started for Boston in the autumn of 1776, a memorable year for all parties referred to in this quarter - he had a conference with the authorities

there and received little or no encouragement, but determined to proceed with his project on his own account, and at his own risk, he chartered a small vessel at Newburyport and, with arms, ammunition, and a few followers, came to Machias, got 20 men there, and a few more at Passamaquoddy, came to St. John or vicinity, went up to Maugerville, got 25 white men and 16 Indians there – the white men, be it remembered, were not of the old residents of the place but loose fish of the rebel species who had, from time to time, drifted into the neighbourhood from the colonies in rebellion.

Went up the Bay in whale boats and canoes to Shepody, marched thence to Sackville, agreed upon as a rendezvous, joined here by a hundred or more of his rebel neighbours, hereinbefore referred to, raising his force to over 200 men; with these, on the night of the 12th Nov. 1776 he boldly made an attack on the fort, only to be badly beaten off and retreated to a camp in the woods. From this they were routed next day by a party of militia, hastily mustered in the neighbourhood of the fort.

The bold Eddy, before he made the attack on the fort, sent a letter to the commander demanding its surrender, the same is a grand bouquet epistle truly; but it did not seem to disturb the equanimity of Col. Gorham – said he “would not surrender his command to any power but his Souverign whence it originated.” £200 was offered for Eddy’s head for this performance; and £100 each for the heads of William Howe and Samuel Rogers, two more of Allan’s deputies and Indian missionaries of evil, as our people had found to their cost.

Eddy’s expedition however had a good effect; it aroused the authorities at Halifax to a knowledge of

the fact that this side of the Bay had been too long neglected. Our people had represented the case; Indians under the influence of rebel emissaries were making alarming demonstrations; and the settlements filling up with a floating and dangerous population largely rebel and by no means a desirable acquisition. To these representations government paid only a passing attention until Eddy’s affair made it clear that something must be done.

A man-of-war was sent up the Bay with a reinforcement for Fort Cumberland; and several members of Council from Halifax, to look into the case of the rebels located at the head of the Bay, and the loose population of the same class there, and elsewhere, especially those along the river, and at Maugerville. The test oath was put all round; our people at Maugerville subscribed in a body – a few of the rebel element followed suit, but more took themselves off to other scenes and a more congenial atmosphere.

The man-of-war remained in the vicinity all winter and until the latter part of May 1777. Allan had been awaiting her departure to start his expedition for this place, would not venture as long as the ship was on the coast. In his journal dated “Machias, May 29th,” there is this record: “This day, came Howes from St. Johns, who informed that Col. Gould and the ‘Vulture’ had gone. The people had all taken the oath of allegiance.” Here at the outset, his projects and hopes received their death-blow; for all he did after on the river seemed to wear this impress. However, he had gone too far to back down; and got under way for St. John next day.

I think I remarked in my last on Allans doings on the river, and the barren result of the enterprise. When nearly starved out and

deserted by his crew, the doughty renegade fed on the poor French at Meductic, promising to pay until they could give no more, when

_____ “took a bushel of corn by force,” _____ his offshoot our late visitor, came to seek out a descendant of that poor Frenchy from whom his ancestor took the corn, with the view of making restitution! Who knows?

After all the contemptible, skulking renegade came very near losing the “number of his mess,” says “had a narrow escape,” the bloody Britons, as he calls them, run him so hard that he “heard the cry” of one of his party, who was bayoneted, from where he “lay concealed.” What in his whole career could the admiring offshoot point to as manly, courageous, or even clever? I feel puzzled to see in him anything better than the mean, contemptible apostate and rebel that he was all through the piece; and double-dyed one at that.

When I commenced I had no intention of making such a long story, one thing after another occurred to me, and I kept on jotting down in a rambling, disorderly manner; took me as long to correct and put in even presentable shape as it did to write the whole in the first place; after all have said only half I wanted to say and little of that as I wished to say it.

I find in the list of grantees no less than 20 who by “Sabine’s History of the Loyalists,” prove to be Loyalists. There must be somewhere some more ancient references to the first settlers and the titles under which they went into possession of their holdings. The “team boat” I have certainly heard of, and read of, not long since, but never saw the institution.

Yours very truly.

John Quinton.

Two friends were discussing their family histories when one of them lamented that he knew little about his roots. “I’ve wanted to have my family history traced,” he said, “but I can’t afford to hire someone. Any suggestions?” “Sure,” replied his friend. “Run for public office.”

Original Point La Nim Grants

by Mary Young

Editor's note: This article, by Mary Young, is from the Dalhousie News, 31 Mar 1982.

Earl MacNeish of Campbellton has made the following information regarding settlers in Point La Nim available for the purpose of inclusion in this column. His efforts on our behalf are greatly appreciated as are all of those facts provided by others throughout the entire area.

Any information about the pioneers and settlers of this area is greatly appreciated and will be used in this column.

Application by John MacNish To his Excellency, Major General Mr. Archibald Campbell, Baronet G.C.B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

The petition of John McNish of the Parish of Addington and County of, Gloucester in the Province of New Brunswick Humbly Sheweth: That he is a British Subject and is desirous of obtaining a patent for Lot No. Seventy-eight situate in the Parish of Addington about two miles above Dalhousie and fronting the River Restigouche bounded on the west by land granted to John B. Placide and on the east by the Lot No. 7 granted to John Montgomery.

That he never received any land from Government and has not bargained for the sale or transfer of that now applied for. And prays that a patent may issue to him for the said lot according to the new regulation.

And he in duty bound will ever pray.

John McNish
Gloucester

Personally appeared before me, William Fleming, Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, the within named petitioner who made oath to the truth of the statements set forth in the said Petition.

William Flemming, J.P.
Dalhousie
6th, March, 1832
Land Application

The following document has been received from the archives in Fredericton. It is an application for land by fourteen settlers in Point La Nim in 1820. It reads as follows:

To His Excellency Major General George Stacey Smith, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief undermentioned subjects.

Humbly Sheweth:

That your memorialists are desirous to become Settlers in the Province in the following lots as stated below, laying or immediately on Said lots and improve the same according to Royal instructions. That they have not bargained for the sale or transfer of the undermentioned lots and have never had any grant of land from the Crown.

That your Excellency may be graciously disposed to grant us said lands we, as in duty bound shall ever pray:

Peter Fortune, Irish, 35 years of age for lot 64.

Lachlane McLachlane, Scotch, 35 years of age for lot 65.

William Flemming, Scotch, 30 years of age for lot 66.

John Currie, Scotch, 24 years of age for lot 67.

Arch. Currie, Scotch, 22 years of age for lot 68.

Peter McKensie, Scotch, 21 years of age for lot 69.

James Nicole, Scotch, 23 years of age for lot 70.

John Hunter, Scotch, 23 years of age for lot 71.

David Henderson, Scotch, 22 years of age for lot 72.

John Campbell, Scotch, 24 years of age for lot 73.

Neil Currie, Scotch, 26 years of age for lot 74.

James McKinnon, Scotch, 36 years of age for lot 75.

Barclay Maher, Irish, 25 years of age for lot 76.

John Bt. Placid, Canadian, 28 years of age for lot 77.

Restigouche, N.B., June 19, 1820. Personally came and appeared before me, Robert Ferguson (one) of H.M. Justice of the Peace the several people

mentioned in the annexed page and do severally make oath and sayeth that what is set forth (in) aforesaid memorial is just and true.

Robert Ferguson, J.P.

Statement of Residence of the undersigned people for the last five years up to 12th Dec., 1820:

Peter Fortune, Labourer, 5 1/2 years in this country, Ristigouche, N.B.; Lachlane McLachlane, Labourer, 2 years in this country, Ristigouche, N.B.; William Fleming, Farmer, 7 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; John Currie, Farmer, Isle of Arran, N. Britain, 4 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; Archibald Currie, Farmer, Isle of Arran, N. Britain, 3 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; Peter McKensie, Farmer, Isle of Arran, N. Britain, 3 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; James Nicoll, Farmer, Isle of Arran, N. Britain, 13 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; John Hunter, Farmer, Isle of Arran, N. Britain, 3 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; David Henderson, Farmer, 8 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; John Campbell, farmer, Isle of Bute, N. Britain, 2 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; Neil Currie, Farmer, Isle of Arran, N. Britain, 1 1/2 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; James McKinnon, Farmer, Kintore, Argyleshire, 3 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; Barclay Maher, Labourer, Newfoundland, 2 years, Ristigouche, N.B.; John B. Placid, Labourer, 6 years, Ristigouche, N.B.

The situation herein described are ungranted. The lots are in width fifteen chains and contain 150 acres each.

Lot 65 later was owned by John Dickie and is now the property of John Dickie's granddaughter, Mrs. Ethel Adams.

Lot 70 is now owned by Bill McCurdy who inherited it from his father, William McCurdy.

Lot 72 is owned by Harold Reid and Mrs. George Reid.

*Contributed by Suzanne
Blaquière, P.O. Box 179,
Dalhousie, N.B., E0K 1B0*

Ryan Settlement, St. Martins

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

According to Alan Rayburn's, *Geographical Names of New Brunswick*¹, Hardingville is a small community located northwest of St. Martins. V. Harding was the postmaster PO c.1885-1905. Rayburn notes that Hardingville was formerly named *Ryan Settlement* for John, Thomas and Michael Ryan who received grants of land there. Thomas Ryan, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland emigrated to New Brunswick in the year 1820 and died in Ryan Settlement on August 25th, 1847².

A survey of the inhabitants of Ryan Settlement (no date) appeared among the old REX PA document series, provincial government papers originally deposited at the Legislative Library in Fredericton before they were transferred to the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. The survey reads: "The population here shewn is within six miles of the west Pt. of Loch Lomond. To include Black River would, it is presumed dbl. the number. 39 men with wives, 5 men single, 1 man with mother, 65 boys, 56 girls, 15 men servants, 3 women servants

The survey provides:

- (A) name of the inhabitant
- (B) year of immigration
- (C) place of nativity
- (D) occupation
- (E) number of boys
- (F) number of girls
- (G) number of male servants
- (H) number of female servants
- (I) total number in family
- (J) religion: E- Episcopal, C - Catholic, P -Presbyterian, D - ?

Reid, And^w & wife, 1821, Scotch, 2 boys, 1 girl, total 5, P

Hogg, Cha^s & mother, 1819, Ire^d, 1 man servant, 1 woman servant, total

4, E

Sentall, Eph^m & wife, 1817, native, shoemaker, 6 boys, 1 girl, 1 man servant, total 10, D

Buckard, Math^w & wife, 1819, Ire^d, mason, 1 boy, 1 servant man, total 4, C

Long, Tho^s & wife, - , Ire^d, weaver, 2 boys, 3 girls, total 7, C

McMinnis, John & wife, 1820, Ire^d, - 1 girl, total 3, C

Lidge, James, 1821, Ire^d, - total 1, C

Parker, Pat^k & wife, - , Ire^d, mason, 1 boy, 1 girl, total 4, C

Mason, John & wife, - , Eng^d, baker, 1 servant man, total 3, E

Whittaker, - & wife, - , Ire^d, 3 boys, 2 girls, total 7, C

Smith, Geo. & wife, 1822, Eng^d, 3 boys, 2 men servant, total 7, E

Buntin, Row^d & wife, 1817, U. St^{tes}, 1 boy, total 3, D

O'Brien, Pa^t, 1820, Ire^d, total 1, C

Brien, John & wife, 1818, Ire^d, 2 boys, 1 girl, 3 men servant, tot^{al} 8, C

Allen, Tho^s & wife, 1817, Eng^d, total 2, E

Bremner, John & wife, 1821, Scot^d, - 2 girls, total 4, P

Yates, Jo^s & wife, 1815, Eng^d, - 1 man servant, total 3, E

Ferguson, John & wife, 1821, Ire^d, - total 1, E

Sutton, Moore, - , native, - total 1, D

Kelly, William, 1821, Ire^d, - total 1, C

Irving, Will & wife, 1822, Ire^d, - 2 boys, 5 girls, total 9, C

Featherby, John & wife, 1821, Loyst, - 1 boy, 2 girls, total 5, D

Carson, John sen^r & wife, 1819, Scot^{ch}, - 1 boy, 3 girls, total 6, P

Carson, John jun^r & wife, 1819, Scot^{ch}, - total 2, P

Riggs, Peter & wife, blks, 1821, African, - 3 boys, 2 girls, total 7, D

Golding, Dan & wife, 1814, native, - 2 boys, 2 girls, total 6, E

Palmer, Tho^s & wife, - , U. St^{tes}, - 5

boys, 3 girls, total 10, D

Perkins, Isaac & wife, 1818, Loyst, - 1 boy, 3 girls, total 6, E

Purdie, Gilbert & wife, 1815, native, - 1 boy, 4 girls, total 7, D

Smith, Tho^s, 1820, Ire^d, - total 1, C

Rowly, John & wife, 1817, Eng^d, - 2 boys, 1 girl, total 5, E

[God..] & wife, 1821, native, - 1 boy, 1 woman servant, total 4, E

Marks, Will & wife, 1812, Eng^d, chair maker, 1 girl, total 3, E

Williams, Tho^s & wife, 1821, Loyst, - 4 boys, 3 girls, 2 men servants, total 11, E

Hutton, Morris & wife, - , native, carpenter 3 boys 1 girl 2 men servants total 8, D

King, Ja^s & wife, 1819, Sct^d, blksmith 3 boys 1 girl total 6, P

Hennigar, John & wife, 1800, Loyst, - 5 boys 3 girls, total 10, E

McLamee, John & wife, 1802, Loyst, - 1 girl, servants: 1 man 1 woman total 5, E

McGowan, Will & wife, 1822, Ire^d, - 3 boys, 3 girls, total 8, P

Ranshaw, Ja^s & wife. 1810, England, shoe maker, 3 boys, total 5, E

[torn page] & wife, 1819, Scot^{ch}, - 1 boy, total 3, P

Ranshaw, Will^m & wife, 1820, native, - 2 boys, 2 girls, total 6, E

Graham, John & wife, 1821, Ire^d, tailor, 1 boy, 4 girls, total 7, P

Murphy, Wm & wife, 1802, Ire^d, - total 2, C

Lally, Ja^s & wife, 1820, Ire^d, - total 2, C

1. A. Rayburn, *Geographical Names of New Brunswick*, Energy, Mines & Resources Canada, Ottawa 1975.

2. *New Brunswick Courier*, Saint John, Sept. 4, 1847 - D.F. Johnson, *Vital Statistics From New Brunswick Newspapers* Volume 11, No. 2535

Fate makes our relatives. Choice makes our friends. *Jacques Delille (1738-1813).*

Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B., Baptist Cemetery

George H. Hayward

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1 SMITH Freeman Thomas 1899-1981 | 17 HARPER Charles H May 1875 - Jun 1893 | 1891-1977 |
| 1 SMITH Beatrice G Drummond, w/o Freeman 1901-1983 | 18 BOONE Duncan J 1863-1956 | 36 BOONE Marven A 1884-1965 |
| 2 SMITH Thelma R 1905-1976 | 18 BOONE Mary A, w/o Duncan J 1866-1936 | 36 BOONE Etta I M Smith, w/o Marven A 1889-1972 |
| 3 CARR Robert B 1893-1961 | 19 BOONE John D 1866-1956 | 36 BOONE Allan C 1921- |
| 3 CARR Belle R, w/o Robert B 1903- | 20 BOONE George A 20 Jul 1855 - 4 May 1923 | 37 BOONE Alfred F 1913-1976 |
| 4 CARR Lulla G 22 Mar 1896 - 24 Jun 1970 | 21 BOONE Margaret L 15 Oct 1861 - 1 Dec 1950 | 37 BOONE Eunice H Wood, w/o Alfred F 1916- |
| 5 SMITH Thomas D 1869-1955 | 22 HARPER Adam d 20 Dec 1921, ae 84 y | 38 COGSWELL Frederick R 1900-1978 |
| 5 SMITH Edith L Shanks, w/o Thomas D 1872-1962 | 23 HARPER Elizabeth T, w/o Adam d 12 Sep 1943, ae 97 y | 38 COGSWELL Elizabeth Leona 1904-1966 |
| 5 SMITH Ada M, d/o Thomas D & Edith L d 1906, ae 1 y | 24 TILL Heretio M 1842-1921 | 39 COGSWELL Lyle D 1929-1964 |
| 6 SMITH Osburne J 1903-1972 | 24 TILL Louisa A, w/o Heretio M 1843-1921 | 40 COGSWELL Baby 1972-1972 |
| 6 SMITH Belle Carr, w/o Osburne J 1907- | 25 TILL William E 1874-1924 | 42 COCHRANE Waldon Kenneth 1915-1968 |
| 7 PHILLIPS Purdie A 1891-1958 | 25 TILL Mabel, w/o William E 1885-1971 | 42 COCHRANE Roland Guy 1892-1975 |
| 7 PHILLIPS Rita B Carr, w/o Purdie A 1892-1959 | 26 CARR Odbur W d 27 Nov 1867, ae 37 y | 42 SMITH Sterling James 1878-1960 |
| 8 BOONE John W 1847-1924 | 26 CARR Martha J, w/o Odbur W d 20 Apr 1918, ae 85 y | 42 SMITH Etta Ann, w/o Sterling James 1888-1974 |
| 8 BOONE Martha M, w/o John W 1844-1926 | 27 CARR Dorus O d 6 May 1925, ae 63 y | 43 SMITH Amaziah A 1870-1954 |
| 9 BOONE J Harvey 1864-1937 | 28 CARR Selina I, w/o Dorus O d 23 Mar 1922, ae 63 y | 43 SMITH Dora L Till, w/o Amaziah A 1891- |
| 9 BOONE F Adelaide, w/o J Harvey 1865-1933 | 29 CARR Trafford O 1901-1968 | 44 SMITH Walter N 1909-1937 |
| 9 BOONE Ellis, c/o Harvey & Adelaide 1906- | 29 CARR Mildred T Wood, w/o Trafford O 1907- | 45 CARR Alfred A, s/o Thomas & Inez 1920-1980 |
| 9 BOONE Harold, buried in F'ton Jctn (no dates) | 30 CARR Lawrence L, Pte, R.C.A.S.C. 2 Mar 1908 - 31 Jul 1940 | 46 CARR Thomas A 1891-1979 |
| 9 BOONE Charles, buried in F'ton Jctn (no dates) | 31 BOONE Otis E 1877-1946 | 46 CARR Inez May Till, w/o Thomas A 1895-1979 |
| 9 BOONE Rebecca, buried in F'ton Jctn (no dates) | 31 BOONE Vina J, w/o Otis E 1878-1962 | 47 CARR G Melvin 16 Dec 1925 - 21 Jun 1931 |
| 10 BOONE Sheldon W 1972-1972 | 31 CARR Otis E 1877-1946 | 48 TILL Vincent D 1908-1926 |
| 11 BOONE Hannah E 1890-1970 | 31 CARR Vina J, w/o Otis E 1878-1962 | 49 CARR Mabel E, w/o David d 8 Jan 1932, (no age) |
| 12 BOONE John H 1893-1955 | 32 BOONE Harry 1889-1974 | 49 CARR Mabel E Till, w/o David d 8 Jan 1932, (no age) |
| 13 BOONE Blanche I 1897-1960 | 33 BOONE Warden 1888-1979 | 50 SHANKS Samuel L 1871-1965 |
| 14 BOONE William Moran 1866-1950 | 33 BOONE Bertha A Till, w/o Warden 1894-1930 | 50 SHANKS Letitia O 1875-1946 |
| 14 BOONE Mary Symantha, w/o William M 1873-1934 | 33 BOONE Louisa M Till, w/o Warden 1879-1958 | 51 MOREHOUSE Peter Allen s/o Donald & Marilyn 25 Apr 1980 - 26 Apr 1980 |
| 15 BOONE Betty Ruth 1943-1972 | 34 BOONE Willard L 1881-1947 | 52 SHANKS Sammy G 1913-1983 |
| 16 HARPER John T 1869-1945 | 34 BOONE Cinderella M Till, w/o Willard L 1889-1971 | 52 SHANKS Elaine I (Boone) (no dates) |
| 16 HARPER Annie B, w/o John T 1888-1980 | 35 BOONE Frederick G 1886-1936 | 53 CROUSE Derick James d 18 Jun 1964, baby |
| 16 HARPER Clarence F 1908-1927 | 35 BOONE Frances M Howe, w/o Frederick G | 54 CARR Larry Paul 1953-1969 |
| 16 HARPER Budd A 1911- | | |
| 16 HARPER George A 1923-1941 | | |
| 17 HARPER Thomas Nov 1834 - Dec 1914 | | |
| 17 HARPER Mary, w/o Thomas Jan 1836 - Oct 1893 | | |

Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B., Baptist Cemetery

- 55 CARR Samuel E Jr. 1889-1973
55 CARR Eva E Smith, w/o Samuel E Jr. 1900-
- 56 PIERCY Alward Elisha 1896-1955
56 PIERCY Lettie Amelia, w/o Alward Elisha 1893-1979
- 57 BOONE Ernest W 1921-1977
57 BOONE Evelyn (no dates)
- 58 BOONE Albert E 1892-1964
58 BOONE Nellie A, w/o Albert E 1898-1984
- 59 CARR Myrtle M 1912-1972
- 60 McLELLAN Richard, L/Cpl, R.C.A.S.C. d 18 Mar 1966, ae 44 y
- 61 ARBEAU Alfred S 1920-1969
61 ARBEAU Lowell E Smith, w/o Alfred S 1909-
- 62 CHAPPELLE Luke M 1930-1979
62 CHAPPELLE Caroline 1936-
- 63 SMITH Sherman W 1882-1945
63 SMITH Cora J, w/o Sherman W 1891-1946
63 SMITH LeBaron Austin, s/o Sherman/Cora 1929-1983
63 SMITH Larry D, s/o LeBaron Austin 1951-1983
- 64 CARR Roger L 17 Sep 1939 - 24 Jan 1963
- 65 CARR Lester B 1916-
65 CARR Alma A Waugh, w/o Lester B 1918-
65 CARR Tolbert 1894-1977
65 CARR Tereca L Smith, w/o Tolbert 1898-
65 CARR T Glendon 1929-
65 CARR Dorothy E Gaudet, w/o T Glendon 1931-
65 CARR Stephen M 1955
65 CARR Adam E 1919-
65 CARR Violet M Smith, w/o Adam E 1923-
- 66 GRASSE Preston A 1910-1969
66 GRASSE Geneva I, w/o Preston A 1918-
- 67 HOWE Stanley C 1886-1964
67 HOWE Isabelle M, w/o Stanley C 1887-1975
- 68 GRACE Marguerite P 1906-1967
- 69 GRASSE Frederick T 1899-
69 GRASSE Myrtle M 1902-
- 70 SMITH Theodore B d 22 Dec 1943, ae 71 y
70 SMITH Amanda D, w/o Theodore B d 27 Aug 1921, ae 43 y
70 SMITH Frank D, s/o Theodore & Amanda
- (infant, no dates)
70 SMITH Audrey D, d/o Theodore & Amanda (infant, no dates)
- 71 HOWE Charles E d 22 Nov 1905, ae 48 y
- 72 HOWE Fenetta E, w/o Charles E d 23 Mar 1948, ae 87 y
- 73 PIERCY Phillip G, s/o Della & Bowman 20 Mar 1922 - 7 Jun 1922
- 74 CARR C.W. 1946
74 CARR G.T. 1926-1927
- 75 JACQUES Philip A d 1932, ae 15 m
- 76 TILL H Holland d 24 Feb 1906, ae 57 y
76 TILL C Maude Howe, w/o H Holland d 12 Feb 1943, ae 83 y
- 77 CARR William M d 17 Apr 1900, ae 48 y
- 78 TILL H Allen 1877-1952
78 TILL Elizabeth J Howe, w/o H Allen 1884-1959
- 79 TILL Elizabeth J, Mrs d 6 May 1959, ae 75 yrs.
- 80 HOWE Isiah 1852-1930
80 HOWE Anne Carr, w/o Isiah 1862-1929
80 HOWE Lillie Carr, d/o Isiah & Anne 1886-1936
- 81 CARR Samuel E 1856-1938
81 CARR Winnifred S, w/o Samuel E 6 Oct 1858 - 2 Jul 1925
81 CARR Blanche, d/o Samuel & Winnifred 22 Sep 1885 - 23 Mar 1893
- 82 CARR David B 1872-1946
82 CARR Laney M 1880-1968
- 83 CARR Clarence E 1903-1980
- 84 CARR Manton B 1881-1962
84 CARR Elsie A, w/o Manton B 1884-1972
- 85 CARR Olive Cecelia Shanks w/o Herbert d 28 Aug 1898, ae 19y, 8m
- 86 CARR Wilber O d 2 Jan 1915, ae 57 y
86 CARR Annie E d 9 Mar 1885, ae 23 y
86 CARR Annie L d 10 Apr 1891, ae 27 y
- 87 CARR Gildroy d 11 May 1897, ae 80 y
87 CARR Willie A, w/o Gildroy d 25 Apr 1914, ae 87 y
- 88 CARR Chester O 1879-1953
- 88 CARR Josephine R Currie, w/o Chester 1878-1952
88 CARR Dora Anderson, w/o Chester O 1885-1915
88 CARR Verna E, d/o Chester O 1906-1925
88 CARR Nellie T, d/o Chester O 1911-1927
88 CARR Myrtle A, d/o Chester O 1914-1934
- 89 CARR Milton S d 5 Nov 1920, ae 69 y
- 90 CARR Mary M, w/o Darius 26 Mar 1852 - 4 Jan 1921
90 CARR Johnnie 1876-1888
90 CARR Effie 1886-1889
90 CARR Bessie 1890-1891
90 CARR Annie V 1883-1899
- 91 CARR George W Anderson d 26 Feb 1906, ae 18 y
91 CARR Gerhades E d 12 Nov 1915, ae 47 y
- 92 CARR Rainsford D d 6 Sep 1913, ae 59 y
92 CARR Mary S, w/o Rainsford D d 25 Jan 1911, ae 52 y
93 CARR Wentworth L d 12 Oct 1933, ae 31 y
- 94 CARR Janet, w/o George d 22 Nov 1901, ae 18 y
- 95 HOWE Bessie A 1904-1926
95 HOWE Nettie G Boone 1896-1918
- 96 CARR Edward d 19 Mar 1900, ae 80y, 10m
- 97 CARR Isabella, w/o Edward d 18 Sep 1877, ae 50 y
- 98 CARR Mary Isabell, d/o Edwd & Isabell d 21 Aug 1889, ae 14y, 6m
- 99 CARR Melvin 1858-1915
- 100 CARR Sarah 1868-1934
- 101 CARR Alexander d 5 Apr 1910, ae 84 y
- 102 CARR Charlotte H d 12 Jun 1911, ae 82 y
- 103 SMITH Ada M, d/o Tho's D d 25 Dec 1906, ae 1y, 1m
- 104 CARR Rosabel 1902-1930
- 105 SHANKS Otis 1879-1940
105 SHANKS Olive J Boone, w/o Otis 1885-1958
- 106 PHILLIPS Ewart H 1911-1983
106 PHILLIPS Bernice B Carr, w/o Ewart H 1916-
106 PHILLIPS Rebecca, d/o Ewart & Bernice

Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B., Baptist Cemetery

1943-1943
107 CARR Ray E, s/o Frank E & Mary J d 26
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108 CARR Harold F H 1904-
108 CARR Edna E Currier, w/o Harold F H
1914-

109 CARR David A, s/o Leslie & Cecelia d 19
Feb 1927, ae 35 y

110 CARR Leslie H 1859-1947
110 CARR Cecelia M, w/o Leslie H 1863-1937

111 CARR Franklin 1829-1915
111 CARR Elizabeth J, w/o Franklin
1830-1911
111 CARR Frances E 1854-1925

112 CARR Hattie M, d/o Leslie & Cecelia d 22
Feb 1900, ae 2y, 10m

113 CARR Etta L d 25 Dec 1888, ae 10y, 2m
113 CARR Amanda J d 26 Dec 1888, ae 9m,

14d

114 CARR Lowell B d 1959, ae 3 wks

115 CARR Garnett D, husb/o Evelyn Bonnar
1931-1971

116 CARR Salathiel 18 Feb 1856 - 20 Dec
1916
116 CARR Elizabeth, w/o Salathiel 1856-1933

117 CARR William B, s/o Wm S d 25 Jun
1914, ae 2y, 9m

118 BOONE Florence H, d/o Marven & Etta 19
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119 CARR B 22 Mar 1896 - 24 Jun 1970

120 CARR Earl L S, s/o Austin & Blanche d 27
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121 CARR Jacquelin Yvonne, d/o Trueman d 3

Oct 1936, ae 7 hrs

122 CARR Reuben 1884-1962

123 CARR Viola Gert' d/o Austin & Blanche d
24 Dec 1919, ae 7 m

124 HOWE George E 1894-

125 HOWE M Holland 1877-1952
125 HOWE Elizabeth J 1884-1959

126 TILL Patricia E 1971-1971

127 TILL Zenlo A d 14 Apr 1960, ae 35 y

*This Cemetery is located on both
sides Rte. 106 in Geary near the
Baptist Church. (recorded 16 Jun
1985 by George H. Hayward,
complete listing)*

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Famous Last Words:

Lets see if it's loaded.

Gimme a match, I think the pilot light is out.

We can make it easy. I don't even see a train.

What's this red button?

Don't worry; my husband won't be home for hours.

John Cliff Price

Havelock, Kings Co., N.B.

Contributed by William Price

Several years ago a large box containing family research done by Glorana Price Fownes from the early 1900's to 1941 was given to me by the late Leah MacGowan of Hampton, N.B.

One of the items in the box was a letter from Dr. P.F. Price of Milo, Iowa, to John Cliff Price looking for family information. The letter, dated Sept. 17, 1900, is as follows:

P.F. Price, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Milo, Iowa
Sept. 17, 1900

Mr. J.E. Price or Sons,
Havlock, N.B.

My Dear Sir.

I suppose you think it very strange to receive a letter from me. I incidentally heard your name mentioned and inquired your address. I am anxious to know if you are related to our Price generation.

I will give names of the old ones so you may know if you are related. My Grand Father's name is Charles Price and was raised near Winchester, V. He had seven brothers, but I only know the names of two. Pugh Price settled in Mo. and is the father of Gen. Sterling Price. Another brother whose name is Stephen Price settled in Peoria Ill. My father's name is Charles Price age 72. I have an uncle in Idaho, his name is B.F. Price and my father's oldest brother.

Now if you can give any names that can show any relation would thank you very much for a letter of information.

Very Respectfully
P.F. Price

John C. Price's reply is dated Sept. 29, 1900 and was in an envelope addressed to Dr. Price, but was never mailed. For a short letter,

I believe you will find, as I did, it contains a very informative and concise history of his family.

Havelock Kings Co. N.B.
Sept. 29th. 1900

P.F. Price M.D. Milo Iowa

Dear Sir;

Your letter of Sept. 17th. duly received and it gives me much pleasure to give you any information I can about the Price Family. My Great Grand father and his two brothers came to N.Y. from the Island of Jersey and when they settled opposite N.Y. called the place New Jersey. At the time of the war my G.G. father was so loyal he left the country and came to N.B. and his two brothers went to the Southern States. I do not know or remember now any of their names.

In after years my Grandfather George Webb Price a sea Captain, went back to N.Y. and found one of his uncles in possession of his father's goods and real estate consisting of several acres of what they then called woodland, and this uncle offered it all back to him if he would go there and live. Said he had plenty without it. But loyalty ran so high just then that he would not accept the offer and that is about all I know of the old family.

My father's name was James. He had five sons and three daughters, named, sons, Nelson, John, Ford, Rix and Benj. Daughters, Catherine, Clotilda and Margaret. My fathers brothers were named George Marshall, Samuel Caywood, Isaac Praul, and Edwin. His sisters, Jane, Mary Catherine, Isabel.

My name is John Cliff. The last name was my mother's surname. I forgot to say that my Grandmother was a daughter of Capt. John Ford one of the Loyalists. I have ten children living three sons and seven

daughters and one son dead. My eldest son is a doctor and is now Medical Officer to the Boer Prisoners at St. Helena. His name is Leverett Herbert, but that is not an old Price name. He graduated at Bellevue N.Y. in 1892 I think. My other sons are here. My eldest daughter is married to a Sea Capt. and has been over a good share of the Globe. I have three other daughters married here and three single.

I met a cousin of my father's once a Sea Capt. and he told me the Prices were originally Welsh and were very well-to-do manufacturers in the old country. Also said that all Prices looked alike, very tall, dark complexioned men with big noses and ears and blue eyes.

I have cousins by the names of Charles and Stephen. I would be pleased if you could send me your photo and would return mine if you would care to see it. I am curious to know from whom you heard of me and got my address. I am about ten years older than your father. Will be 82 in Dec. and am happy to say I am well and smart.

The Prices are a hardy race. I have tried to tell you all I can remember, but if there is anything further that you would like to inquire about would gladly do all I could to get the information you require. Hoping to hear from you again soon, I remain,

Yours Respectfully
John C. Price

Who was this John Cliff Price? He was born at Butter Nut Ridge Dec. 19, 1818 and died Apr. 1903, to Capt. James Rix Price and Margaret Cliff. His grand parents were George Webb Price and Rachel Ford. His great grand parents were Edmund Price and Jane Webb, pre Loyalists settlers on the Saint John River from New

Queens County Militia, 1798-1799

Jersey. He married Aug. 20, 1857, Mary Isabella Woodman of Horton, Nova Scotia, daughter of Elisha Nevers Woodman. The census of 1851 lists him as a merchant proprietor. By 1855 he is operating one of the first general stores in Butter Nut Ridge with his first cousin Murray Bliss Keith.

The census of 1861 has him owning a farm of 200 acres of which 35 acres were cleared. By 1871 he owns 800 acres with 300 improved and 140 in pasture. He is shown to own a hotel, two houses, one store, one shop, 5 barns, 2 carriages, 5 wagons, 2 plows and a fanning mill.

For many years he was a Justice of the Peace and held court in upstairs rooms in the hotel. The rooms were called Taut's Tomb by his family and was out of bounds to his children and later his grand children. The hotel was called Havelock House with 20 rooms built 1857 and was destroyed by fire in 1949. Around town he was called Squire Price.

The minutes of the Havelock

Public Hall Company Nov. 1889, states John Cliff Price, a prominent business man, donated land on which to build a hall. John Cliff was a member of the Church of England and when the new church was built in 1864, he loaned his Mason and Hamlin organ to the church until they could purchase their own.

Although married late in life, John and Mary had eleven children. A son Levert became a prominent doctor and business man in Moncton and a medical doctor in the Boar war. Clifford owned the Mansard House Hotel in Petitcodiac and a large farm at Hayward Brook. John Cliff II went to Conrad, Montana where he was a prominent cattle breeder and owned the Mercantile Company. Daughter Glorana Married Capt. Wm. Fownes, a sea captain, and they sailed all over the world. After his death she returned to Havelock in 1908 and for 50 years was one of Havelock's best known citizen. She kept a diary of her sailing trips and

later wrote her memoirs. A copy is in King's County Museum in Hampton.

Elizabeth married Dr. Bliss Thorne. Minerva was a teacher and married John Frost a farmer, Agnes married Hilliard Keith a local businessman. Harriett was a music teacher and married Rev. N.A. MacNeill and Edna married Dr. Dick Taylor. Franklen died young.

Family lore has John Cliff having a heated argument with a traveling tailor. The tailor is supposed to have put a curse on John Cliff, a stanch member of the Church of England, The curse was that all his daughters would marry Baptists. All seven of John Cliff's daughters married Baptists.

John Cliff Price, a remarkable man of the nineteenth century in Butter-nut Ridge, Kings County, New Brunswick.

*William Price
8 Scott Avenue
Simcoe, Ontario
N3Y 3H8*

Queens County Militia 1798-1799

by Daniel F. Johnson

The following names were published in the *Royal Gazette and New Brunswick Advertiser*, Tuesday Sept. 10th, 1799, published at 58 Prince William Street, Saint John by John Ryan, King's Printer under the title Voluntary Subscriptions for the support of the War and paid into the Military Chest 1798.

Col. James Peters, Lt. Col. Thomas Wetmore, Capt. Tisdale, Lt. Gilbert, Alpheus Pine, John Townsend, Isaac Birdsall, Benjamin Birdsall, David Curry, Archilaus Purdy, David Cowperthwaite, James Cowperthwaite, Lot Newcomb, Benjamin Newcomb, Jarvis Ring, David Morris, Elias Clarke, Samuel Wood, Isreal Wood, Barnet Manzor, John Titus, John Clarke, Thomas Clarke,

Joseph Clarke.

Capt. Golding's Company: Capt. Golding, Lt. John Colville, an ensign on half pay, Ensign James Gerow, Stephen Golding, Isaac Veal, John Delong, Stephen Smith, Aaron Clarke, Elisha Clarke, Adam Boyls, Robert Boyls, Benjamin Clarke, Samuel Nechlan, Jabez Clarke, Thomas Golding, Isaac Clarke.

Capt. Leonard's Company: Capt. Leonard, Ensign Holland, Daniel McGrigor, George Wilson, Robert Angus, Gilbert Dyckman, Jacob Dyckman, William Springer, Silas Garrison, Alexander McFarlan, John Thurston, John Yeomans.

Capt. Smith's Company: Capt. Smith, Lt. Elisha Case, John Shaw,

Benjamin Appleby, Garret Vanwart, William Vanwart, John Worden, Archilaus Carpenter, jr., Ellison McDonald, John Rob, James Bulyea, George Case, Samuel Cane, Thomas Carpenter, David Mersereau, Joseph Bulyea, John McDaniels, John Lunnan, John Shaw, jr., Paul Mersereau, Henry Day.

Capt. Brill's Company: Capt. Brill, Lt. Stillwell, Ensign Marshall, Andrew Smart, Jacob Wiggins, Lewis Powell, John Sypher, Thomas Bridgman, John Soward, John Doves, Alexander Miller, Ebenezer Stone, Lodowick Sypher, James Hunter, Samuel Austin, David Sypher, William Clark, Samuel Denton, Gersham Clarke,

Saint Georges Anglican Church Cemetery, Lake Edward, Victoria Co., N.B.

William Bridgman, Jacob Brill,
Israel Powell, John Handselacker,
Alexander Boyn, Alexander Clarke.

Capt. Thorn's Company: Capt.
Torn, Lt. Joseph Hewlett, received
since 7th March last; Ensign Peters,
Jonathan Mott, Coles Carpenter,
Marcus Peters, George Henry, John
Walton, James Henry, John P.
Lawson, Henry Sharp, John Holder,
Jeremiah Nickerson, Robert
Jackson, Leonard Slip, Obadiah
Akerly, Charles McCalpine, James
Eaton, William Cameron, Thomas
Davison

Capt. Tyrrel's Company: Lt.
Branscomb, Ensign Major Patrick
O'Heron, Andrew Barton, Nathaniel
Branscomb, Alexander Reice,
Thomas Fitzgerald, William Bissett,
Roger Barton, William Barton,
Samuel Reynolds, John Miller,
Andrew Miller, Thomas Patten,
Abraham Young, William Ells-
worth, Benjamin Ellsworth, Edward
Gardener, John A. Lawson,
Lawrence McMahan, John
Allbright, jr., Alexander Black,
William Benton, Joshua Lomereaux,
jr., Joshua Lomereaux.

Capt. Babbit's Company: Capt.
Babbit, Ensign R.S. Clarke, Reuben
Vail, Nathaniel Vail, Valentine H.
Peters, Edward Coy, Jeremiah
Johnston, Samuel Thorne, Norman
Harvey, David Coy, Benjamin Coy,
Daniel Babbitt, jr., Samuel R.
Clarke, Stephen Potter.

*Exempt or persons not enrolled
in the militia:* Rev. Mr. Richard
Clarke, Justus Earle, Esq., Lt. on
half pay; Samuel Dickinson, Esq.,
Dr. John F.W. Sickles, James Bell,
Archilaus Carpenter, Esq., John
Yeomans, Esq., Zebulon Easty, Esq.

Saint Georges Anglican Church Cemetery, Lake Edward, Victoria County, N.B.

contributed by Patricia Nicholson

1. **Cyr, Frederick, 1948-1987**
wife, Joanne Goodine 1953-
2. **Dunster, Albert, 1860-1914**
wife Mary, 1869-1934
sons
Harold (Bus), 1909-1978
Albert T., 1890-1974
Arthur C., 1895-1965
Hilda, 16 years old⁽¹⁾
Norman, 13 years old⁽¹⁾
Harry, 12 years old⁽¹⁾
⁽¹⁾ Children of Albert and Mary Dunster;
Lost at Lake Edward, Feb. 6, 1910
(Mabel Morrell says they were lost in a
house fire.)
3. **Dunster, Alexander Lawrence,**
1994-1994, Beloved son of Doug &
Bev
4. **Dunster, William F., 1890-1972**
wife, Gertrude F. Howlett, 1888-1972
5. **Dunster, Lawrence, 1914-1997**
6. **Hanscomb, Sterling B., 8 Jan., 1924 -**
22 July, 1995
wife, Anna 5 July, 1923-
7. **Hitchcock, Ransford, 3 Mar. 1892 -**
Sept. 11, 1962
wife, Bessie Gay Skidgell, 4 Mar.
1904 - Oct. 3, 1953

8. **Howlett, Henry, 1847-1925**
wife, Sarah A. 1852-1920
[Note: Sarah A. was a Johnston. This
couple immigrated from Norfolk
County, England.]
9. **Howlett, Leitha, 1925**
daughter, Joan, 1945
10. **Howlett, Robert W. Aug. 11, 1930 -**
Feb. 18, 1994
his wife, Colleen M. Price, Sept. 19,
1949 -
11. **Howlett, Walter Herbert, 1887-1975**
12. **Howlett, William Harry, 1881-1964**
wife, Nettie Evelyn, 1900-1979
13. **Macro, George, 1873-1947**
wife, Ada Maud, 1885-1969
children
Ada Thurza, 1911-1916
Dorothy, 1916-1916
Victor John, 1919-1919
14. **Michaud, Real, April 22, 1986 - April**
23, 1986
15. **Payne, John T. 1847-1926**
wife, Emily Putt, 1839-1907
16. **Payne, Percy H., 1882-1950**
wife, Ethel M. Williams, 1886-1943
17. **Payne, Walter, 1877-1957**

wife, Daisy Howlett, 1879-1951

18. **Pirie, Alton**
Arlene (Watson) Pirie
Married April 10, 1945
19. **Watson, Edward A. July 2, 1923 -**
Nov 23, 1988
wife, Pauline M. Legace, Sept. 22,
1929 - June 27, 1984

Directions: Go to Lake Edward and up the
west hill. Travel south, past the little
church and up the hill. At the top and to
the right is a sign, "A secluded but beauti-
ful resting place."

Note: There is a grave in the right hand
corner next to the fence that is not marked
with a stone. However, there is always a
bouquet of flowers at the site. My mother
told me the grave was there when she was
a child, over 70 years ago. Her father told
her who was buried there but she has
forgotten. My mother is Mabel Macro
Morrell. She was born and grew up in Lake
Edward, N. B.

Burials recorded summer of 1996 by Mabel
Morrell and Pat Morrell Nicholson.

*Patricia Nicholson, Box 794, Perth-
Andover, N.B., E0J 1V0*

Beamsley Perkins Glasier, 1714-1786?

By Robert O. Glasier

Introduction

During the course of my research of the Glasier-Glasier family, three individuals in the course of ten generations stand out as having lived extraordinary lives. They are Col. Beamsley⁴ Perkins Glasier, an American born Loyalist soldier who was also active in the French & Indian Wars; Rev. Ezekiel⁵ Glasier, who migrated from Massachusetts to Manatee, Florida in the 1830's and became a prominent citizen, southern secessionist and ordained Methodist minister; and Willard⁷ Worcester Glasier, a Union cavalry officer, explorer and author from Albany, NY.

Based on the information available to me at this time I have chronicled their careers and lives to the best of my ability.

Beamsley Perkins Glasier

Beamsley⁴ Perkins Glasier lived for about 72 years. He was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was baptized there on July 4, 1714, the son of Stephen³ Glasier (?1683-1761) and Sarah Eveleth.

His Grandfather was Zachariah² Glasier (1666-1696), who married Hannah Emerson, moved from the family homestead in Lancaster to the coast at Newbury or Newburyport. Zachariah died about 1696, before his thirtieth birthday. Hannah remarried in 1697. She took for her second husband Capt. Beamsley Perkins, a Master Mariner, from Ipswich.

Stephen³, the eldest of four, and his siblings, were raised by their step-father, Capt. Beamsley Perkins. It seems natural that Stephen would name his first born son after his step-father.

To understand this family better we must look at the family of Stephen³ Glasier, born about 1687 at Ipswich and married there Sarah Eveleth (1690 - 1716) in July 1713.

This union produced two children:

Beamsley Perkins⁴ Glasier Bap.
1714

Stephen⁴ Glasier, 1716 - 1716

His second marriage in 1720 to Elizabeth Perkins ended in her death in 1726 at Ipswich.

His third wife was Sarah Pike whom he married at Newbury in 1728. Their children were:

Sarah Glasier, Bap. 1728; Died young
Elizabeth Glasier, b. 1730 at Newbury
Sarah Glasier, b. 1732 at Newbury
Benjamin⁴ Glasier, b. ca. 1734
prob. Joseph⁴ Glasier
prob. Nathaniel⁴ Glasier
John⁴ Glasier, b. ca. 1747

In the early years, Stephen³ was a fisherman and trader at Ipswich and Newbury, but removed with the family to Durham, NH, between 1732 and 1738. In Durham he was listed as a shipwright in 1741. Stephen died in 1761 and the family dispersed.

The Revolution split up this family with the two oldest sons, Beamsley and Benjamin, remaining officers in the British Army, and the two youngest, Nathaniel and John, supporting the American cause and serving in the Revolution.

At age 25, Beamsley Glasier married Ann Stevens in April 1739 at Newbury. They had two children, Joseph⁵ and Ann (Nancy), before their mother's death in 1743. During this period Beamsley worked as a shipwright and bought property in Ipswich, but after his wife's death, he moved to Boston. There is no record of his ever re-marrying.

In 1744, during King George's War and probably with the encouragement of his uncle, Colonel Joseph Eveleth, he began his military career by obtaining a commission as an Ensign on February 7, 1745 in the 3rd Company, commanded by Capt. Moses Titcomb, of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment

under Col. Robert Hale. Later he was made a Lieutenant.

The 5th Massachusetts Regiment took part in the Battle of Louisbourg (Cape Breton Island), Nova Scotia, during King George's War. The New Englander's attack on Acadian Louisbourg was planned by Governor Shirley and led by a Maine merchant, Sir William Pepperell. The attacking force was comprised of 3,300 men from Massachusetts, 516 men from Connecticut, and 454 men from New Hampshire. The operation started in April 1745 and turned out to be more of a commando raid. The Yankees refused to abide by the then accepted rules of war, confusing the French garrison and governor within the fortress walls. The French soon gave up and surrendered in June 1745. Apparently Beamsley saw creditable action at Louisbourg as he was commissioned Captain on August 8, 1745. He was thirty years old.

During the siege of Louisbourg, the Island Battery in the harbor represented an obstacle. In the *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society* we find the following signed by forty soldiers:

"We whose names are under-written Enlisted our Selves Voluntarily to go on ye attack of the Island Battery at the mouth of the Harbour of Louisbourg Provided Beamsley Glaizer is our Capt. on sd. attack and then wee shall be ready att Half and Hours warning."

Of the attack on the Island Battery, nearer to the entrance of the harbor, Edward Hamilton writes:

"The volunteers included no officers and instead elected their own leaders."

In Parkman's book, *Montcalm and Wolfe*, he writes:

Beamsley Perkins Glasier, 1714-1786?

"New England had borne the brunt of the preceding wars. Having no trained officers, no disciplined soldiers, and being too poor to maintain either, she borrowed her warriors from the workshop and the plough, and officered them with lawyers, merchants, mechanics and farmers. To compare them with good regular troops would be folly; but they did, on the whole, better than could have been expected and in the last war achieved brilliant success of the capture of Louisbourg."

In February 1750, now 35 years old and back in Boston, Capt. Glasier and another officer, Joseph Gorham, drove a horse and "stay" recklessly and killed a pedestrian, George Spriggs. Our Captain remained in town, was indicted, but eventually acquitted of murder. Gorham escaped to Maine by boat.

In 1755-56, according to Nancy Voyer's *Mass. officers in the French & Indian Wars, 1748-1763*, we find him on the Massachusetts muster rolls as a Major. He was stationed at Ft. William Henry under Col. John Baggley. He was commissioned Commandant of the New York forces stationed at Fort William Henry on Lake George.

The Seven Year's War (1756-1763), or the French and Indian War as we know it, began with Major Glasier being commissioned Adjutant-General of the New York, New Jersey and New England forces under General Winslow. Later, in the year 1757, he transferred to the 60th Royal American Regiment of Foot which served in the French and Indian Wars until 1763.

Beamsley Glasier joined the 60th Royal American Regiment on March 8, 1757, and commanded a company in the 4th Battalion as a Lieutenant.

His promotions as a British officer serving in America are recorded as follows:

- Glazier, Beamsley, Lieut., 60th

Regt., 8 March 1757.

- Glazier, Beamsley, Capt., 60th Regt., 16 June 1760.

- Glazier, Beamsley, Capt., 60th Regt., 25 Dec 1765.

In Edward P. Hamilton's *The French and Indian Wars*, he writes:

"The Royal American Regiment, the 60th, raised in North America but officered by a competent commissioned body, proved that Americans could be turned into excellent soldiers, if given proper leaders endowed with the power to enforce a reasonable discipline."

In the years 1756-57, the British lost Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario to General Montcalm who later also took over Lake Champlain and Lake George including Fort William Henry where Beamsley's half-brother, Lt. Benjamin⁴ Glasier, was captured and nearly lost his life. His brother, Benjamin was a Loyalist officer, and removed to New Brunswick following the Revolution.

The British inspected the provincial troops stationed in the Champlain Valley in the summer of 1756 and reported that at Fort William Henry, "there were about 2500 men, 500 of them sick. They bury from five to eight daily. They are extremely indolent and dirty. The fort stinks enough to cause an infection as they have all their sick in it.

The greatest campaign of the year 1758 was for Canada. A young man of 31 years of age, James Wolfe, was named Brigadier General and joined General Jeffrey Lord Amherst's forces. Wolfe's forces marched and sailed up the St. Lawrence River to Quebec while Amherst's forces moved overland toward Quebec from the south, capturing Crown Point and Ft. Ticonderoga. But Amherst never reached Quebec. General Wolfe's forces finally took the French

fortress of Quebec in a battle on the Plains of Abraham where he was wounded and died. The date was September 13, 1759. This defeat and the fall of Montreal virtually ended the conflict in North America for the French. The Treaty of Paris was signed by the recently crowned King George III. This treaty ceded French Canada and Spanish Florida to the British.

In 1764 in Boston, an attachment was served on Capt. Beamsley Glasier's property by Elizabeth Coburn for part payment of 60 Pounds to cover expenses of his daughter Nancy who lived with Coburn.

Also in 1764, Beamsley was granted land in the 26,000 acre Provincial Patent (also known as the Cockroft Patent) in the town of Hartford, NY. His property there was undoubtedly confiscated at the end of the Revolutionary war.

Later in 1764, Beamsley became associated with the Canada Company, also known as the St. John River Society, of which Capt. Thomas Falconer was the head. As the accredited agent, Beamsley made an expeditionary trip from Quebec to Halifax, Nova Scotia, along the coast, at the end of which he petitioned for 20,000 acres along the St. John River for the Society. His activities in the promotion of colonization there as well as his duties as representative of the county of Sunbury in the Nova Scotia legislature kept him busy for the next several years.

His family home, known as *Glasier Manor* was located near the mouth of the Nerepis River where in 1765 he was granted 5,000 acres of timberland (N.B. Dept. of Natural Resources, *Crown Land Grant Index*, Vol. A, Grant No. 62)

In *The Story of Sussex and Vicinity - New Brunswick*, Grace Aiton writes:

"Glasier Manor, the family home of Captain Beamsley Glasier, near the mouth of the

Nerepis, where, in 1765, he received a grant of 6,000 well-timbered acres. After the arrival of the Loyalists, his property came into possession of Major John Coffin, who changed the name to Alwyngton Manor, reminiscent of his family estate in England. All traces of this gracious old house have long been gone but stories of its elegance still remain." [Note: 6,000 acres in Aiton's book varied by 1,000 acres from the N.B. *Crown Land Grant Index*.]

In November 1765, aged 50, he wrote from Halifax expressing his concern over the growing tensions between the colonies and England. His entire adult life had been spent trying to preserve his native land for the English. Now the tides were shifting toward American independence. This troubled him.

Capt. Glasier was in New York in the spring of 1766, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in June, at St. John in the Autumn and in February 1767. He returned to New York in July 1767, and petitioned for and was granted 3000 acres in the present township of Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York, part of the Cockroft Grant.

As war came to the colonies, Beamsley chose to stay with the Loyalist cause, thus aligning himself against his half brothers, Nathaniel⁴ and John⁴, as well as his only son Joseph⁵, all of whom served in the patriot army.

In December 1779, the 60th Royal American Regiment was mobilized and sailed for East Florida, and stationed at Fort Augustine. He served also in Pensacola for a short period in 1780-81. In February 1780, Major Glasier was recommended by General Prevost to replace Colonel Fuser, who's death was reported in February 1780, as the Commander of St. Augustine, serving as the

right hand man of Governor Patrick Tynyn. As Commander he was promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel at 65 years of age.

During this period the English in Charleston detained a number of local, prominent American patriots who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King. It was decided to remove these persons to St. Augustine to avoid further rebellion in the Carolinas.

The *Diary of Josiah Smith, 1780-1781* chronicles the tribulations endured by these patriots while on *Parole* in St. Augustine and under the command of Colonel Glazier. The writings in this diary indicate the toughness of the Colonel and sometimes cruel treatment of these subjects.

In 1781, the British were arranging a prisoner exchange and Col. Glazier was charged with arrangements. He proposed that these prisoners march as far as the St. John's River before taking water transportation. His command read in part:

"July 5th, 1781

I am ordered by Col. Glazier the Commanding Officer to acquaint you, that he expects you will hold yourselves ready together with your Servants to proceed hence to Georgia upon Sunday evening then to March to St. John's River where you will be provided with Boats for the Voyage..."

Also during Beamsley's tenure at St. Augustine, the old Spanish fortress of San Marcos was rehabilitated and improved for defensive purposes. These improvements included updating the six redoubts surrounding the fort and the building of a seventh southeastern redoubt, named Fort Glazier after Colonel Glasier. By 1782 all seven redoubts had been completed.

At the time of the British

evacuation of Savannah but before the evacuation of Charleston, Lt. General Alexander Leslie chose Major Archibald McArthur to assume command at St. Augustine. Leslie wrote of his intention to withdraw Lt. Colonel Beamsley Glazier and the 4th battalion of the 60th Regiment. In October 1782, Col. Glazier was relieved of his command and his battalion sailed for Halifax. Some of these soldiers returned to England.

From 1782 to 1786, Colonel Beamsley lived at St. John and Halifax. What prompted him to sail for England in 1786 we do not know. It is reported that he wanted to take his half-brother Lt. Benjamin with him, but the vessel sailed before Benjamin arrived in Halifax.

Family tradition says that Colonel Beamsley Perkins Glasier took ill and died aboard that vessel. Some historians say that the cause of his death was suspicious. But prior to his death he managed to sell his property in New Brunswick to General John Coffin, who was traveling on the same vessel. This event conflicts with the earlier detail of the sale of his St. John property. One of his executors was John Charles Lucena of County Surrey, England.

Further research of early colonial records will undoubtedly uncover more reports of his personal and military life, but what we have discovered to date indicates that he may not have been a likeable person. Shrewd and successful certainly, taking advantage of his contacts and rank, but my feeling is that he died a very lonely, unhappy and disillusioned man.

Other sources:

- Vital Records of Ipswich, Newbury and Beverly, Massachusetts
- Suffolk Country Superior Court Records.
- John Glazier of Woburn and Lancaster, P.C. Glazier, 1966, Detroit Society of Genealogical Research.

- ▶ The Genealogy of the Cushing Family, Montreal, 1905.
- ▶ New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Vols. 24 & 48.
- ▶ Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society, St. John, 1894, I & IV.
- ▶ Josiah Smith's Diary, 1780-1781, published by South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine
- ▶ Encyclopedia of British, Provincials and German Army Units, 1775-1783.
- ▶ Loyalists of East Florida, 1744-1785, by Wilbur H. Siebert, Gregg Press,

Boston, 1972.

Compiled in 1997 by Robert O. Glasier, 105 Royal Park Drive, #1-C, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 33309.

Researching Records at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

by Don Dixon, G.R.S.(C).

The quantity of reference information and material records at PANB is large. To help your understanding of these records, those of Nova Scotia overlap with New Brunswick prior to 1784. The Province of New Brunswick was created in 1784 from Sunbury and part of Cumberland County of a larger Nova Scotia. New Brunswick history started well before that date.

Earlier French and Acadian records of New Brunswick prior to the British capture of Fort Beausejour in 1755 are available at the Centre d'études Acadiennes, University of Moncton. The British Nova Scotia records for the period 1713 to 1783 are on deposit at the Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia at Halifax. PANB has an index of the early Nova Scotia land grants from 1713 and the later New Brunswick land grant records from 1762 are on microfilm.

The arrival of the Loyalists from the American Colonies in 1783 was the catalyst of creation for New Brunswick. In 1784 and 1785, eight original Counties were created to constitute New Brunswick. By 1873, the present number of fifteen Counties was established. Each County is further sub-divided into Parishes and this is how the records at PANB are grouped.

PANB record resources consist of compiled information, original paper documents and microfilm records grouped by County and

Parish back to the early 1760's. The PANB records inventory includes Census reports, all denominations of Church Records, Vital Statistics, Land Petition and Grant documents, Registry Deeds and Wills, Probate and other Court Files, Passenger Lists, County Council and Education records, Name Directories, Newspapers, many published genealogies plus other publications and record groups.

Much historical information about deceased individuals of New Brunswick is now compiled and indexed in paper format. Records on microfilm may not be indexed but most are chronological ie, listed by natural date sequence. Up to date reference binders provide convenient access to material records. Whether writing to or visiting PANB, you will experience knowledgeable staff assistance. If you are researching from a distance, microfilm is available on the inter-library loan program to your local library.

The following series of articles for Generations is offered to help people who are researching their New Brunswick ancestors at PANB. Knowing how to plan and implement your research will save time and contribute to the discovery of family information. The suggested research approach here is both general and specific. These articles will deal in some depth with researching the various record groups. Content is focused for

research at PANB but the same technique and discipline applies to genealogical research at other record repositories. Hope you enjoy and learn from this offering.

Don Dixon, GRS(C)

Part 1. Researching Records at PANB

The results of genealogical research has always been shared with others. We all do that and perhaps the most rewarding aspect of the work is the people you meet, whether at the research table or in a document record. Yes, genealogy is social interaction with people, living and deceased.

These questions come to mind. Is genealogy research fun? Can it be difficult? Is it time consuming? Can it become a compulsive activity? Can I actually find new information about my ancestors? The answer to all is yes. Anyone can do it and these articles will tell you how. If anyone has only thought about it but not yet jumped in, read on.

To begin, the best research resource is you. Much has been written about researching your ancestors. The basics still apply. Ask yourself questions like these. Do I have all available information and dates from my family? Have I seen all of the family papers, old letters and Bibles? Is there something in the memory of an older

relative I should know? Is there a non-family person living who knew my grandfather? Has one of my extended family compiled a family history? The idea is to prepare yourself at home first.

Other people in your community are also doing genealogical research. Join a local genealogical or historical society. The New Brunswick Genealogical Society has seven Branches. See the addresses on the inside cover of this *Generations*. NBGS publishes a Search List of surnames being searched by members. It is available from our address for \$8.50 delivered and contains a cross-reference to member addresses for your letter inquiry. Also, use the *Generations* query service by listing details of the name or names you are researching. Basically, when seeking family history information, assume someone out there has it. Make the need well known by talking to people who also do research. Use query listing services in publications and on the Internet. Sooner or later, information will come to you. For more information about NBGS online, enter this website address in your browser: <http://www.bitheads.com/nbgs/>

The next step is to learn how to use the reference information at PANB. There is a large number of reference binders for public use to the left of the foyer. The reference binders contain individual names in alpha order with a material record reference. A free published *Genealogical Guide* is available for the County you are researching. Staff will assist to get you started and are available for questions at any time during the research.

The reference binders at PANB are in two series, MC and RS i.e., Manuscript Collections and Record Series. MC are the private materials like the MC223 Anglican Church records index or the MC1 Family History Collection index. The prime general reference to the various MC published records and original files

is the alpha-listed MC80 binder with an index volume. In addition to the MC1 Family History Collection, the MC80 binder contains an index of published books of genealogies. RS are the government records like RS108 Land Petition and RS686 Land Grant indexes. The prime general reference to microfilm is the alpha-listed Subject Guide to Microfilm binder.

In the Search Room, there is a number of how to research books and name indexes compiled by County and Parish grouping. These include Census reports, vital statistics information (births, marriages and deaths), newspaper event indexes, Loyalist name list texts, Ships passenger lists, Cemetery compilations, genealogical journals, map resources and an old photo collection. Staff will direct you to these records and explain the details of using each to best advantage.

In the Stacks, there are stored certain rare books and expensive publications plus original document files of various record series and manuscript collections. An excellent new addition to the Stacks is the three volume set of *Atlantic Canadians, 1600 to 1900*, MC2132, an index of individual names over the period. To find such information sources, use the MC80 reference binders. To see the material record, a researcher fills out a small form for a staff member to retrieve. The record item is delivered to you in the Search Room. Other examples are RS657 Teachers Returns with student names and the RS Probate Court Files. The RS reference binders contain both a microfilm number for lookup and, in some cases, an original file number for retrieval from the stacks.

Researching the compiled paper records in the Search Room is the normal starting point. The study of these may lead to a Census microfilm since many of the original Census reports are not compiled. The need for certain publications

and files from the Stacks will occur as you study microfilm and reference information. Much of the original documents at PANB are on microfilm.

If you want photocopies of important information found on microfilm, a microfilm copier is available at PANB. After viewing the microfilm on a viewer, you will need to rewind the film and then take it to the microfilm copier. If the frame page is numbered, mark it in your notebook. If no page number is on the original document, judge the amount of film remaining on one spool or the other. If you have viewed a third of the film, mark it down. Note the heading of the film location where you found the information. For example, 1861 Census report, York County, Douglas Parish, Division 2, page 12, household entry # 75. When on the microfilm copier, it is sometimes difficult to again find the film frame you want copied.

Whether reading a publication, a document file or viewing microfilm, it is important to discipline yourself from day one to make notes of the important material you study. This means a summary of the information with a record reference so you can find it again later. There is usually a later. You will be re-viewing so much material you will forget where you found certain pieces of information. Watch this carefully because it happens to everyone. The most efficient notebook size is the standard 8 by 11 Hilroy type with holes for binder storage. Some consider binders too large to manage on site and the sheets tend to tear out.

Census Reports

The most common records of use at PANB are Census reports. There are a few pre-1851 head of family Census records for New Brunswick (the head of family Census means only the family head is named). Westmorland County: Botsford,

1820, Dorchester, 1820, Hopewell, 1803, Sackville, 1803 and 1824 and, Westmorland 1803. Charlotte County: Grand Manan, 1821. The 1783 Studholm Report of the lower Saint John river valley is another early head of family Census. There are earlier British and French head of family Census records of New Brunswick available at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia and at the University of Moncton. PANB has some Census information for the period 1686 to 1728 on microfilm F10543. A Nova Scotia Census of 1714 by the British listed 2500 Acadians.

The comprehensive Canadian Census reports started in 1851 and include all family member names with ages and other information. A Census was taken each ten years after 1851. The latest available Census reports in New Brunswick are for 1901. These reports are by individual County, Parish, Division and City Ward sections. This means there are separate Census reports for each Parish, Division and Ward. Many of the original Census reports are not yet compiled and published in alpha and indexed format so viewing the originals on film is often necessary. The local Parish, Division and Ward sections are found under separate headings in sequence, usually in one microfilm.

The original Census reports list the names by the enumerator call sequence as he toured each community. This call sequence reveals who lived near who, this is sometimes important information if you are looking for family origins of those who married into your family.

All Census years contain the names of the family household members with the names of any servants, boarders or hired farm laborers including ages. Depending on the year of the Census, the information content will vary. When interpreting any Census report, keep in mind that family relationships are defined in terms of the "head" of the family ie, the first

listed name in each family or household group. In the case of a widow as the family head, the same applies.

The following is the column sequence for each of the six Census years, sampled from Charlotte and York County Census reports.

1851 Census: Dwelling, Family Names, Sex, Relationship (to family head), Age, Race ("native" meaning born in NB), Rank or Occupation, Date of Entering Colony, Sick or Infirm and, Remarks. Some columns contain no information. Notice that this Census lists those born in NB and the date of arrival in the colony of those not born in NB.

1861 Census: Household #, Names of Inhabitants, Sex, Relationship to Head of Family, Age, Race and Where Born, Rank or Occupation, Religious Profession, Children in School, Sick and Infirm, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lunatic, Births in Previous Year, Deaths in Preceding Year and, Marriages in Preceding Year. The Church denomination of an individual or family is important to learn family vital statistics prior to 1888 in New Brunswick. In 1861 Census reports, there is a convenient Head of Family name list in the Agricultural Schedule. This name list is a quick way to find a surname in a community rather than detailing each Census family entry in the regular population Schedule. The Agricultural Schedule also provides number of acres owned and farmed by each family plus livestock and field crop statistics.

1871 Census: Household and Family #, Names, Sex, Age, Born within last Twelve months, Country or Province of Birth, Religion, Origin, Profession or Occupation or Trade, Married or Widowed, Married within last Twelve Months, Instruction, Infirmities and, Dates of Operations and Remarks. The 1871 Census contains a Schedule of Deaths within the last twelve months by full names with age,

religion and other details. The deaths of infant children with the month of birth are often recorded. This Census also has an Agricultural and Livestock Schedule by individual household/family.

1881 Census: Household and Family #, Names, Sex, Age, Born within last Twelve Months, Country or Province of Birth, Religion, Origin, Profession/Occupation/Trade, Married or Widowed, Instruction, Infirmities and, Dates of Operations and Remarks. No Agricultural Schedules.

1891 Census: Household and Family #, Names, Sex, Age, Married or Widowed, Relation to Head of Family, Country or Province of Birth, French Canadians, Place of Birth of Father, Place of Birth of Mother, Religion, Profession/Occupation/Trade, Employees, Wage Earner, Unemployed, Hands Employed and, Remarks. The place of birth for father and mother may provide old country origin information. No Agricultural Schedules.

1901 Census: Dwelling House, Family or Household, Family Member Names on March 31, 1901, Sex, Colour, Relationship to Head of Family or Household, Single/Married/Widowed/Divorced, Month and Date of Birth, Year of Birth, Age at Last Birthday, Country or Place of Birth, Year of Immigration to Canada, Year of Naturalization, Racial or Tribal Origin, Nationality, Religion, Principal Profession or Trade, Wage Earner, Education and Language of Each Person over 5 and, Infirmities. Note that the 1901 Census contains full birth dates for all listed individuals.

The Canadian Census reports provide a lot of family information. However, exercise caution when interpreting the column information in each report. Consider the following comments.

Enumerator surname spellings vary considerably so your family surname may not be spelled as you

might think. Consider the surname spelling variations that sound like yours i.e., pronounce and sound it out as recorded. If the enumerator did not know how to spell the surname, he may not have asked; he spelled it as it "sounded" to him. This also applies to the spelling of Christian names.

Individuals listed in Census reports may not have their correct ages recorded. It is sometimes noticed that an ancestor aged five years in a ten year period. This due to an enumerator communication error or the vanity of the person being listed. To aid birth year identification, consider an individual's age over several Census years. Then go to Church Baptism records for more.

Some tended to use a different Christian name or adopted a nickname between Census years. Many had two and three Christian names. Also identify the family by repeats of the children's names from Census to Census. A different spouse name might mean one spouse died and the surviving spouse remarried between Census reports. Death due to child birth and sickness was common. A spouse's death may be found in the Church of attendance Death Register or the RS141 Provincial Death Registers if after 1888. If you suspect a new marriage, search the RS County Marriage Registers (indexed) and/or the Church Marriage Registers.

When you notice that a child named on one Census is not listed in the next Census, this usually means the child died. Some families were very poor and may have placed a child with another family in the community. Or, the child may be living with relatives. If you cannot find a known child with the parents or, if the parents are deceased, look first in the community where your information indicates they lived. The child of your search may be living with a family up the

road. It was common in Census reports for enumerators to list non-family children as servants.

Another research situation is where a family disappears from the next Census. Search the County Registry Office records to learn when they sold their land and possibly where they relocated to within that County. If unsuccessful, try the Census and Registry Office records in an adjacent County.

The full birth information in the 1901 Census may not be accurate. This due to memory loss where a family did not record births in a Bible or did not refer to it when the enumerator called. To verify, search the RS141 County Birth Register compilation in the Search Room and, if the birth is before 1888, search the Church Baptism Registers on microfilm. While they may not have recorded the birth at home, chances are they had the child baptized. Most Church Baptism Registers also contain the date of birth.

The birth or residence location of a New Brunswick ancestor is usually known prior to searching Census reports. If you do not know the County and Parish of that community, look for it in a gazetteer. A recent addition at PANB is Robert Fellows' Community Place Names in New Brunswick. The lookup is by community or place name where you will learn the County and Parish location for Census research. Note that some place names are the same. For example, there are three Irish Settlement's in three different NB Counties.

With the County and Parish boundary changes over the period 1784 to 1873, it is sometimes tricky to find the correct County and Parish Census report where your ancestor's family is enumerated. In the PANB Search Room, there is available a NB County-Parish Guide defining the boundaries for

different periods. Use this Guide with reference to the available maps and you will be able to research the Census reports more precisely.

Not all of the NB Census reports survived the wooden structure fires of the time. The 1851 Census reports for Gloucester, Kent, and Queens Counties are missing. The same for many of the 1851 and 1861 Parish and Ward reports of Saint John County and City. Some other Counties are missing certain Parish reports. Where you do not know the County or the community name of birth or residence for your ancestor, it is not necessary to do a comprehensive search of all NB County Census reports. One finding aid in the Search Room is the Accelerated Index of the names in all NB Census reports for 1851.

The records at PANB also include several Provincial and County-wide indexes of individual names. These include the County Name Directories (McAlpine and Hutchinson), the RS108 and RS272 Land Petitions (memorials or applications for a land grant made to the Province by individuals), the RS686 Crown Land Grants (which confirm a land grant by name with location and date), the Vital Statistics from NB Newspapers (indexed with event summaries and edition reference), the RS141 County Birth Registers (compiled from Church and Civil records over the period 1801 to 1899) plus Supreme and County Court name indexes.

Where the County location of an ancestor is suspected or known, the RS Probate Court Files (intestate deaths with some Wills) and Registry Office records (private land sale and purchase transactions plus registered Wills) contain name indexes which also serve to locate an elusive ancestor.

More on researching the records at PANB in the next issue of *Generations*. Good luck researching!

Who's Andrew Loggie?

by Mary Young

Over a hundred years ago the A. & R. Loggie Co. of Loggieville set up a fish packing plant in Dalhousie. Andrew Loggie came here from Black Brook, afterwards called Loggieville. He bought land at the upper end of the town near the shore, had a storage building and a snow shed erected.

Who was Andrew Loggie? He was one of the seven sons of Alexander Loggie and his wife who lived on a farm in Black Brook. The boys had gone to a one room school which they left with a grade eight education. From early boyhood days, they grew fond of work and inspired by their mother in particular, envisioned the opportunities that lay before them. From their father came a heritage of thrift and cannniness that served them well in their business life. Anything they did was done well because they were diligent and conscientious.

They worked on the farm and did some fishing as a side line and sold the fish door to door. After seeing a man fishing with a sort of scoop net, Robert and Andrew designed a bag net. They were not satisfied with this net because the fish could swim in and swim out again. They designed a different type called a box net, went to Boston and had some nets manufactured and hired men to fish for them with these new nets. They got into the fish packing business and started to ship the fish to the United States. Their brother Frank joined the company after he completed a business course and was made secretary treasurer of the company.

In 1879 Andrew came up to Charlo where he approached the fishermen, and discussed the purchase of salmon. He had small sheds built at Charlo and New Mills in which snow was stored for the use in packing and chilling of the salmon and from which they were shipped to Canadian and American

markets. When the salmon season closed he returned to Loggieville.

The next summer he came again to the Charlo district. Then, he appealed to his brothers to establish a branch in Northern New Brunswick. They chose Dalhousie and bought some land near the shore at the cove at the west end of the town, which for many years was known as Loggie's Cove. He engaged workmen to erect a moderately sized building which was divided into a cold storage room and an ice room.

The demand for salmon increased and with it the facilities of the firm along the shores of the Bay Chaleur to meet it. Snow sheds to hold collected salmon until they could be brought to the Dalhousie plant for freezing and packing were located from Petit Rocher on the New Brunswick side of the Bay Chaleur to Gaspé on the Quebec side. The firm also had a number of its own stands in these waters.

Before the railroad was extended along the Quebec side of the Bay of Chaleur, passenger and freight service between different points, along the coast was maintained by boats owned by private companies. Some of the better known names of these old steamers — some of them side-wheelers — were *City of Saint John*, *Admiral*, *Restigouche* and *Lady Eileen*.

From the furthestmost points along the bay the fish were shipped to Dalhousie on the steamers then in service, while within shorter distances of Dalhousie the firm kept a small boat which made regular pick-up and delivery trips. Many years later the firm maintained trucks and a thirty foot motor boat. They collected lobsters and blueberries and shipped them to Loggieville for processing. Then from 1890 to 1900 canning was done on a large scale at the Dalhousie plant.

Very soon their attention was

drawn to the great quantities of smelt in these waters. The firm built sheds at Dalhousie Junction at which the smelts were packed frozen as they were brought off the ice. Six collectors were hired to make two trips daily to stands above Dalhousie and across the Restigouche River to the Quebec shore. Some older people tell about being paid one-half cent per pound. Some 25 people were engaged to pack the smelt into boxes of ten, fourteen and 20 pound capacity. At times as much as a hundred tons of smelt would be in the dead room and when this was full, smelt were piled outside. Carload lots were shipped.

The company decided to build a store and bought land at the corner of William and George Streets, from Angus MacNeill who had a five room house on the lot and a large three story store was built. It was opened in 1881. First manager was J. Murchie. John Stothart was book-keeper; Thomas Perley, head clerk; Claude Brown, junior clerk. The railroad had not as yet been extended to Dalhousie and all goods had to be hauled from Dalhousie Junction.

In 1888 Andrew started business in Richibucto and built the business much along the same lines that he did in Dalhousie — packing plant, canning plant, large wharf, general store, etc. In 1892 Frank Loggie opened the fish packing plant at Mulgrave, N.S.

They had several fires at their Dalhousie, Loggieville and Richibucto plants but built again and continued their business.

Mr. Andrew Loggie owned the home at the corner of Victoria and George Streets now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sterling. For several years he suffered from asthma and went to Bermuda in the winters. He never married and was in his 84th year when he died in Dalhousie in 1928.

His brother, Frank, died in 1939 and his brother, Robert, in 1940.

In 1945 Ashley A. Colter and Roland G. Laughlin, both of Fredericton, purchased the entire A. & R. Loggie Company Limited.

Information for this article was obtained from the Dalhousie News, Feb., 1941, a special edition to honour A. & R. Loggie on their diamond jubilee and also from "Loggieville" by James Fraser and

Carlyle W.W. Stymest. □

From the Dalhousie News, 5 May 1982. Contributed by Suzanne Blaqui re, P.O. Box 179, Dalhousie, N.B., E0K 1B0.

What's Worth Writing About

Killing The Blue Bull

by George H. Hayward

This is another "What's Worth Writing About" story from the author's book, Growing Up In Simonds. Simonds is in Carleton Co., N.B., and these stories are his memories of that place and time.

People who lived on a farm in New Brunswick in the 1930s didn't buy their roasts and steaks at a supermarket. They butchered them.

The best meat, of course, came from yearling steers, but when another animal became surplus its bones too would simmer in the soup kettle on the back cover of the big Faucett range in the kitchen. The aroma was tantalizing.

When our big blue bull was no longer needed, mainly because he could not be trusted, Dad decided one day in the fall that it was time to eat it. He hooked the rod to the ring in its nose and led it from its stall out into the barnyard where he tied it to a fence post. The only safe way to lead a cantankerous bull is with a steel rod firmly fixed to the ring in its nose. That way, if it starts pushing, its nose hurts, or if it lags behind a tug on the rod encourages it to walk faster.

Dad was going to shoot it, but he had no shells for his 43 Mauser. So he went down the day before and borrowed Doc Shaw's 57 Snider and two shells. The Doc, a veterinarian for thirty odd years, lived in the old Mallory house down on the flat beside the road near the river, about a half mile

away.

When he handed the big long musket to my father on the veranda outside his kitchen door, he pointed down the road and said, "You see that telephone pole, the one down by Harry's house?" Harry lived nearly a mile away. "I shot a moose one time with this gun. It was that

When the hammer struck the cap the shell fired. There was a big bang and smoke billowed from the chamber and the muzzle. The smell of gunpowder filled the air. Dad regained his balance after being nearly knocked down, but nothing else happened.

far away and I blew the whole top off its head!"

Dad brought the Snider from the barn where it had stood overnight, flipped the breech block to one side, dropped a shell into the chamber,

closed the breech, pulled the hammer back and took aim at the bull's head from about twenty feet. When the hammer struck the cap the shell fired. There was a big bang and smoke billowed from the chamber and the muzzle. The smell of gunpowder filled the air. Dad regained his balance after being nearly knocked down, but nothing else happened. The bull shook its head from side to side once or twice but it was still very much alive.

Dad put the second shell in the old gun, took aim again from fifteen feet, a little closer this time, and pulled the trigger. Same thing! A big jolt, lots of smoke and lots of noise, but no apparent damage to the big blue bull.

There was nothing to do but go for more shells. The Doc had only two left, and Dad brought them with him. The fourth shot, point blank into the side of the bull's head, brought it down on one knee, but it got right back up again. That was a far cry from blowing the whole top off its head from a mile away.

Fortunately, Marvin Shaw, not related to the Doc, not closely anyway, happened by just then, on his way home from a hunting trip out back with his 30-30 Model 1894 Winchester on his arm. He killed the bull with one shot, then stayed and helped Dad skin and dress it, and hang it in the barn. When they skinned its head they found the projectiles from four 57 Snider bullets barely under the hide. □

Members of Germain St. Baptist Church

Saint John, N.B.: Revised for 1852 and Thereafter

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

For list of Members in good standing with the Church, Removed or residing in the Country - Members removed not known where - Members Excluded or dropped from the Church Books since the separation in 1830 - How Received:

- (A) Baptism
- (B) - Letter
- (C) Restored
- (D) Vote

Members names, when received, how received.

Appleby, Mary, 15th Nov. 1823, A
 Appleby, Anthony, 2d Augt. 1845, B
 Appleby, Mrs (his wife), 2 Aug 1845, B
 Ansley, Lucy A.Y., 4 Decr. 1840, B
 Allan, J.H., 2d April 1848, A
 Allan, Martha (his wife), 16 Apr 1848 A
 Avary, Maria Ann Miss, Oct 20th 1859, B
 Atchison, John, April 1, 1860, A
 Appleby, Miss Mary, Mar. 26, 1865, B
 Battle, Mrs. Maria, 19th Aug 1838, A
 Baldwin, Mrs.,¹ 28th Sept. 1838, D
 Bertreaux, Edwd. B.,² 5th Oct. 1838, B
 Baker, Sarah, 15 Nov. 1840, A
 Bellmore, Mrs., 28 Feby. 1841, A
 Bissett, Mary Ann, 2 April 1843, A
 Bettison, Ann,³ 2 Augt. 1845, B
 Battles, Maria (now Mrs. Aseph Blakslee), 19th March 1848, A
 Battles, Mary (now Mrs. Duval), 19 Mar 1848, A
 Battles, Unice, (now Mrs. Potts), 23d March 1851, A
 Baker, Thomas, 10 April 1848, A
 Blackston, Sarah (col'd), 9 Mar 1851, A
 Bill, Ingraham E.,⁴ 23 Feby. 1852
 Bill, Mrs. Isabella (his wife), 23 Feby. 1832, B
 Bill, Mr. E.M., 23 Feby. 1832, B
 Barber, William V., 23 Feby. 1832, B
 Bissett, Thomas. 13th March 1853, A
 Bissett, Mrs. Andrew, 20 Mar 1853, A
 Bissett, Miss Elizabeth (now Mrs. Leiper?), 20th March 1853, A
 Burnham, Mr. Chas. E., 10 Apr 1853, A
 Bradshaw, Mrs. Abigail,⁵ 2 Apr 1848, A
 Bissett, Mrs. Elizbh. widow, 1st May 1853, A

Bissett, Mr. Andrew, 20th Oct. 1853, C
 Ballentine, George Sr.,⁶ Nov. 7, 1847, B
 Ballentine, Keziah Miss, (now Mrs. Purdy), 12th March 1854, A
 Bunting, Martha, (wife of Chas.), 25th March, 1855, A
 Bunting, Whitfield, 1st April 1855, A
 Bunting, Mrs. (his wife), 1 Apr 1855, A
 Black, Bro.,⁷ Sept. 23, 1855, A
 Bonney, Abial, May 4, 1856, B
 Belding, Miss Drucilla, 15 May 1857, A
 Brown, Miss Harriet (now Mrs. Coldwell),⁸ May 30, 1858, B
 Bill, Caleb R.,⁹ Sept. 16, 1858, C
 Becket, John G., Sept. 15, 1859, B
 Bryant, Miss Elizabeth (now Mrs. Wright), Novr. 27th, 1859, A
 Batchelor, Miss Sarah, Nov. 27, 1859, A
 Batson, Miss Amelia, Jan. 29th, 1860, A
 Burns, Miss Martha, Jan. 29th, 1860, A
 Bailey, Mrs., Feby. 3rd, 1860, D
 Blizard, Miss Mary Ann, Feb 5, 1860, A
 Belmor, Capt. J., Feb. 12, 1860, A
 Blizard, William H., Feb. 12, 1860, A
 Bell, Miss Jane, Feb. 12, 1860, A
 Bell, Jane, Mrs., Feb. 19, 1860, A
 Bissett, George, Feb. 19, 1860, A
 Blizard, Mrs. Elizabeth (wife of Wm. Blizard), Feb. 26, 1860, A
 Blizard, Melville, Feb. 26, 1860, A
 Blizard, William, 4 March 1860, A
 Bissett, Miss Emeline, 4 Mar 1860, A
 Bustin, Mrs. Mary A., 4 Mar 1860, B
 Bushman, Georgiana (col'd), Mar. 18 1860, A
 Baird, John W., 25 March 1860, A
 Baird, Mrs. S.A. (his wife), April 1, 1860, A
 Ball, Miss Isabella, April 8, 1860, A
 Bissett, Samuel, March 24, 1861, A
 Brundage, Mrs., July 27, 1862, A
 Bushman, Margaret (col'd), May 31st, 1863, A
 Blakslee, Mrs. Maria, July 7, 1860, B
 Blizard, Miss Emma, Mar. 19, 1865, A
 Burns, Louise, March 26, 1865, A
 Bonsworth, Mrs. Charlotte, June 4, 1865, A
 Brown, Miss Jane H., April 2, 1865, A
 Baker, Miss Mary, July 2, 1865, A
 Ballentine, Daniel, March 4, 1865, A
 Barbour, Robert, Feby. 4, 1866, A
 Barbour, Mary Ann (his wife), Feby 4, 1866, A
 Belding, Mrs. Eliza, March 25, 1866, A
 Clarke, James, 11th July 1840, D
 Chaloner, Ann, 11 April 1841, A

Campbell, Jas.,¹⁰ 22 May 1842, A
 Campbell, Frances,¹⁰ 22 May 1842, A
 Campbell, Hannah,¹¹ 4 April 1841, A
 Clarke, Mrs. Maria (wife of James), 18 April 1841, A
 Chaloner, John, 19 March 1848, A
 Chaloner, Emily (his wife), 19 March 1848, A
 Chaloner, Miss Eliza, Mar. 19, 1848, A
 Curry, David A., 6 April 1849, B
 Cochran, Miss Phoebe (now Mrs. Main), 4 May 1851, A
 Casewell, J.D., April 1850, B
 Casewell, Mrs. Abigail (his wife), 17 May 1850, A
 Colman, Mrs. Sophia, Dec. 5th, 1852, B
 Coy, Asa,¹² 2d June 1854, B
 Coy (his wife),¹² 2d June 1854, B
 Cosgrove, F.A., Augt. 31st, 1855, B
 Cosgrove, Priscilla, (his wife), Augt. 31, 1855, B
 Casewell, Abigail, May 4th, 1856, B
 Clark, Sarah,¹³ 1855, A
 Copperthwaite, Henry, Dec. 1st, 1856, B
 Calhoun, John O., March 21st, 1858, A
 Chute, Mrs. Isabell, Mar. 31st, 1858, A
 Cooper, Mrs. Mary (wife of Capt. Cooper) May 30th, 1858, A
 Cooper, Miss Sophia Elizabeth, May 30th, 1858, A
 Cosgrove, Mrs. E.M.,¹⁴ Sep. 17, 1858, B
 Cosgrove, Miss Eliza, Sep. 17, 1858, B
 Cosgrove, Miss Mary Adelaide, Nov. 5, 1858, B
 Cochrane, Mrs., Oct. 29th, 1859, D
 Clarke, Miss Anne, Decr. 11, 1859, A
 Campbell, Miss Annie (now Mrs. Parker), Feby. 19, 1860, A
 Clarke, James G., Feby. 26, 1860, A
 Campbell, James,¹⁵ 26th Feby. 1860, D
 Campbell, Mrs. Elizbh. (his wife)¹⁵, 26th Feby. 1860, D
 Campbell, Rebecca, 25th March 1860, A
 Cooper, Margaret, 25th March 1860, A
 Campbell, Miss, 25th March 1860, A
 Chandler, Mrs., Feby. 1st, 1863, A
 Cleveland, Miss Matilda, Apr. 2, 1865A
 Cook, Mrs. Maria,¹⁶ Feby. 4, 1866, A
 Casewell, Mrs. Louis,¹⁷, B
 Dunham, Mrs. Hannah, Oct. 17th, 1831, A
 Dunham, Miss Eliza, 5th Nov. 1824, A
 Donald, Catherine,¹⁸, A
 Delue, Priscilla, 20th May 1832, A
 Drake, Gilbert M.,¹⁹ 18th April 1841, C
 Drake, Jane (his wife), 18th Apr 1841, A
 Dimock, Chas. H., 10 October 1842, B

Members of Germain St. Baptist Church, Saint John, N.B., Revised for 1852 and Thereafter

- Dimock, Mrs. (his wife), 23 April 1843, A
- Duval, Edmd. Hillyer, 4 Jany. 1826, B
- Duval, E.H. Junr., 10 Decr. 1849, A
- Duval, Mary Ann (now Mrs. Wilson) 28 April 1850, A
- Dingley, Miss Esther (col'd), 4 May 1837, A
- Divine, Isabella, 19th Augt. 1838, A
- Duval, George Junr., 2nd May 1852, A
- Duval, Miss Amelia, 9 May 1852, A
- Dyall, Mrs., 3 Octr. 1852, C
- Dunham, Mrs. John (widow), 20th March 1853, A
- Dyall, James, 9th March 1856, A
- Duval, Mrs. (wife of George), April 6th 1856, A
- Duval, George Sr., April 27th 1856, A
- Duval, Mary Miss (daughter), March 28th 1858, A
- Duval, Eliza, Miss, March 28th 1858, A
- Dormand, Rosannah, Mar. 28th 1858, A
- Durland, Joseph N., Sept. 17th 1858, B
- Durland, Mrs. (his wife), Sept. 17th 1858, B
- Dunham, Thomas, Sept. 30th, 1859, B
- Dunham, Charlotte (his wife), Sept. 30, 1859, B
- Dickson, Robt. F., Feby. 19, 1860, A
- Durland, John Henry, March 4 1860, A
- Dormand, Christopher, Mar. 11 1860, A
- Davis, Miss Elizabeth, Mar. 25 1860, A
- Dockrill, Chas. U., April 22 1860, A
- Dever, Anthony, Augt. 5, 1860, A
- Davies, Mary (late Miss Vaughan), 25 March 1855, A
- Drew, Miss Sarah, April 2, 1865, A
- Drew, Matilda, April 2, 1865, A
- Edgett, William, 18 Decr. 1842, A
- Edgett, Eliza Ann (his wife), 15th Nov. 1840, A
- Elston, Charles, 6th Octr. 1844, A
- Edgett, Mrs. Eleanor, 7 Jany. 1855, B
- Edgett, David P.²⁰ 18th March 1855, A
- Everett, Wm H., Decr. 30th 1858, B
- Everett, Mrs. (his wife), Dec 30th 1858, B
- Edgett, Henry, 4 March 1860, A
- Elliott, Miss Eliza, 4 March 1860, A
- Edgett, Miss Caroline A. (now Mrs. Bailey), 4 March 1860, A
- Edgett, Samuel, 18 March 1860, A
- Elsdon, Andrew, 15 April 1860, A
- Eckels, Sister, 15 April 1860, A
- Fearerby, Ann Mary, 15th June 1829, A
- Francis, Manuel,²¹ 26 March 1848, A
- Francis, Mary (his wife), 12 Jany. 1840, A
- Fisher, Mrs. Eliza Ann, 19 March 1843, A
- Fitch, Doctor Simon,²² 3rd Dec. 1838, B
- Franklin, Elizabeth (col'd),²³ 3 Nov. 1844, B
- Fedwell, Elizabeth (col'd), 2 March 1845, A
- Fowler, Miss Sarah, 6 October 1850, A
- Fowler, Mrs. Eliza (col'd), 15th Sept. 1841, A
- Fisher, Miss Eliza (now Mrs. Soley), 14th March 1852, A
- Fisher, Miss Charlotte (now Mrs. Ballentine), 21st March 1852, A
- Fisher, John,²⁴ 6 March 1853, A
- Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Jane,²⁵ 27 Mar 1853, A
- Fowler, Miss Mary (now Mrs. Richard Hartt), 3rd April 1853, A
- Flewelling Mrs. Jane (wife of Maurice) 10th April 1853, A
- Fitch, Doctor James R., Aug. 6 1854, B
- Fitch, Mrs. Sarah B.²⁶ (his wife) Aug. 6 1854, B
- Fowler, Daniel, March 4th 1855, A
- Fowler, Mrs. (his wife), March 18th 1855, A
- Fisher, Charles, July 6, 1856, A
- Floyd, John, Augt. 3, 1856, B
- Floyd, (his wife), Augt. 3, 1856, A
- Floyd, Mary,²⁷ Nov. 1st 1857, B
- Fitzpatrick, John, March 28th 1858, A
- Flewelling, Morris E.²⁸ Dec. 14 1858, D
- Fisher, John Junior, Jan. 22nd 1860, A
- Francis, Miss Catherine, Jan. 29 1860, A
- Foster, Miss Rebecca, Feb. 12 1860, A
- Fisher, Edwin, Feb. 19 1860, A
- Foy, Miss Elizabeth, Feb. 26 1860, A
- Fitpatrick, Frederick, Mar. 4 1860, A
- Friend, Mrs. Elizabeth, Mar. 4 1860, D
- Francis, Wallace, Mar. 18 1860, A
- Garrison, George A.²⁹ 22nd Nov 1823, B
- Garrison, Charlotte (his wife)³⁰ 5th Nov. 1824, A
- Gardner, Charlotte (col'd), Dec. 1827, A
- Gibb, Fanny (col'd)³¹ Dec. 1827, B
- Gibb, Margaret Jane (col'd) 4 April 1841, A
- Godsoe, Mrs. Hannah (wife of W. Godsoe), 3 Decr. 1859, D
- Godsoe, William, 27 March 1853, D
- Godsoe, George, 27 March 1853, A
- Godsoe, Huldah (his wife), 12th March 1854, A
- Gardner, Sophia, March 4th 1855, D
- Gillis, Miss J., April 29th 1855, A
- Goodwin, Harry,³² Nov. 1st 1857, B
- Graves, Valentine, January 1st 1858, B
- Goodwin, Mrs. Elizabeth (wife of Harry Goodwin)³³ Sept. 16, 1858, D
- Godsoe, Geo. D., 1 Feby. 1861, B
- Godsoe, Huldah (his wife), 1 Feby. 1861, B
- Harding, Mrs. Mary, United with the Church on its first formation, A
- Hancock, James,³⁴ 18th Nov. 1831, A
- Hancock, Mary (his wife)³⁵ 28th Sept. 1823, A
- Hunt, Diadama Mrs., 26 Octr. 1823, B
- Herring, Penelope, Mrs.³⁶ 5 Jul 1829, A
- Hay, Mrs. Sarah (wid.) 30 Sep 1838, A
- Hatfield, Miss Eliza (now Mrs. Murray) 25 Nov. 1838, A
- Hersey, Solomon, 13 Sep. 1840, A
- Hersey, Alice I. (his wife) 28th Sep. 1838, B
- Harding, Charles, 28 March 1841, A
- Harding, Harriet Miss (now Mrs. Graves), 17 April 1842, A
- Hersey, Miss Mary,³⁷ 11 Sep. 1842, B
- Hawthornth, Mrs. Roby, 25 Sep. 1842, A
- Herrington, Benjamin,³⁸ 1st March 1850, A
- Harrington, Mary Ann (his wife) 2 Feby. 1845, B
- Hays, Robert, 2 Augt. 1845, B
- Hartt, Charles A., 1st Augt. 1847, B
- Herring, Emma Miss (now Mrs. Johnston), 19th March 1848, A
- Hay, Charles H., 26 March 1848, A
- Hay, Miss Sarah, 26 March 1848, A
- Hay, Miss Martha, 26 March 1848, A
- Harrington, John Junr., 23 Mar 1851, A
- Harrington, Maria (his wife), 23 March 1851, A
- Hersing, Miss Sarah (now Mrs. Wm Ansley)³⁹ 7th March 1850, A
- Hatfield, Mrs. Marion, 2 Feby. 1845, A
- Hay, Mrs. Ann, 6 Octr. 1850, A
- Hunt, Mrs. Philena (wife of Capt. George)⁴⁰ 20th Feby. 1829, A
- Herrington, William G., 13th March 1853, A
- Herrington, Hannah (his wife) 13th March 1853, A
- Hay, Mrs. Charles, 20th March 1853, A
- Harding, Mrs. Charles, 24th Apr. 1853, A
- Harding, John H.⁴¹
- Harding, Mary (his wife)⁴¹
- Harrington, Mrs. (Capt.)⁴² 27th May 1855, A
- Hamm, Miss Maria B. (now Mrs. W.H. Brown)⁴³ 3 June 1855, A
- Hamm, Mrs. Mathia⁴⁴ 3 June 1855, A
- Hamm, Mrs. Agnes⁴⁵ 1855, A
- Hamm, Miss Mary Anne⁴⁵ 1855, A
- Hamm, Miss Leah⁴⁵ 1855, A
- Hayter, Miss Charlotte⁴⁵ 1855, A
- Harris, Benjamin, Decr. 30th 1859, B
- Harris, Deborah (his wife), Decr. 30th 1859, B
- Harding, Miss Elizabeth, 26th Feby.

Members of Germain St. Baptist Church, Saint John, N.B., Revised for 1852 and Thereafter

1860, A
Herrington, Miss Jane, 26th Feby.
1860, A
Hays, Miss Rebecca, 26th Feby. 1860, A
Hatfield, William, 26th Feby. 1860, A
Hancock, F. Miles, 26th Feby. 1860, A
Herrington, James, 26th Feby. 1860, A
Harris, William, 4th March 1860, A
Harding, Miss Olivia, 25 Mar. 1860, A
Hancock, Mrs. Miles, 8 April 1860, A
Hamm, Mrs. Charles⁴⁶ 23 July 1860, A
Hamm, Miss⁴⁶ 23 July 1860, A
Heter, Miss⁴⁶ 23 July 1860, A
Hurst, William, 15th March 1863, A
Humes, Mrs.⁴⁷ 22 March 1863, A
Hunt, Mrs. Elizh. J., 19 March 1863, A
Jewett, Diana (col'd), 1846, B
Johnston, Mrs. Maria (col'd)
Johnston, Eliza (col'd) 10th March
1857, A
Jones, Miss Mary, 2nd Feby. 1851, B
Irving, William⁴⁸ 21st Novr. 1858, A
Johnston, Roland (col'd), 26 Feby.
1860, A
Johnston, Levina Ann (col'd)⁴⁹ 11th
March 1860, A
Jones, Miss Mira, May 6, 1860, A
Johnston, Mrs. Hannah (col'd), May 6,
1860, A
Knollin, Mrs. Hester (widow of John)⁵⁰
19th April 1840, A
Kierstead, James, 19 March 1848, A
Knollin, John⁵¹ 4th April 1852, D
Kirkus, Annie R. Miss, Jany. 22d,
1860, A
Kay, Mrs Andrew (Ann), Feby. 12
1860, A
Kemod(?) Miss Sarah Ellen, March 4
1860, A
Kinsman, Samuel, Dea., March 4th,
1866, B
Lake, Miss Sarah, July 1831, A
Lewis, Mrs. Euphemia (col'd)⁵² 15th
Novr. 1823, A
Longmaid, Miss Jane (now Mrs.
Barber), 20th May 1849, A
Lafferteen, Jane (col'd) (now Mrs.
Hume)⁵³ 16 March 1851, A
Lefferteen, Phoebe Ann⁵⁴ (col'd) 16
March 1851, A
Longmaid, Miss Sarah (now Mrs.
Calhoun), 28th March 1852, A
Longmaid, Sophia Miss, 3rd April
1853, A
Longmaid, Ada Miss, 3rd April 1853, A
Lewis, George (col'd) 24th Apr. 1853, B
Lewis, Mrs. Esther (his wife) 24th April
1853, B
Lawton, Mrs. Mary (col'd) July 1st
1853, B
Lewis Betsy (col'd), Nov. 6th, 1853, C

Lee, James W. March 4th, 1855, A
Lockey, Mrs. Ann, April 25th, 1858, A
Lee, Mrs. Jane (wife of William)
January 22d, 1860, A
Lee, William, January 29, 1860, A
Lee, Richard, Feby. 19, 1860, A
Levis, Miss Bridget, March 11, 1860, A
Lee, Robert, April 8, 1860, A
Langan, Amelia M., May 6, 1860, A
Lane, Walter, March 24th, 1861, A
Linton, William, June 4, 1865, B
Lawrence, Moses, Feby. 4, 1866, B
Lawrence, Mrs. (his wife), Feby. 4,
1866, B
McMann, Mrs. Mary Ann, 8 May
1842 A
McNichol, Ebenezer, 3 July 1846, B
McClellan, Mary⁵⁵ 26 Mar. 1848, A
McClellan, Robert, 16 March 1851, A
McMann, Mrs. Charlotte (widow)
(now Mrs. Magee), 16 Mar 1851, A
McHenry, Thomas, 23 Feb 1852, D
McHenry, Mrs. (wife) 23 Feb 1852, B
McCullough, Miss Mary, 10 Apr.
1853, A
McCready, Miss Sarah Jane, 8th May
1853, A
McNully, Samuel, Nov 6th, 1853, B
McMann, Silas, 18th March 1855, A
McNichol, Mrs. Mercy, June 3, 1855, B
McNichol, Miss Mercy Jane, June 3,
1855, B
McNichol, Peter,⁵⁶ Decr. 6, 1857.
McNichol, Caroline (his wife)⁵⁶ Decr. 6,
1857
McMann, Lawrence, 5th Sept. 1858, A
McNeal, Benjamin B., 12 Sept. 1858, A
McKee, Mrs., 6 March 1859, D
McBrine, James, 26 Feby. 1860, A
McKee, William, 26 Feby. 1860, A
McAulay, Miss Anna, 18 Mar. 1860, A
McMann, Miss Mary Jane, 18 Mar
1860, A
McKee, Miss Margaret, 8 April 1860, A
McNutt, Mary, 10th March 1861, A
McCordick, Miss Mary A., May 31,
1861, B
Marsters, James, 11 April 1841, A
Mills, Mrs. Mary, 10 Sep. 1843, A
Mills, Miss Jane (now Mrs. Marshall),
2 March 1851, A
Marks, Phoebe Miss (now Mrs.
Winchester), 27th March 1853, A
Marks, Miss Sarah, 27th Mar 1853, A
Mahoney, Mrs., 2d April 1854, A
March, Stephen, Jany. 7, 1855, B
Moore, Mrs. Margt. Ann, Feby. 4th,
1855, B
March, Henry, March 2d, 1856, A
Moran, James A., March 30, 1856, A
March, John, May 11, 1856, A

Magee, Caroline A., 24th April 1859, B
Muller, H., 20th March 1859, A
Muller, Mrs. (his wife), 20th March ,
1859, A
Miry, Miss (now Mrs. Cathers)⁵⁷
January 22d, 1860, A
Main, Capt., January 29th, 1860, A
Mann, Mrs. Ellen, Feby. 12, 1860, A
Miry, Thomas, Feby. 19, 1860, A
Mahony, Francis, March 4, 1860, A
Miry, Benjamin, April 8, 1860, A
Miry, Charles, April 8, 1860, A
Miry, Miss Eliza (now Mrs. Fisher)
Feby. 2d, 1862, A
Mowring, Mrs. 22 March 1863, A
Miller, Charlotte, June 4, 1865, A
Nowlin, Mrs. Rebecca,⁵⁸ 18th March
1855, A
Nisbet, Mrs. 6 March 1859, A
Nisbet, Miss Margaret (daughter)
4 March 1860, A
O'Hara, Mary Mrs., 21 March 1841, A
Outhouse, Edward S., 25th March
1855, A
Partelow, Thomas, 27th July 1823, A
Pine, Rachel (col'd), 31st Augt. 1823, A
Phillips, Elizabeth,⁵⁹ 15th Nov. 1823, A
Phillips, Felicity (now Mrs. Robinson)
31 Jany. 1841, A
Perkins, Grace (col'd), 1st Nov. 1846, A
Page, Mrs. (col'd), 4 Nov. 1849, A
Page, Mr. A. (col'd), 9 March 1851, A
Perry, John, 6th May 1851, D
Pettingell, Mrs. James, 29th Feby.
1852, A
Parker, W.R., Nov. 6, 1853, B
Patterson, Robert I. (col'd), Augt. 4th,
1854, B
Phillips, Miss Jane, 27th May 1855, A
Pease, Mrs., July 6, 1856, B
Pease, Miss, July 6, 1856, B
Patterson, Mrs. Edith (wife of Robert I.)
(col'd) Octr. 31st, 1856, B
Powers, William R., May 16th, 1858, D
Powers, Emma J. (his wife), May 16th,
1858, A
Powers, Mrs. Isabella, (O'M Lady?)
May 30th, 1858, D
Perry, James⁶⁰, March 6, 1859, A
Parks, John, 26th Feby. 1860, A
Parks, James, 4 March 1860, A
Partelow, Edmond, 4 March 1860, A
Partelow, Mrs. Emily (his wife), 4
March 1860, D
Pagan, John, 18 March 1860, A
Pellam, Ann, 11 March 1860, A
Robinson, Charlotte Mrs.⁶¹ (Marsh)
31 Augt. 1823, A
Robinson, Ann Mrs., 13 Sep. 1823, A
Russell, Mary Mrs. (widow), December
1829, A

Members of Germain St. Baptist Church, Saint John, N.B., Revised for 1852 and Thereafter

Robinson, Mrs. Rebecca, 19 March 1823, A
 Richards, William (col'd), 7 March 1830, A
 Riley, Mrs. Mary (widow), 9 March 1851, A
 Ross, Jane (col'd), Decr. 4, 1853, A
 Reed, Mrs. Charlotte, 18 Mar. 1855, A
 Richards, -, (col'd) (wife of Bro. Richards), 12 Sept. 1858, A
 Reynolds, Miss Abby, 5 Feby. 1860, A
 Rouse, Geo. F., 11 March 1860, A
 Rouse, Mrs. Lucretia (his wife), 1st April 1860, C
 Ring, John, 1 April 1860, B
 Rutherford, Mrs., July 7th, 1861, A
 Richards, George, July 7, 1861, B
 Reed, Harriet, Miss, June 4, 1865, A
 Reed, Miss Phoebe A., April 2 1865, A
 Spears, Mrs. Mary, 6 Decr. 1840, A
 Shaw, Joseph, 16 March 1851, A
 Sewell, Mrs. Jane, 25 Nov. 1838, A
 Seely, Alexander McL.⁶², 30th May 1852, B
 Seely, Mrs. Lillies (his wife), 30th May 1852, B
 Sime, Mrs. Martha B.⁶³, 7th Nov. 1852, B
 Seely, Miss Matilda, 27th Mar. 1853, A
 Sparrow, Mrs. (col'd), 27 Mar 1853, A
 Steel, Bro., Nov. 6th, 1853, B
 Sparrow, Cornelius (col'd), 18 March 1855
 Starrett, Alfred, 25th March 1855, A
 Seely, Miss Elizabeth, 1st Apr. 1855, A
 Scribner, Miss, 15th April 1855, A
 Sherry, Francis⁶⁴, Nov. 1st, 1857, A
 Sevey, Caroline, December 6, 1857, B
 Swift, Miss Sophia, April 3, 1859, A
 Sherrard, Mrs. Sarah, 11 March 1860, A
 Switzburne, Mrs. Rosy, 11 March 1860, A
 Sewell, John H.⁶⁵, 18 March 1860, A
 Steeves, Gilbert M., 5 April 1861, B
 Switzburne, Miss Amelia, 28th July 1861, A
 Starkee, Eliza Ann, 3d August 1862, A
 Spears, Miss Susan, 22d March 1863, A
 Steadman, John A.⁶⁶, 9th Feb. 1864, B
 Sweeney, Manus, 19th March 1865, A
 Spencer, Miss Portia, 4 June 1865, A
 Sinclair, Elizabeth, 4 June 1865, A
 Sweeney, Mrs. Ellen, June 1865, B
 Taylor, Miss Elizabeth (now Mrs. Barker), 28 September 1823, A
 Troop, Wellington A.⁶⁷, 5 Nov. 1847, C
 Turnbull, Amelia (now Mrs. Burnham) 16 March 1857, A
 Turnbull, Emma G. (Mrs. Ring), 16 March 1857, A
 Thomson, Robert, Elder, 14th Augt.

1852, B
 Thomson, Mrs. (his wife), 14 Augt. 1852, B
 Thomson, Miss Elizabeth, 3d April 1853, A
 Thomson, Miss Caroline, 10th April 1853, A
 Thomson, Miss Mary, 24th April 1853, A
 Turner, Miss Emma S. (now Mrs. Perry), Decr. 21st 1858, B
 Turnbull, Mrs., Decr. 11, 1859, A
 Tracey, Miss Ann, Decr. 25th, 1859, A
 Thring, Miss Emily, Feby. 19, 1860, A
 Thring, Mrs. Elizabeth (wife of George) Feby. 19, 1860, A
 Thring, George W.⁶⁸, Feby. 26, 1860, A
 Thring, Mrs. Sophia, Feby. 26, 1860, A
 Thring, Miss Elizabeth (daughter), Feby. 26, 1860, A
 Turner, William, April 22, 1860, A
 Turner, Miss Louisa, May 6, 1860, B
 Tobin, Elizabeth, June 4th, 1865, A
 Urquhart, Mrs. Janet, Feby. 4th, 1866, B
 Vaughan, Mrs. William (Capt.), 10th April 1853, A
 Vaughan, Miss Mary (now Mrs. Davies), 25th March 1853, A
 Vaughan, Henry Rev. (Pastor)⁶⁹, June 9, 1863
 Vaughan, Sarah (his wife), June 9, 1863, B
 Williams, Hannah (col'd)⁷⁰, 10 Sep. 1841, A
 Way, Mrs. Mary (widow), 27 March 1842, A
 Way, Elizabeth (now Mrs.), 2 April 1843, A
 Wills, Richard⁷¹, 4 Octr. 1846, B
 Winch, Mrs. Sarah, 10 March 1857, B
 Wallace, Miss Bridget, 10 March 1857, A
 Wilson, Mrs. Susannah, 30th May 1852, B
 Wilson, Miss Mary C. (now Mrs. Gardner), 11th July 1852, A
 Walls, Lavinia (col'd)⁷², 7 Novr. 1852.
 Witt, Geo. W., 3d April 1853, A
 Whelpley, Mrs., 17th April 1853, A
 Whitehead, Mary (col'd), Nov. 1853, B
 Whitman, Catherine Amanda, Sept. 10th 1852, B
 Williams, Mary, March 4th, 1855, A
 Whelpley, Mrs. (wife of Thomas), 18th March 1855, A
 Whelpley, Thomas, 25th March 1855, A
 Woodstock, William, 13th Sept. 1857, A
 Whelpley, Mrs., April 25th, 1858, A
 Waterhouse, Mrs. Caroline (late Miss Coy), 2d June 1854, B
 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth (wife of Capt.

Frank)⁷³, 22d March 1859, D
 Willingale, Mark, Jany. 29, 1860, A
 Willingale, Mary E. (his wife), Jany. 29, 1860, D
 Wood, Capt. Frank, Feby. 12, 1860, A
 Wheton, George⁷⁴, Feby. 26, 1860, A
 White, Miss Ellen, March 4th, 1860, A
 Whelpley, Miss Mary Jane, March 4th, 1860, A
 Whelpley, Miss Eliza, 25th March 1860, A
 Woodley, Mrs. Harriet, 25th March 1860, A
 Workman, Mrs. Rebecca⁷⁵, April 1, 1860, B
 Williams, Lydia E., April 8, 1860, A
 White, Margaret, May 6, 1860, A
 Whelpley, David, March 24, 1861, A
 Wheaton, George Mrs. (widow), Decr. 1st, 1861, A
 Wilson, Norman, June 4, 1865, B
 Wilson, Mrs. (his wife), B
 Young, Mrs. Catherine M.⁷⁶, 28 Sept. 1849, B
 Young, George, 18 March 1855, B
 Young, Mrs. Hannah (his wife), 18 March 1855, B
 Young, Miss Rachel (daughter), 18 March 1855, B

Footnotes

1. Baldwin, Mrs. - Died July 31, 1852
2. Berteaux, Edwd. B. - Chosen Deacon 29 March 1850
3. Bettison, Ann - Died of cholera August 1854
4. Bell, Ingraham E. - Chosen Pastor January 1852
5. Bradshaw, Mrs. Abigail - Ret'd from St. Martins. Died 30th July 1857
6. Ballentine, George Senr. - of late years residing in Fredericton. Now removed to the city 1853.
7. Black, Bro. - In Dochr.
8. Brown, Miss Harriet - resides in Carleton
9. Bill, Caleb R. - Baptized some years ago.
10. Campbell, Jas. & Frances - colored, residing at Grand Bay. Sister Campbell dead.
11. Campbell, Hannah - Dipr. Harbour. Dead.
12. Coy, Asa & his wife - All received by Letter from Fred'ton at a conference meeting 2d June 1834.
13. Clark, Sarah - Grand Bay
14. Cosgrove, Mrs. E.M. - Cogrove's mother

Members of Germain St. Baptist Church, Saint John, N.B., Revised for 1852 and Thereafter

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| <p>15. Campbell, James & Elizabeth - Baptized at Lepreaux by Elder Walker.</p> <p>16. Cook, Mrs. Maria - Removing to N. Scotia.</p> <p>17. Casewell, Mrs. Louisa - Letter from Hopewell Church.</p> <p>18. Donald, Catherine - Died in 1864</p> <p>19. Drake, Gilbert M. - Died 21st July 1860.</p> <p>20. Edgett, David P. - Drowned in Harbour suddenly in May 1860.</p> <p>21. Francis, Manuel - Chosen Deacon 29 March.</p> <p>22. Fitch, Doctor Simon - Chosen Deacon 29th March.</p> <p>23. Franklin, Elizabeth - died Feby. 21, 1862.</p> <p>24. Fisher, John - Chosen Deacon.</p> <p>25. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Jane - Died July 1857.</p> <p>26. Fitch, Mrs. Sarah - Died Wolfville 7 March /58</p> <p>27. Floyd, Mary - From St. Martins</p> <p>28. Flewelling, Morris E. - Baptized by Elder Harris.</p> <p>29. Garrison, George A. - Chosen Deacon.</p> <p>30. Garrison, Charlotte - Died 30th Sept. 1846</p> <p>31. Gibb, Fanny & Margaret Jane - Both removed to the U. States. Gave them as Dismission 13th March 1855.</p> <p>32. Goodwin, Harry - From Vernon Chapel, Pentonville, England.</p> <p>33. Goodwin, Mrs. Elizabeth - Baptized in England.</p> <p>34. Hancock, James - Died 26th Jany. /65</p> <p>35. Hancock, Mary - Died 18 Augt. /67.</p> <p>36. Herring, Penelope - Died Feby. 20th / 61.</p> <p>37. Hersey, Mary - Died 7th Feby. /57.</p> <p>38. Herrington, Benjamin - Died Oct. /56.</p> <p>39. Hersing, Sarah - Died 7th May 1866.</p> <p>40. Hunt, Mrs. Philena - Died at Bath, Me., April 14, 1852.</p> <p>41. Harding, John & Mary - Lately residing at Shippegan, but not dismissed from the church. Now returned to the City to take their place in the church again 1853.</p> <p>42. Harrington, Mrs. - Received 3 June 1855.</p> <p>43. Hamm, Miss Maria B. - Grand Bay.</p> <p>44. Hamm, Mrs. Mathia - Baptized by Elder Bleakney.</p> <p>45. Hamm, Agnes - Hamm, Mary</p> | <p>Anne - Hamm, Leah - Hayter, Charlotte - All baptized at Grand Bay by Elder I.E. Bill, Pastor. Received the right of Land of fellowship in 1855.</p> <p>46. Hamm, Mrs Charles & Hamm, Miss & Hester, Miss - Baptized by our Pastor at Grand Bay.</p> <p>47. Humes, Mrs. - Dead</p> <p>48. Irving William - Sailor</p> <p>49. Johnston, Levina Ann - Died Oct. 13 /65.</p> <p>50. Knollin, Mrs. Hester - Died 18th January 1861. Buried 21 Jany.</p> <p>51. Knollin, John - Died July /54</p> <p>52. Lewis, Mrs. Euphemia - Died Sep. 1863.</p> <p>53. Lafferteen, Jane - Died 10th Jany. /56.</p> <p>54. Lafferteen, Phoebe Ann - Died 25th July 1857.</p> <p>55. McClellan, Mary - Dipper Harbour.</p> <p>56. McNichol, Peter & Caroline - Removed to the city after an absence of several years.</p> <p>57. Miry, Miss - Died 29th June /65</p> <p>58. Nowlin, Mrs. Rebecca - Leinster St.</p> <p>59. Phillips, Elizabeth - Dead</p> <p>60. Perry, James - A seaman</p> <p>61. Robinson, Charlotte - Died 28th Jany. 1865</p> <p>62. Seely, Alexander McL. - Chosen Deacon 5th Augt. 1852.</p> <p>63. Sime, Mrs. Martha B. - Died 30th March 1853.</p> <p>64. Sherry, Francis - A sailor</p> <p>65. Sewell, John H. - Died July 1863.</p> <p>66. Steadman, John A. - Acadia College.</p> <p>67. Troop, Wellington A. - Bellisle</p> <p>68. Thring, George W. - Died in 1864.</p> <p>69. Vaughan, Henry Rev. - Died September 12th 1864.</p> <p>70. Williams, Hannah - Died 14th March 1861.</p> <p>71. Wills, Richard - Licentiate</p> <p>72. Wells, Lavinia - Ret'd. to the city.</p> <p>73. Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth - Died 9 Feby. 1861.</p> <p>74. Wheton, George - died 5th May 1861.</p> <p>75. Workman, Mrs. Rebecca - Letter from the Church, Sussex. Died in January 1863.</p> <p>76. Young, Mrs. Catherine - Died 13th March 1859.</p> | <p>Geo. Ballentine Senr. & Miss Ballentine (his daughter) - In Fredericton. Name reinstated & dismissed.</p> <p>Hariet Bissett - Albert County</p> <p>M.A. Godsoe & Rhoda Godsoe - Bellisle. Dismission to Rhoda Godsoe April 1853.</p> <p>John H. Harding & Mary Harding (his wife), Thomas Harding (dead) & Maria (his wife) - Shippegan. Dismissed to Hantsport Ch., N.S.</p> <p>Valentine Harding - St. Martins Road</p> <p>Capt. Geo. C. Hunt - England. Dismissed</p> <p>Mrs. Abigail Bradshaw - St. Martins (dead)</p> <p>Andrew Hamm & Agnes Hamm & Sarah Hamm - Grand Bay</p> <p>Francis Hannah & Jane Hannah & Jane Hannah - Red Head. (dead)</p> <p>Robert Hewson - Grand Bay (dead)</p> <p>Mrs. Ann Pierce - Lubec. Dismission, April 1853</p> <p>Mary Ann Lockey & Mary Jane McLeod & Margaret Mackie & Eleanor Robinson & Mary Wheelock - United States.</p> <p>List of Members removed, but not known where - remaining on the old books</p> <p>Matilda Allan</p> <p>Maria Brien?</p> <p>Ann Brittain (Northrup, Irish Settlement, Springfield)</p> <p>Rachel Bowman</p> <p>Sarah Coldwell</p> <p>Joseph Estabrooks</p> <p>Ann Estabrooks (his wife)</p> <p>Sophia Gardner</p> <p>William Hamilton</p> <p>John Johnston</p> <p>Eliza Johnston (his wife)</p> <p>Susan Justan</p> <p>Miss Longmaid (now Mrs. Newman)</p> <p>Shediac</p> <p>Jane Lyons</p> <p>Maria Melvin</p> <p>Robert McConnell</p> <p>Catherine McConnell (his wife)</p> <p>James Van (colored)</p> <p>Mary Van (his wife) (colored)</p> <p>Joseph McKelvy</p> <p>Peter McNichol - Ret'd to Saint John & Joined the Ch. again Decr. 6th, 1857</p> <p>Caroline McNichol (his wife)</p> <p>Peter Margison</p> <p>Daniel Brockaway ☐</p> |
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List of Members Names in good standing with the Church , but who are removed in different parts of the Country, Revised in 1850.

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 and 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., 100 Whitehall Rd. #15, Amesbury, MA 01913, (978) 834-2399, e-mail benjamin@Amesbury.net, 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 Blaqui re, P.O. Box 179, Dalhousie, N.B., E0K 1B0, (506) 684-3121.
- Janet Bubar, 11 Ambassador Drive, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 7X9; (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.).
- 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.
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Those wishing to use the services of any of these researchers should communicate with them directly.

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- *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 80% 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), \$30.00
- *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*, 1994, 308 pp., \$29.00.

- *George and Ann (Durley) Hayward, and Some of Their Descendants, 1739-1995*, 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
- *Joseph and Joan (Codner) Bubar, and Some of Their Descendants, 1645-1998*, 1998, 305 pp., \$29.00. Also available on CD-ROM for those with a PC computer running Windows 95, \$22.00.

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

Exclusively available from: Ken

Kanner, 108 Candlewood Drive, Moncton, N.B., E1C 8Z4, kenk@nbnet.nb.ca. Please add \$4.00 to each item ordered for postage and handling. (This is a new publication):

- *Westmorland Co. 1861 census*, 497 pages, by Parish, alphabetically by family group, \$40.00.

Internet Sites

Cleadie B. Barnett (Mrs.), C.G.(C.), 27 Granite Street, McAdam, N.B., E0H 1K0, cleadie@nbnet.nb.ca, has developed several new web sites. *We Lived*, and *We Lived The Next Generation* are two. *We Lived* is a reprint of the genealogical newsletters she published from January 1979 until October 1983. *We Lived The Next Generation* is new genealogical material. These sites contain data for most areas of New Brunswick, but concentrate on the Saint John river valley and the counties along the Bay of Fundy. You can get to both sites, and others, from <http://members.tripod.com/~Cleadie_B/index.htm> Cleadie is also webmaster for the Sunbury County GenWeb site <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Flats/1107/sunbury.html> and the Queens County GenWeb site <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Flats/1107>. She would be pleased to have you visit them.

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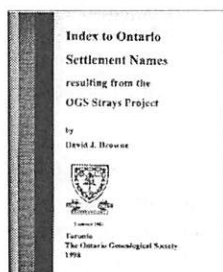
Indian Affairs Records at the National Archives of Canada by Bill Russell, Archivist.

Records of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs at the National Archives of Canada deals with the volumes of material held in the National Archives' RG 10 which make up the historical collection of the federal Department of Indian Affairs, but which are only a part of a wide spectrum of records that help to document the Aboriginal experience since the time of first contact with Europeans. In this work, Mr Russell discusses four groups of people reflected in these documents. The most important are, of course, the status Indians - those Natives for whom the Indian Affairs administration exists; followed by those Aboriginal peoples whose status does not come within the meaning of the Indian Act - the Inuit, the Metis, and the non-status Indians. The third group whose lives are documented in RG 10 are the employees of the administration, both the regular DIA staff, at headquarters and in the field, and those whose services were purchased or subsidized by the Department. The fourth group, those from the non-Indian population who had dealings with Indians or with the Department of Indian Affairs, such as those individuals who purchased surrendered Indian lands from the government, are also covered here. Well-documented and illustrated, this work should prove helpful to the researcher wishing to investigate an

ancestor found within any of the above-mentioned groups.

Order from: The Ontario Genealogical Society, Suite 102, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Toronto, ON, Canada, M4R 1B9

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Index to Ontario Settlement Names resulting from the OGS Strays Project

by David J. Browne

The *Index to Ontario Settlement Names* resulted from researching Ontario settlement names and their respective counties for the OGS Strays Project. The settlement names catalogued for that project became the basis for this index of existing Ontario settlements, settlements that are no longer in existence, and settlements whose names have changed over the years. Each settlement is listed with its modern-day name for each county, district or regional municipality.

As early settlers often reported their township of birth/residence/death, township names have been included in this settlement list. Because of continuing amalgamation of communities, there is a mosaic of past and present-day names. This index attempts to recognize these changes. There are 4,078 settlements and township names listed in this volume. No claim is made that this list is exhaustive.

Order from: The Ontario Genealogical Society, Suite 102, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Toronto, ON, Canada, M4R 1B9

Regular price \$10.00, OGS Member price \$8.00. Postage and packing: In Canada, \$3.00 first item + 75¢ each additional item. Canadians must add 7% GST to both book and postage charges. Outside Canada \$4.50 first item + \$1.50 each additional item. Non-Canadians pay in US funds.



Joseph and Joan (Codner) Bubar, and Some of Their Descendants, 1645-1998

The early Bubars (Bubier, Boober, Boobyar, etc.) in North America were mainly fishermen. Joseph Boobyar, born about 1645, probably on Guernsey Island, migrated to Marblehead, Mass., where he settled and where his descendants lived for several generations. One of his great grandsons, Joseph Bubar, removed from Marblehead to Georgetown, Maine, where he married Martha Grover in 1749. By 1765, Joseph and Martha Bubar had removed to Mauderville, Sunbury Co., N.B. Many of their descendants live along the Saint John River and in Aroostook Co., Maine, with a few scattered from coast to coast in Canada and the U.S. This book, which was compiled by George H. Hayward for members of the Bubar family, traces several hundred of them back to Joseph who migrated from Guernsey Island to Marblehead in the 1600's.

8½ x 11" with plastic presentation comb binding, 311 pp., indexed, \$29.00 Canadian, which includes postage to Canadian addresses,

\$23.00 US, which includes postage to US addresses. Also available on CD-ROM for those with a PC running Windows 95, \$22.00 Canadian (\$18.00 US), which includes postage.



The New Loyalist Index, Volume III, Including Cape Cod & Islands,

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York Loyalists. By: Paul J. Bunnell, F.A.C.G., U.E.

A portion of this work has been dedicated to the loyalists of Cape Cod and the Islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, MA, listing many family members and including much biographical information where possible. Though some of these people returned to Sandwich and other areas on Cape Cod, the author thought it proper to list them even though he believes the result was a non-Loyalist status. You will recognize many old Cape Cod names: Nickerson, Bourne, Ellis, Goodspeed, Cobb, Phinney, Chase, Howland, Perry, Tupper and others, showing again how this war split families right down the middle.

The listings deal with Loyalists who settled in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and other areas of refuge. A large portion is dedicated to New Hampshire and New York Loyalists. Always keep in mind that some of these Loyalists could have returned to the United States. Much of the material focuses on the author's past and present homes of Cape Cod, MA, and Nashua, NH, which were not listed in the previous books. As

noted in those volumes, a person could be mentioned more than once only because a connection has not been made. Spelling variations are listed where found.

Each entry provides, where available, the name, regiment and rank of the subject, along with brief data on residence, date of birth, marriage or death for purposes of identification, and a citation to a source where additional data can be found. The listing is alphabetical and includes men and women. More than 30 sources were consulted. Much of the information comes from military records and land grants.

1998, 177 pp., paper, \$21.00, #B859 Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716, 1-800-398-7709, 9 am to 4 pm. Add \$4.00 postage for first title + \$1.00 for each additional. Credit cards accepted. www.heritagebooks.com

Jean à Isaïe à Jacques Haché et Hélène Boudreau leur descendance et l'ascendance de Jean jusqu'en France, by Gabrielle Burke-Vienneau

This book of 368 pages is made up of seven chapters. The first section is an overview of life in Acadia before, during and after the Expulsion.

The second part presents the history of our ancestor Michel Haché-Gallant, including his descendants.

Many interesting personal stories, including that of Isaïe Haché and his descendants make up the third unit.

The fourth slice is designed for my English readers.

Genealogy, being the most important, is the longest division listing 2030 persons having 290 different family names.

An interesting index, indicating the names of the numerous persons,

along with some pertinent information make up the sixth part.

The 47 pages of chapter six contain 350 photos (370 in the whole book).

An extensive bibliography concludes the volume.

From our common ancestor, Michel Haché-Gallant, down to the last, there are twelve generations. And, counting Pierre Larché, from France, there are thirteen.

This book is available for \$35.00 from: Gabrielle Vienneau, 1090 Smith Street, Bathurst, N.B., E2A 3V2. (Add \$5.00 if ordered by mail.). Tel: (506) 547-1984. E-mail: burkegab@nbnet.nb.ca

Advertisements

Spragg or Sprague Family

The Spring 1998 issue of *The Genealogist*, Volume 12, No.1 contains an article on the Spraggs of Hempstead, Long Island. Thomas Spragg who died at Springfield, Kings County, New Brunswick on 22 Feb. 1812 is among the Spraggs listed in the article.

The ancestry given for Thomas Spragg is different than that given in the book on the family by Dale Wilken. The author of the article is John Russel Sprague III. He is planing to produce a book on the family and would be happy to hear from anyone who has a Spragg descent.

His address is P.O. Box 446, Remsenburg, New York 11960 or e-mail: JRS3rd@worldnet.att.net.

Submitted by: Andrew Gunter, P.O. Box 702, Hampton, N.B. BOP IZO

Corrections

In the Spring 1998 issue, page 44, col. 1, 4th para, "Esther Clark Wright, when she wrote in the

Joseph Ebbett, Loyalist

introduction to *Sapphire Greens*" should have read *Samphire Greens*. I apologize for this error. Les Bowser has informed me that Samphires are edible marsh greens which grow all around the Bay of Fundy. They normally reach maturity in July or August. Dr. Wright alluded to the possibility that the first Pennsylvania settlers to the Petitcodiac River survived on these marsh greens until their crops were ready; they may have pickled them with salt or vinegar for use during the winter months. The past few years have seen a scarcity of these greens in the area, but whether because of over picking or due to other environmental factors, it is not known.

In the summer 1998 issue, page 4, col. 1, 2nd para., "Then, at Quebec city, on 13 September 1859..." should read "13 September 1759."

Obituaries

Julia Walker

From: The Daily Gleaner
(Fredericton, N.B., 13 May 1998,
p.D7

WALKER, Julia May: At the Dr. Everett Chalmers Hospital on Monday, May 11, 1998, Julia May (Redmore) Walker of Fredericton, NB, wife of the late Earl William Walker. Born in Whitehead, Kings Co., she was the daughter of the late Harry A. and Laura K. (Straight) Redmore. Julia was a member of the York Sunbury Historical Society, King's County Historical Society,

Queen's Historical Society, an Honorary Member of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, a Founding member of the Fredericton Branch United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, and a member of St. Mary's Anglican Church. She is survived by her two sons: James T. Walker of Fredericton, NB, and Ronald F. Walker of Halifax, NS; and her granddaughter Jennifer Walker of Fredericton, NB. The family will receive visitors at the funeral home on Tuesday, May 12, 1998 from 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. The funeral service will be held from the J.A. McAdam Memorial Chapel on Wednesday, May 13, 1998 at 11 a.m. with Canon John Sharpe officiating. Interment will take place in the Trinity Cemetery, Sussex Corner, NB. Memorial tributes made to the Diabetes Association would be appreciated by the family. Funeral arrangements have been entrusted to the care of McAdam's Funeral Home, 160 York Street, Fredericton, NB (458-9170).

Amos Bishop

From: Dan Johnson, P.O. Box 26025, Saint John, N.B., E2J 4M3,
8 Jul 1998

The many friends of Amos Bishop will be saddened to learn that he recently passed away at Yale New Haven Hospital, Connecticut. It was while attending a genealogical conference in Saint John that he met Barbara St. Dennis. The following year they

returned to New Brunswick to be married. The couple were afterwards regular attenders of conferences sponsored by the New Brunswick Genealogical Society and visited New Brunswick often to research their ancestry. Amos traced his descent from Samuel Bishop, a sergeant who commanded the fort at Grand Falls at the time of the famous march of the 104th Regiment up the St. John River during the war of 1812. Amos and Barbara actively supported the N.B.G.S. by distributing brochures in research centres across the United States. A copy of his obituary which appeared in the Hartford Courant was kindly forwarded by Harold P. Case of Manchester, Conn. It reads: Amos Alton Bishop, jr., was born in Prentiss, Maine May 8, 1935. He was the son of the late Amos and Arlene (Judkins) Bishop. Amos began his career as a tin knocker at New Departure in Bristol, ending as a heating and air conditioning trouble shooter technician for Automatic TLC of New Britain. In addition to the N.B.G.S., he was a member of the New England Historical & Genealogical Society, Essex County Massachusetts Genealogical Society and the National Association of Watch & Clock Collectors Inc., San Fernando Valley Chapter 75. He was a former editor of the New Hampshire Appalachian Trail Guide for 1983. He was a former librarian at the Family History Center at the Mormon Church, enjoyed hiking, working on dolls and antique clocks.

Joseph Ebbett, Loyalist

by Eleanor Allen

Esther Clark Wright, in her book *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, lists Joseph Ebbett as a shoemaker from Long Island, New York, who

settled first at Grand Lake, Queens Co., and later in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.

David G. Bell, in his book *Early*

Loyalist Saint John (Fredericton, N.B.: New Ireland Press, 1983) said that Joseph Abbott, his family comprising one adult male, one

Old Days In Indiantown

adult female, two children over 10 yrs. and three children under 10 yrs., came to N.B. on board the transport ship *Eagle* as members of John Smith's Militia Company, in September 1783.

His signature is on the Huggeford Petition of Grievance: 24 September, 1784. The text and 344 signatures come from a transcript made by W. O. Raymond about the turn of the century.

On 20 Jan 1787, Joseph Abbots swears to the claim of Joshua Gedney, late of Dutchess Co., New York Province residing at Waterbury in Queens Co.: says "he lived as a tenant on Claimant's Estate. Abbots says he was one of 206 men who went in with Claimant. These men considered Capt. Gedney as a leading man and followed him."

In May, 1796, a grant was approved to Alexander Clark and seventeen others — Joseph Abbet among them. This would seem to have been a busy year for Joseph and his wife, Eleanor and their children. After the approval of the above-mentioned grant in May,

they sold lot No. 27 (granted to William Spry, Esq.) for 30 pounds to Vincent White, weaver. This lot was on the northeast side of the River St John lately in the county of Sunbury, now in the Parish of Waterborough in Queens County. Then on the fourth of November, 1796, Joseph Ebbett bought lot 24 in the first survey on the northwest side of Grand Lake from George Livingston and his wife Hester.

The name Joseph Abbet appears on a list of the inhabitants of the County of Sunbury qualified to serve as Jurors for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one in the Parish of Burton.

Florence C. Estabrooks, in her book *Genealogy of the Anglo-Dutch Estabrooks Family of The Saint John River, New Brunswick* (1935; rpt. Saint John, N.B.: privately published, 1958) said the first Ebbett in Queens County had a large family. One daughter, Catherine, signed the covenant of the church at Waterborough Oct. 20, 1800. She married John Estabrooks, son of Preacher Elijah,

another daughter married Reuben Hoben Sr., and another married John Hoben.

Children of Joseph and Eleanor Ebbett

- i Catherine Ebbett, b. c1774, d. 26 Jul 1865, m. 20 Dec 1792, John Estabrooks
- ii Elizabeth Ebbett, b. c1775, d. 6 Nov 1854, m. 15 Aug 1793 Reuben Hoben
- iii Mary Ebbett, b. c1777, d. in 1865?, m. 26 Mar 1801 David Coy
- iv William Ebbett, b. c1787, d. 22 Oct 1873, m. 4 Nov 1824, Deborah Fox
- v Joseph Ebbett, b. c1788, m. Patty (Martha) Turney
- vi Sarah Ebbett, b. c1791, m. c1804 John Hoben
- vii David Ebbett, b. c1794, m. 25 Mar 1819 Phobe Fox
- viii Margaret, m. 24 Dec 1814 Robert Scott
- ix Eleanor Ebbett, m. 31 Dec 1818 Archelaus Carpenter
- x Elijah Ebbett, m. 30 Mar 1822 Betsy Fox

Eleanor (Ebbett) Allen. 231 Robby's Road, Nasonworth, N.B. E3C 1M2, 1996

Old Days In Indiantown

Daniel F. Johnson

Editor's note: This is an interview with Mr. Thomas Cunard published in the Daily Telegraph, Saint John, N.B. on Saturday, November 12, 1887 - transcribed by Daniel F. Johnson

A car stood in the Indiantown terminus of the street railway line, another crowded with passengers was rattling down the hill, opposite the office of Tapley Bros.; the wharves of the Belleisle and David Weston were loaded with freight for points along the river and bay; and the streets were alive with drays and busses, and men of business hurrying hither and thither. The opening and closing of navigation are important events at Indiantown

for one who heralds the advent of activity, the other the advent of a season of comparative repose. They make their hay while the sun shines.; that is in the summer and recuperate when it rains, that is in the winter. Unlike newspaper attaches, the men of Indiantown have days between the closing and opening of navigation which they can call their own. It was last Thursday when the sunshine was very pleasant and the hills of Point Pleasant and Poquiok looked very inviting, though from tree and shrub every leaf had fallen and under the influence of the frost the turf had grown brown and gray.

"Good morning." That was Mr. Thomas Cunard who, born in 1800

and still vigorous in mind and body, knew more perhaps of what Indiantown was 60 or 70 years ago than anyone else there or elsewhere. So the reporter drew him into conversation and jotted down in his notebook some bits of history that may not be uninteresting to readers of *The Telegraph*.

Said Mr. Cunard, "My father came to St. John with the Loyalists in 1783 and settled at Jones' creek where I was born Sept. 12, 1800. I had three brothers, of whom one Robert Cunard is living here in Indiantown. My father removed to this place two or three months after I was born. He had purchased a house standing on the ground

occupied by Court's building. There had been wonderful changes in Indiantown since the days of my earliest recollection. Then - say in 1812-14 - it contained but half a dozen or a dozen houses and shops, and these were approachable only by foot paths winding among the rocks and thickets that abounded every-where. "Let me see", continued the old gentleman reflectively, "in those days, Caleb Merritt kept a liquor store on the ground now occupied by the residence of Robert Cunard just below Carle's livery stable. Robert Comley lived here and burned lime at a place called the Devil's Hole on Strait Shore. John Wiggins kept a general store on the ground occupied by Horncastle's hardware store. John Lee ran a cooper shop on the corner of Main and Bridge streets now occupied by C.B. Pidgeon. A man named Laskey had a house on the site of D.D. Glasier & Son's office. William Eagles, tennanted a cooper shop at the corner of Bridge and Hammond streets now owned by Robert Dalton. Jesse Reynolds had a tavern on the ground occupied by Waring's foundry. James Eagles lived next door. Shubel Stevens had a place near by and was engaged in coopering and fishing. The other inhabitants of Indiantown whom I remember were Israel Merritt and a Mr. Hoyt. There was one house at Lovetts Point, now called Pleasant Point and one at Robertson's Point, now known as Poquiok, where Robert Robertson was engaged in burning lime. The only house between Indiantown and the foot of Portland stood at Orange Corner. There was no road between the two places, but communication was kept up by means of a foot path around Fort Howe. In this house a man by the name of Harris committed suicide, when I was a boy, by cutting his throat. He was buried in

the edge of the marsh just back of St. Luke's church. Merchandise from St. John was brought through the falls in sloops, but a Mr. Blakeslee, who manufactured tallow dips in St. John, brought us our supplies on his back through the woods and over the rocks, making the journey once every week with commendable regularity.

"I wonder" continued Mr. Cunard, "what the old pioneers of Indiantown would think if they could rise out of their graves today and look at the bridges that span the falls, the steamers that are plying on the river and lakes, the electric lights and the street cars.

Then Mr. Cunard told how they used to bring firewood from the hills of Poquiok on Indian toboggans; how the mails were conveyed to and from Fredericton in whale boats, and how the trip frequently occupied a full week each way; how he had shot pigeons on the hill back of Tapley Bros. office, gathered berries at Scott's corner and on the grounds immediately surrounding the residence, of ducks (which) frequented the river all the way from the falls to Mosquito Cove.

The reporter enquired about social life at Indiantown in the early years of the century. "It had some rough aspects", said Mr. Cunard. "some aspects that were very rough. But I must tell you about the first sloop that was ever built at Indiantown. It had a killick instead of an anchor, a bark cable and sails that were woven by the builder whose name I have forgotten. When it was launched it caused as much excitement in the little community as did the first appearance of the street cars a few weeks ago.

The regimental officers of the 104th were very autocratic in those old days. Major Drummond was a great fancier of horseflesh. He had a horse called Peshong, of which he was very proud. He sold him to

Israel Merritt and he became a famous racer. Then there was Major Pierson. He caught a Mr. Till looking through his garden fence; he had him seized and his head was shaved. No man could suffer greater indignity in those old times. The laws at the time were anything but paternal. I remember one man who was given a cask of gin on consideration that he could carry it home without assistance. While performing the task, he was arrested for theft, convicted and hung on Gallow's Hill.

Two soldiers murdered a civilian near Mahogany Island; they were convicted and hung. One of them was large in stature and when he was swung off, the rope broke and he fell to the ground. He stood under the gallows for nearly half an hour waiting for a messenger who had been sent for a second rope with which to complete the execution. Men were pilloried for various offences. One man, who was placed in the stocks for an unspeakable crime, was pelted for several hours with rotten eggs and garbage; then a pair of horns were fastened to his head, and he was driven out of the place by a hooting mob.

Women were frequently flogged for bad conduct. Their clothes were stripped down to the waist and the lash was laid on to their bare backs by the high constable. Stringent as were the laws, they were no more severe here than elsewhere. As the world grows, older men grow wiser, better and more merciful."

One journey to Fredericton and one to Moose Island, near St. Andrews make up the sum of Mr. Cunard's journeyings. When a mere lad he was persuaded to swallow a glass of 'hot Jamaica' which was his first and last, and of the effects of tobacco in any form he has no personal experience whatever. □

Archelaus Hammond:

A Planter with American and English Roots

by Paul Dayton Kilburn

Archelaus Hammond came to Kingsclear, New Brunswick in 1799 with two of his sons, Simon and Lothrop. Their three lots, overlooked the St. John River and included the town of Hammondville which is now a ghost town where the Mazzarole Road meets Highway #2. These Hammonds descend from Francis Cooke who sailed in the famous 1620 Mayflower crossing.

Archelaus Hammond was not among the many loyalists who settled in New Brunswick after the Revolutionary War. Rather he was a planter from Massachusetts who settled in Nova Scotia in 1761 and later found his way to the St. John River Valley. Here at Gage Town he started a farm and lived on the land for at least three years according to the Studholme Report made in 1783.

This Hammond line originated in England, and the story of their migration to and early life in New Brunswick is the subject of this article.

I. Hammond in England

According to Hammond's Genealogy¹ of 1902, the surname Hammond is one of the "earliest surnames found in England, where it was introduced . . . at the time of the Conquest by some officers of the invading Army". It includes a wide variety of spellings from Hamon, Hamond, Hamant and Hamound.² Hammond lists two brothers who fought with William, kin of Hamon Dentatus, and descendants of him settled throughout England. Certainly the name is French in origin. Today the surname is widely scattered throughout England, and has become fairly common.

Our Hammond line came to New England early in the Great Migra-

tion of the 1630's from England to New England, when widow Elizabeth Hammond and her four children, Benjamin, a teenager of 15, and three younger sisters, embarked on the ship *Griffin* in London which landed in Boston on 18 September 1634. Our emigrant ancestor, then, is Elizabeth and Figure 1 shows her descendants.

This is not the same line as the William Hammond who married Elizabeth Payne in Lavenham, England in 1605, had eight children, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. This Hammond line has sometimes been confused with ours,

but no relationship has been shown to date. The confusion results from the similarity of the Hammond parent names and the time of arrival.

Our Elizabeth was the daughter of a William Penn of London and had married a prosperous William Hammond. She left her home there to travel to America with her four children. We can only surmise why she did this, for there are no records of her decision. We do know that she sailed with the Reverend John Lathrop on the *Griffin*. Possibly she was part of the London congregation of Lathrop's Independent

Descendants of William Hammond

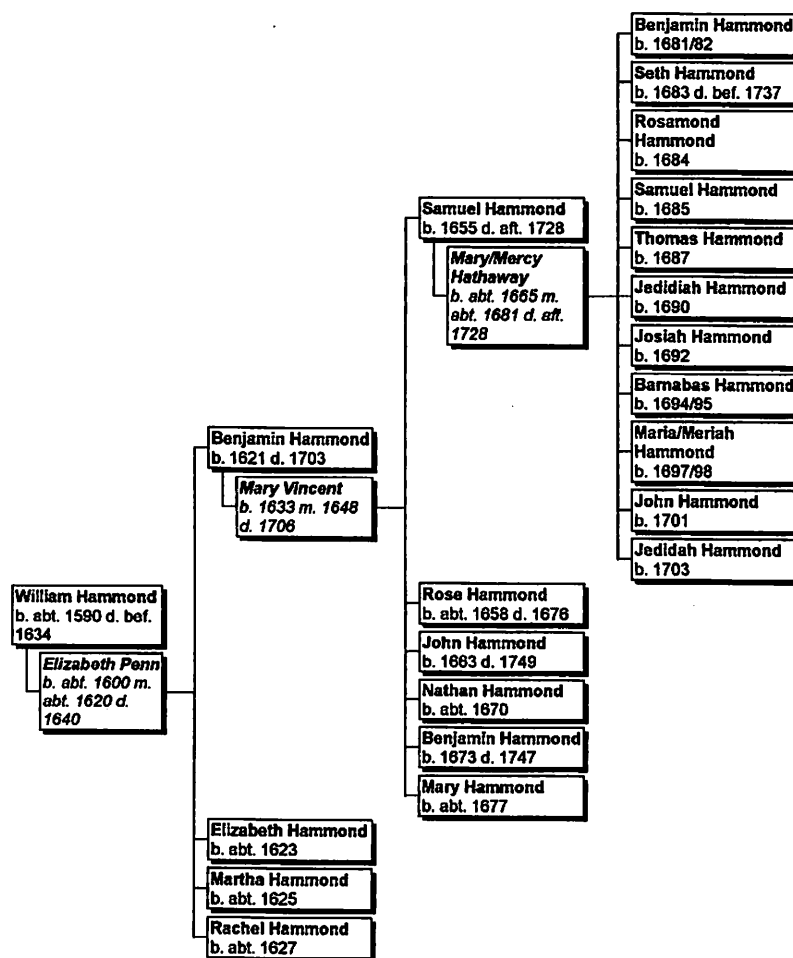


Figure 1

Church, for there were a great many of his congregation who sailed with Lathrop. To date we can trace our line only back to this William Hammond.

The story of Reverend Lathrop is closely tied to the early Hammond history in New England and gives insight into the conditions in England at the time of the Great Migration. John Lathrop (b 1584), spelled with an 'o' in England, graduated from Queens College, Cambridge in 1605, was ordained in 1607, and began service as perpetual curate in Egerton, Kent where he married. He preached for the Church of England as long as he could approve the ritual and government of the church. By 1623, however, he became disenchanted and, despite the fact he was 39 with five children he left the church. In 1624 he became Reverend of the Puritan Independent Church in London, and despite interrupted meetings and troubles with Anglicans, the congregation remained steadfast. In 1633 when William Laud became Archbishop things became intolerable. Many Puritans were hunted down and physically abused. Lathrop was jailed along with several other members of his church. His wife eventually secured his release owing to her ill health and subsequent untimely death, and Lathrop escaped to New England with 32 of his congregation and six of his seven children.³ This story strays somewhat from the Hammond family, but indicates the severe religious persecution that resulted in many people seeking religious freedom in America.

II. The Hammonds in New England

The Hammonds went with Lathrop and 34 other families from Kent to Scituate, a village located on the coast south of Boston. The town consisted of nine palisade houses in the midst of a great deal of available land. The group soon

built additional houses, erected a meetinghouse, and remained in Scituate for the next five years. At that time internal contention in the church, and the shortage of sufficient cleared land encouraged them to request new land from the authorities in Plymouth, for Scituate was in that Colony. They were able to secure land 60 miles farther down the coast past the village of Plymouth at Barnstable (Fig. 2).

Conditions were better here, for part of new land had already been cleared and 'plowed' by the Indians, and extensive salt marshes on the coast provided abundant salt hay for cattle and horses. Most of the church members accompanied Lathrop to the new village, and in October of 1639 they held their first service. The group was to prosper in Barnstable, building homes and erecting a new meetinghouse.

It is likely that the Hammonds accompanied Lathrop from Scituate to Barnstable. Substantiating this is Benjamin Hammond's name on the 'List of Those Able to Bear Arms in the Colony of New Plymouth

in the Town of New Plymouth in 1643'⁴ under the town of Yarmouth. We know of no more records of his mother or sisters. In 1648 Benjamin married Mary Vincent in nearby Sandwich, but he and his wife remained in Yarmouth for several years, where his six children were born. The family eventually moved to Sandwich, where in 1675, he was elected constable. Yarmouth, Sand-

wich and Barnstable are all coastal towns located on Cape Cod within a few miles of each other. In 1684, when Benjamin was about 63 and his wife about 61, they moved 40 miles to the west in Massachusetts to Mattapoisett, a village on Long Island Sound in the town or township of Rochester. The elder Hammond followed his four sons who had moved there four years previously to start the town. Benjamin died in 1703.

III. Hammond in Rochester Town, Mattapoisett Village

One area of expansion of Plymouth was southwestward along the coast of Buzzard's Bay which opens into the Atlantic Ocean. This part of the seacoast consists of long peninsulas or 'necks' jutting out into the bay and thus forming well

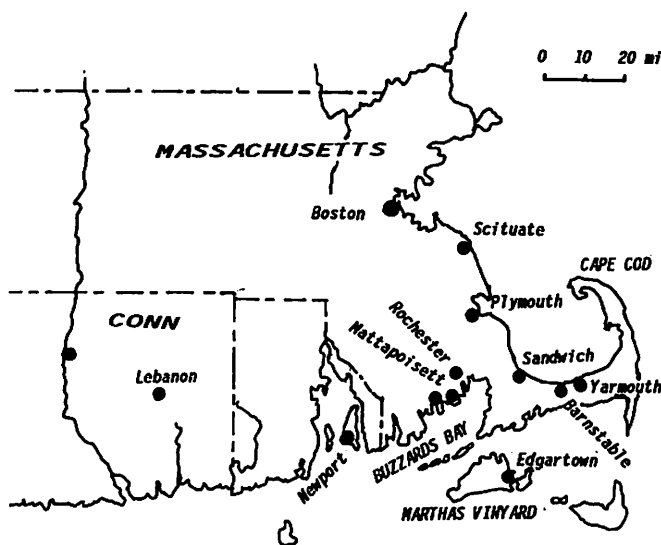


Figure 2

protected harbors. Called 'Sippicon' by the Indians, the first purchase of some of this land was by Hugh Cole of Swanzy who obtained permission from the Plymouth Court in 1671 to purchase some land directly from King Philip. This purchase was completed at a location directly southwest of the present city of Mattapoisett, a small harbor on the

Bay. This land was later sold to Samuel Hammond, who arrived in 1680 after a small development company called the Rochester Proprietary had been formed in 1679 to purchase an area that included Sippicon and later became the township of Rochester with an original area of 70 square miles. Mattapoisett was particularly attractive to the Hammonds, and indeed the sons of John Lathrop, and Samuel was one of the original 16 people who drew home lots. A home lot consisted of 20 acres, and in addition each person was given 40 acres of woodlands.

The book *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester*⁵ on page 49 describes the Hammond role as follows:

"The first settlers of Mattapoisett were probably Samuel Hammond (one of the proprietors) and John, his brother, who came from Sandwich in 1680 and settled in the southwest part of the town. Both were men of wealth and influence. Samuel Hammond was one of the founders of the First Church of Rochester. His land on West Neck was bought from Hugh Cole of Swanzey, who was the first white owner, but Samuel Hammond was probably the first English occupant."

Samuel's brother Benjamin became the major surveyor in Rochester Township. Probably both Samuel and Benjamin gave the name Hammondtown to the village located adjacent to Mattapoisett a mile from the harbor containing the Hammond Cemetery, and the location of the first meeting house in Mattapoisett. Samuel himself became a major landowner, freeman in 1684 and selectman in 1690. He died in 1728. He was an important leader of the new town of Mattapoisett.

Samuel Hammond married Mary Hathaway in about 1681. They were to have 11 children, seven boys and four girls. Four of the sons settled on Mattapoisett Neck just southwest of the town. These sons, their child-

ren, their brothers and their children, resulted in Hammond becoming a major surname in the area. Many of them are buried in the Hammond Cemetery in Mattapoisett.

It was the marriage to Mary Hathaway that tied these Hammonds to the Mayflower, for her mother was Sarah Cooke (b. ca. 1635 in Plymouth), daughter of John Cooke who came to America on the Mayflower as a young teenager with his father Francis and his uncle, Richard Warren.⁶

As the next generation of Hammonds grew up several small villages were established in the township of Rochester, and the town of Mattapoisett developed into a port town. As more people settled there, the woods were cleared, farms developed, and the harbor became important for local and regional trade. Soils here were thin and rocky, and clearing the stones had to accompany the felling of trees, in order for the fields to be properly prepared for agriculture. Today hundreds of miles of rock walls attest to the tremendously laborious task of the early clearing of the fields. The development of the town government, establishment of the first mills, building of the first meetinghouse and cemetery, and completion of the town center all took place before 1700 in Mattapoisett.

After 1700 the town grew quickly. With the establishment and maturation of town government attention turned to the building of roads to nearby villages. A major iron works was opened at Sippicon Mills, and smaller ones sprang up inland a few miles. Herring weirs, established in the early years to trap the herring run, still provided a major source of food. It would be another two decades, about 1740, before major small boats, sloops, and vessels of all types were built at Mattapoisett. Later in the century major schooners would be built here, and by 1800 Mattapoisett became another whaling center. In

fact, Archelaus Hammond, a later Hammond descendent was a fine whaler and was credited with striking the first whale in the Pacific and with introducing whaling into that ocean.

Samuel Hammond's second son, Seth, (b 1683), had five sons and one daughter and remained in the Mattapoisett area. His eldest son, the first Archelus (b 1709), also remained in the area, raised five children, and fathered Archelaus II

64086
Archelaus Hammond
 Appears on
A Muster Roll
 dated *Halifax, N. S. Feb. 28, 1760.*
 of a company in His Majesty's service under the
 command of
 Capt. *Josiah Thacher*
 Quality. *Private*
 Residence. *Rogers*
 Entered service, *April 6 -*
 Served until, *Nov. 1 -*
 Length of service, *30 weeks*
 Remarks: *Col. John Thomas' Regt.*
Year not given, enclosed 1757

Mss. Archives: Muster Rolls.

Vol. *97*, page *287*

Figure 3

(b 1736). This was the Hammond that became the emigrant ancestor of Hammonds in New Brunswick. He served at Louisbourg in 1760 during the Seven Years War and eventually settled in Nova Scotia after the war. This second Archelaus Hammond was the gggrandson of the emigrant ancestor Benjamin from London, a fourth generation American.

IV. Archelaus Hammond in Nova Scotia

Little is known of the early life of Archelaus II (b 1736) in Fairhaven, a town located just west of the Rochester township line, a few miles from Archelaus I's home in Mattapoisett. He is referred to as Captain and a sailor,⁷ but in 1759 when he was 21 he, and a cousin Jeduthan Hammond, became members of the Massachusetts levy of 5000 men for His Majesties' Service in the Seven Years or

French, Nova Scotia offered prime lands. These lands were "remarkable in the depth of alluvial soil above tide level, but which by a series of dikes could be flooded every seven years or so and the soil restored without the use of fertilizers being required."⁸ Settlement began in 1760, and land grants, begun in 1759, continued until 1764, by which time 140 grants had been completed.

Most of the settlers came from Connecticut, perhaps due to heavier population pressure there, or to the

well organized sales ability of the land agents, or to the fact that Acadians had landed in New London, Connecticut exclaiming the excellent quality of their lands. Others from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, including Archelaus Hammond,

Lebanon who later became a General in the Revolutionary War, detail some of the difficulties in settling these new places. One, which I have termed the 'frowns of providence' letter is partly included below. It was written 28 October 1761. Hammond and the goods they had ordered had not arrived, and they were facing a rather bleak winter. Below is the first part of this letter:

"To Colnl Jonathan Trumble att Lebanon [on cover]

Cornwallis October ye 28th 1761
Colnl Trumble Sir after Due respects to you and yours wishing these may find you all in health as through Gods goodness we all are att Present Sir att Present this Small handful of People now presant in this town since my arival here have been under heavi frowns of Providence Drought to Extremity beyond what I Ever Saw before Sickness and many Deaths for the time and Number of People and now the Cry is winter winter is at hand and the Stores not Like to Last through til Spring and now if this Vessel we have Chartered of Captn Freeman Should fail of bringing the Provisions we Write to our friends and attorney for, should fail I see no remedy but that we must Suffer a great Deal if not Perish and now Sir Let nothing hinder if you have any concern or regard for us. Let this frate be put on board in ten Days after the Sloop arives att Norwich Landing for if the frate is not ready by the time we are liable to pay Demurrage and if the frate be Delivered him he is not obliged by contract to wait any Longer for it but is att his Liberty to come with out it and we as much bound to Pay frate as if he brought it and So the Event will be Very hard on our Side but we hope it will turn out well. The frate will be 4 Shillings a lb in Hallifax Currancy or 1 Shilling a bushel for grane [grain] in bulk the articles I request are as follows,

flower	6 lb
pork	2 bb

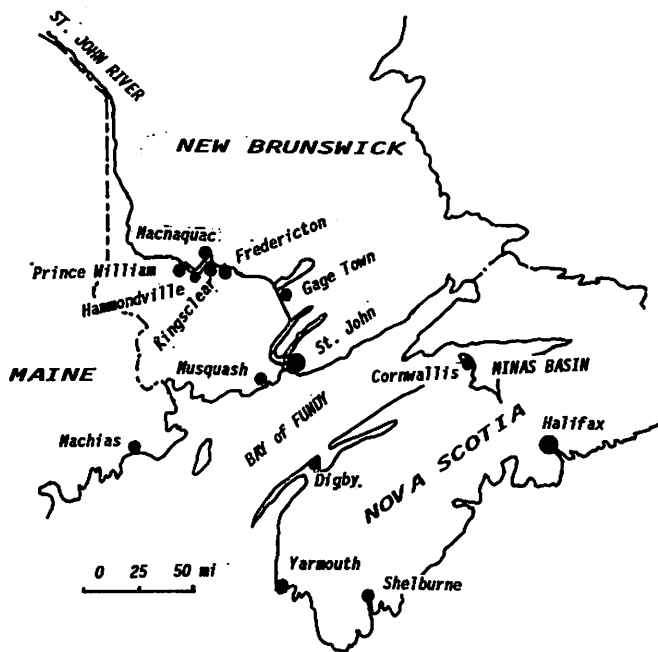


Figure 4

French and Indian War. He entered service in April only a month after the legislature at Massachusetts Bay passed the levy. They served in the war as privates in Nova Scotia, principally at Louisbourg, until Archelaus was discharged in December of 1760. Figure 3 shows one of Archelaus' payroll musters. After his two years of service, mainly as a guard and other miscellaneous activities at Louisbourg, Archelaus emigrated to the Cornwallis area of Nova Scotia, and by 1764 he obtained a grant of land in the areas vacated by the Acadians. Following the expulsion of the

migrated primarily to the Minas Basin area of Kings County. Here he met Simon Newcomb of Lebanon, Connecticut who had a grant nearby, and wooed and married his eldest daughter Jerusha. Both obtained their grants in 1764, undoubtedly a formalization of earlier settlement. We know Newcomb was there in 1761, and it is likely that Hammond was as well. Conditions were particularly difficult that first year even though settlement took place on cleared and prepared land. Three letters between Simon Newcomb and Jonathan Trumble, his backer in

Archelaus Hammond: A Planter with American and English Roots

beef	2 bb
molasses	1 bb
shuger	1 bb
tobacco	1 hogsed
wheat	20 bushel
oats	20 bushel
Tea	10 lb of the best sort
apples	2 bb
Cider	2 bb
4 augers,	1 full inch and ½
	1 inch
	1 ¾ inch
	1 ½ inch
1 hammer	
1 spike gimblet, half inch	
2 nale gimblets	
1 post ax	
1 good pr stilyards [scales]	
cheese	5? wt
butter	30 wt
tallow	30 wt
hog fat	30 wt
indeco	1#
alspice	1#
mace, Sinnemon and	
cloves, each	½ oz
sole leather	1 side
upper leather	1 side
Skin curried for women	
Powder	2 lb
Duck Shot	6#
Paper	2 quire
Chisels	3 inch, ½ inch

The want of these implements is now much more Damage to me than the Cost of them. I am not only Destitute of them but also of near neighbors that can supply me and I hope you will Send them if they are to be had.

Captn Hall Delivered the frate you sent me by according to his receipt. I live 5? miles from mill and it Sometimes takes 2 trips for 1 grist I have about 100 acors of Land across a point about half a mile in Length Ending Each way att a Large Salt marsh but my Dike Lot is 3 miles off [.] we still Lie under the Lean det [debt] of having no minister Setler among us to carry the Publick worship according to the rule and order of the Gospel if we are a part of Christs flock now wandering without a Shepherd I

think it matter of Lemantation that our Voice cant be Loud enough to reach the Ears of them that our Eyes have been open upon So Long if our poverty be a sufficient reason why we should have no minister then I am ignorant and know Little or nothing of what is ment by the Example Commands and Doctrine of Christ and his appostles . . . Sir your most humble Servant
Simon Newcomb"

The letter goes on to decry the absence of a Puritan Congregation- alist minister, and expresses the possibility that churchmen, Bishops and Priests will be appointed by the Church of England, placing the settlers' religious freedom in peril.⁹

Simon Newcomb received a right and a half in the 1761 grants. Each right was worth 3 acres of a town lot, 40 acres of a farm lot, and 700 acres of wilderness land. Simon also received a grant in 1764 for 1 share or 666 2/3 acres; Hammonds' grant was for 1 and 1/2 shares. Two years before, on 22 June 1762, 26 year old bachelor Archelaus had married 18 year-old Jerusha Newcomb in the first marriage recorded in the Cornwallis Town Book.¹⁰ Thus he was probably there in 1761, though he had not received a grant.

The Newcomb connection is an interesting one, as Simon Newcomb had met and married Jerusha Lathrop, both born abt 1705/06 on Martha's Vineyard. Jerusha was the great great granddaughter of the emigrant Lothrop ancestor Reverend John who had established the Barnstable church. One of his descendants had moved to Martha's Vinyard and Jerusha was his granddaughter. After many generations the Hammonds crossed paths with the Lathrops.

Archelaus and Jerusha had five children in Cornwallis, the last in 1771. Archelaus then sold his land to Simon and moved the family to Machias, Maine. The reason for his move is unknown, but many Nova Scotians made this same move to Machias. Mixed sentiment

developed threatening the increasing prosperity of the settlers; whether to be isolationist, independent Americans, or loyalists for the Crown. As the clouds of war darkened, some people moved, perhaps to be in the 13 Colonies. At this time the population of all of Nova Scotia decreased from 1772 (18,300) to 1781 (12,000) by at least a third.¹¹

IV. Archelaus Hammond in Machias, Maine

Figure 4 shows the relative locations of Cornwallis, Machias and various towns in New Brunswick. Hammond had contemplated a move to Machias for several years before leaving. As early as 1766 he signed a power of attorney to Capt. Ichabod Jones requesting confirmation of a grant of land in the township of Machias. Hammond was one of 70 men signing this document. He also signed the actual petition in 1767. The actual grant was not made until 1770 and contained several requirements. The group had to include "eighty good protestant families" who were to build eighty houses "none less than eighteen feet square and seven feet high." They had to clear five acres of land and erect a "Meetinghouse for the publick Worship of God and settle a learned Protestant minister and make Provision for his comfortable and honorable support." The houses had to be built within five years.¹²

The township encompassed approximately 80 square miles. The land was divided into 84 shares, one for each of the signers and four extra: one for the "first settled or ordained minister"; one for the use of the minister; one for the "use of Harvard College"; and one for the use of a school forever. Each grantee was required to post a bond of "Fifty Pounds."

Hammond apparently remained in Machias for about eight years

from 1772 to 1780.¹³ His fifth child, Jerusha, was born in Cornwallis in 1771, and it is likely that the family moved to Machias soon after. He had another four or five children born in Machias, (the number of his children is uncertain) and while some excellent birth records occur for this decade in the Machias records, there are no entries for Hammond.

V. Archelaus Hammond in New Brunswick

Hammond moved to Gage Town in the St. John River valley of New Brunswick, probably in 1780. By 1783, when the Studholme Report¹⁴ was prepared Archelaus, wife and 12 children reported that they came to Gage Town in 1780, built a log house and barn and cleared ten acres of land. He also reported that, while not a loyalist, he never took arms for either side.

Hammond's lands were expropriated to loyalists. Just as he had benefitted from the expulsion of the Acadians in Nova Scotia, so did the loyalists benefit from farmers like Hammond who had cleared land and made improvements. However, he soon obtained new lands upriver. In 1784 and 1786 he petitioned for land in Queens County and finally obtained a grant of 172 acres in 1787 at Jemseg, Queens County. He stated on that petition that he had a wife and ten children, two less than he had listed at Gagetown, and two less than he mentioned in his will. In short, we are certain of eight of his children. If there were more, they may have died in infancy.

Archelaus petitioned (unsuccessfully?) for land in Kingsclear in 1792, but was granted land in 1799 when he received three lots: lot 77 for 350 acres, lot 81 for 75 acres, and lot 82 for 450 acres. This land was granted to him and two of his sons, Simon and Lothrop. Here they started new farms, raised large families, and became so numerous

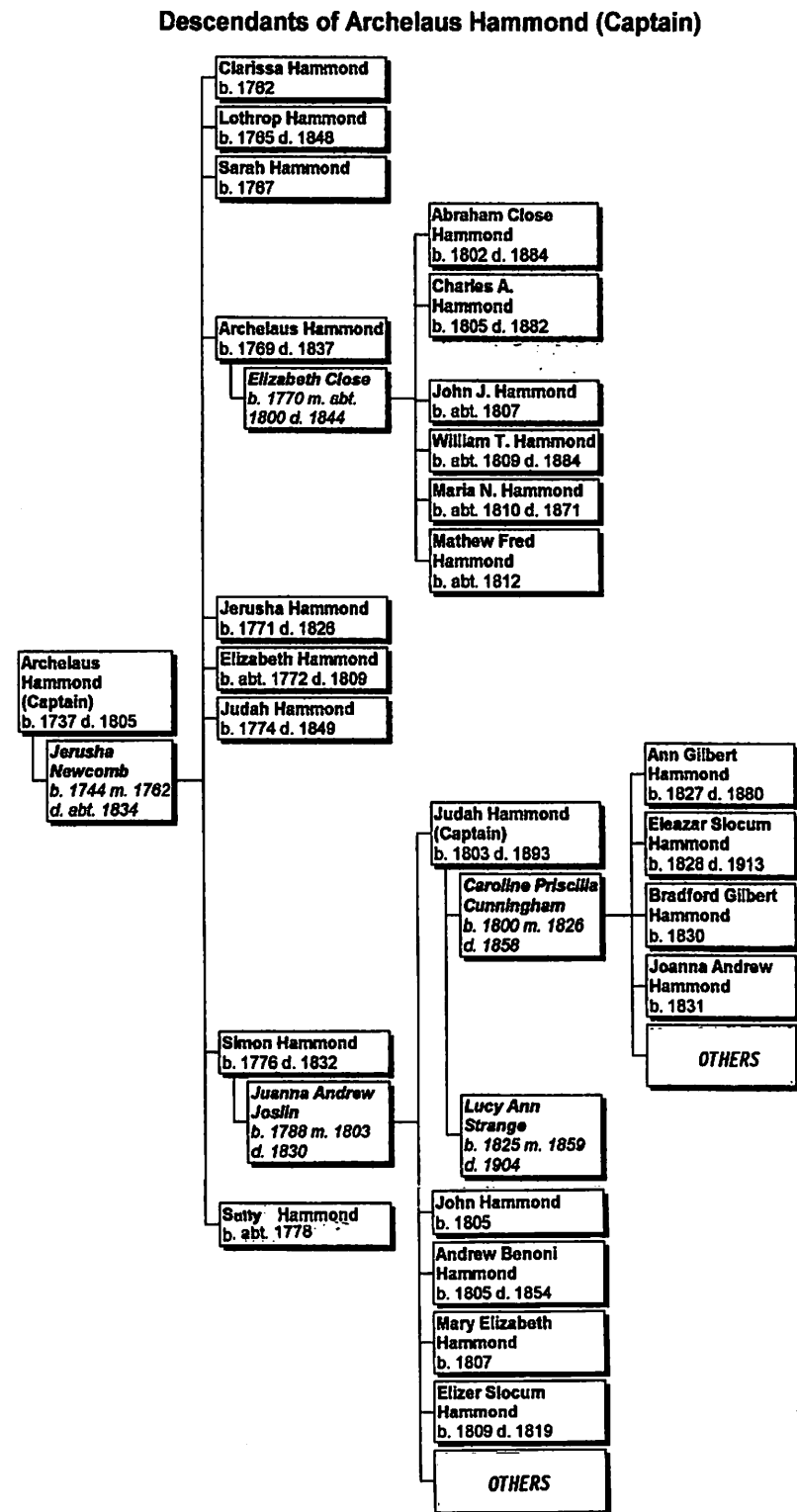


Figure 5

that a town with their name, Hammondville, was established.

The First Baptist Church of Prince William some five miles up the river was started in 1800¹⁵; son

Simon (then 26) and daughters Sarah, Jerusha and Elizabeth all joined in 1802. Son Lothrop (then 42) joined in 1807. Brother Simon, as he was called, was an active

member of the church, visiting absentee members, writing letters and eventually holding the office of clerk from 1810 to 1812. Simon is last mentioned in the church records in 1818 as contributing six shillings and three pence to the church.

Lothrop became an acting Deacon the year he joined the church and was soon referred to as Brother Deacon Hammond. He participated actively in many church activities and was eventually appointed pastor but resigned in 1836 to preach in Tobique, Andover, where he lived until he died.

Of the three daughters who joined in 1802, Sarah "removed to NY," probably following her brother Judah, who became a judge there. The other two daughters apparently remained in Kingsclear.

Son Judah moved to New York City where he studied law and became an eminent lawyer and eventually judge. He was an Alderman for the city for several years and also represented the City in the State Legislature.¹⁶

Son Archelaus (b 1769), who was eventually buried in the Hammond Cemetery, never became a member of the Prince William Church, but at the age of 56, he joined the First Baptist Church of Kingsclear¹⁷ in the year of its founding in 1825. He was listed as a member in the 1833 list as were three of his sons, Charles A. (then 28), John J. (then 26) and William T. (then 24), as well as daughter Maria N. (then 23).

Captain Archelaus died shortly before 14 February 1806; his will¹⁸ was written 20 January the previous year and registered 10 March 1806. In his will he gives property or money to eight of his children, omitting Sarah Hammond (b 2 Feb 1767 in Cornwallis) who had left New Brunswick for New York according to the church records. In short, I am quite certain that he had nine children, although the

Studholme report says he had 12 children, and he himself in a later request for land in 1786¹⁹ says he had 10 children. Perhaps the missing child or children will be found. In the meantime, and in my chart (Fig. 5), I show the only nine children that are verified. Whether he had nine, ten or twelve, the name Hammond from this line can be found throughout Canada and the United States.

Endnotes

1. Frederick Stam Hammond, 1902, *History and Genealogies of the Hammond Families in America, 1000-1902* devotes an entire chapter to the history of the Hammond name and use in Greek, Roman, and French times.
2. Name listed by A. J. Camp, 1990, *My Ancestors Came with the Conqueror*, p. 54. Camp has examined all lists of those who probably came with William and lists one 'Hamound'.
3. The story of John Lothrop and his troubles with Laud and imprisonment is well documented by R. W. Price, 1989, *John Lothrop*; and is described in detail in the novel by H. Holt, 1987, *Exiled*.
4. Mayflower Source Records, pp. 501-504; and Plymouth Col Records, v6, p. 194.
5. C. S. Hamlin et al., 1907, *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts* describes in considerable detail the settlement of this area in the first five chapters.
6. For complete genealogical details and evidence read R. S. Wakefield and R. Van Wood, 1987, *Mayflower Families in Progress, Francis Cooke of the Mayflower*.
7. According to B. M. Newcomb, 1923, *Andrew Newcomb and His Descendants*, p. 48, he was a sailor.
8. See J. Stephenson, 1954, "The Connecticut Settlement of Nova Scotia . . .", *Natl Gen Soc Q*, pp. 53ff. for extensive discussion of Nova Scotia settlement in this migration of "planters".
9. Interpretation of the religious interpretation of this letter in a letter to the author by Martha Smart, 7 Nov 1997, CN Historical Society.
10. See A. W. H. Eaton, 1910, *The History of Kings County, Nova Scotia . . .*, for mention of this marriage (p. 225) and the land grants (p. 75).
11. See Anne Harding's highly informative article in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Jan 1962, p. 11 "The New Englander in Nova Scotia."
12. Taken from the "Report of Committee on the Petition of Inhabitants . . ." 9 June 1768 in the Massachusetts Archives; several other petitions and reports are available in the Archives under the title of Machias including the original power of attorney for Capt. Ichabod Jones dated 26 July 1766 with many signatures including that of Archelaus.
13. There is an "Archs. Hammonds Survey" in the Wiscasset, ME Deeds that records a survey of 57 acres of upland on 15 Jul 1782; this survey must have preceded his sale of the land, for which there are no records. He had likely already settled in New Brunswick by this time and was awaiting actual sale and reimbursement of these lands.
14. See G. H. Hayward, 1995, "The Studholme Report", *Generations* 65, pp. 2-12, for the entire report and explanation of it.
15. See the "Record of the Baptist Church at Prince William and Queensbury Commencing the 26th November 1800" on microfilm from the NB Archives.
16. See the *NB Courier* of 5 Jan 1850 for information taken from the NY Times.
17. See *The Book of the Records of The Particular Baptist Church at Kingsclear* on microfilm in the NB Provincial Archives.
18. Captain Archelaus' will is on microfilm at the NB Archives.
19. Land petition, Queens County, 1786 for Lot. #31; NB Archives microfilm F1031.

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Peter Murphy Wins Governor General's Gold Medal

by Richard Thorne

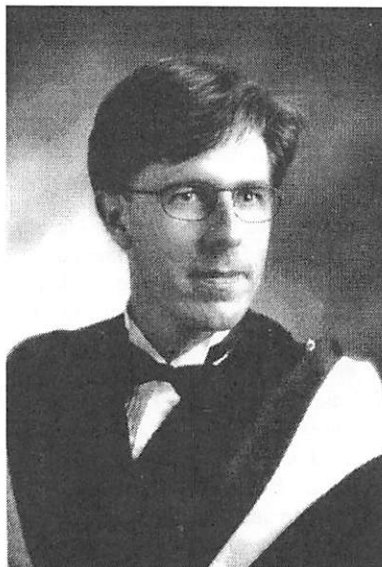
Recently at the spring encaenia of St. Mary's University Peter Murphy, one of New Brunswick's outstanding genealogists, was awarded the Governor General's gold medal for his Masters thesis, which was judged the outstanding thesis in 1997. Not only was Peter's thesis entitled *Poor Ignorant Children: A Great Resource - The Saint John Emigrant Asylum Admittance Ledger in Context*, an outstanding contribution to scholarly studies within the region, his academic performance in his required course studies was also of the same exacting degree of excellence.

Peter Murphy was a high honours graduate of Saint John High School in 1981 and completed his Bachelor of Arts degree in History at the University of New Brunswick in Saint John.

Peter has worked under outstanding regional scholars such as Peter Toner and John Reid and has refined the breadth and depth of our knowledge especially in the area of Irish immigration. While pursuing these historical studies Peter also

immersed himself in Irish genealogy in Saint John and, to a lesser extent, his own personal genealogy which had not only Irish Catholic and Protestant roots but also Acadian and Loyalist ancestry.

During this pursuit Peter made



Peter Murphy

several trips to Ireland, lectured locally on his travels and studies and completed a labour of love in

1990 entitled *Together in Exile*. This book examined in detail the story of an extended chain migration from the town of Carlingford in County Louth, Ireland.

Peter's work contributed to a growing body of scholarship in which others such as Alan Brookes have widened our knowledge about the patterns of immigrant settlement and the forces which impel a people to migrate over an extended time period.

Peter is now embarking on his doctoral studies which will involve him more directly in research in Ireland and, in the process, make Peter Murphy one of the outstanding young scholarly voices in Irish-Canadian studies.

Peter is the son of Douglas and Frances (Legere) Murphy of Saint John. At the age of 35 Peter is one of the senior genealogists of New Brunswick and a professional historian who is able to give shape and interpretive meaning to much of the genealogy of the region. -

Richard Thorne

Index To Death Roll in the Saint John Globe, 1900-1902

Some Residents and Former Residents

by Ruby M Cusack

(Continued from previous issue.)

In a January issue of the St. John Globe, from 1897 to 1926, a Death Roll was published with names of some residents and some former residents. Each list contained approximately five hundred names.

The List of 1897 to 1914 often contained a short comment about the person. I have not been able to locate a Death Roll for the year 1915. From 1916 to 1926 only the name and sometimes the age was given.

The Heading implies it was a list of "Prominent People" that had died

during the year. I do not know how the names for this list were chosen as many of the local people that died during the year are not listed. Many are former residents that died in other places.

1900-1902
Name, Death Date, Age

Abbott, Sarah A., 15 Jan 1901, 46
Adams, Agnes, 18 Jun 1901
Adams, William, 7 Aug 1901, 56
Agar, Mary, 8 Mar 1900
Agar, Mary J., 17 Mar 1900, 16
Ahlhom, Ellen, 9 Feb 1900
Akerley, Moses, 25 Dec 1901, 71

Alexander, Mary A., 18 Oct 1902, 80
Allan, Fannie J., 4 Mar 1900, 46
Allan, Harris, 28 Aug 1901, 64
Allan, M. M., 19 Dec 1901, 77
Allan, M. S., 12 Mar 1901, 78
Allingham, Eliz., 30 Jun 1902
Allison, Helen, 26 Feb 1900, 21
Almon, Mary A., 25 Jan 1902
Alston, Frederick, 16 Jan 1901, 24
Ambrose, John, 27 Mar 1900, 30
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Anderson, James, 14 Jun 1900, 39
Anderson, Katie H., 15 Mar 1902
Anderson, Minnie, 8 Nov 1900, 35
Anderson, Olivia, 2 Nov 1900, 74
Anderson, Wm., 6 Apr 1902, 81
Ansley, Lucy A.S., 6 Nov 1901
Appleby, Benjamin, 31 Dec 1901

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 Archibald, Susann, 17 Nov 1902, 83
 Armstrong, James, 12 Jul 1902, 78
 Armstrong, James, 25 Jun 1901, 78
 Armstrong, Jane J., 3 Jun 1901
 Armstrong, Mary, 20 May 1900, 73
 Armstrong, Wm. H., 31 Aug 1902, 51
 Arnold, Elizabeth, 6 Apr 1900
 Arthur, Wm., 13 Jun 1902, 60
 Ashe, John J., 4 Nov 1902, 45
 Atherton, Harry, 3 Dec 1900
 Atherton, Robert, 2 Oct 1900, 65
 Atkins, Sarah, 6 Sep 1900
 Atkinson, Agnes, 25 Oct 1901
 Austin, Alex, 30 Sep 1902, 62
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 Baillie, John M., 31 Jan 1902, 89
 Bain, Catherine, 10 Dec 1901, 70
 Baird, Amelia, 22 Feb 1902, 52
 Baird, Elizabeth, 14 Mar 1900, 80
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 Barber, Janet B., 28 Nov 1902, 78
 Barbour, Lucy W., 7 Mar 1900
 Barker, Thos. H., 2 Nov 1902, 30
 Barlow, Ann M., 30 Jun 1902
 Barlow, Charlotte, 10 Jul 1900, 90
 Barnes, Daniel, 19 Jun 1902, 87
 Barnhill, William, 4 Oct 1901, 74
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 Barry, Mich'l, Mrs., 24 Nov 1900, 63
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 Bayard, Henrietta, 24 Sep 1902
 Beaton, Duncan, 3 Oct 1902
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 Beatteay, Mary, 21 Dec 1900, 54
 Beatty, Wallace F., 24 Oct 1902
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 Belding, Wm. H., 23 Feb 1900, 76
 Bell, Annie, 20 Jul 1900, 78
 Bell, John P., 28 Dec 1902, 72
 Bell, Margaret, 24 Sep 1901, 73
 Belyea, Annie, 3 Oct 1901
 Belyea, Jacob H., 9 Apr 1902
 Belyea, Nathaniel, 31 Jul 1901, 86
 Belyea, Samuel W., 22 Sep 1902, 79
 Belyea, Wm.P., 13 Jun 1902, 70
 Bennet, James, 29 Jun 1901, 85
 Bent, Gilbert, 10 Oct 1900, 80
 Bentley, Jane, 27 May 1900, 75
 Bernasconi, Col., 20 Jan 1902, 82
 Berry, Freeman, Ms., 1 Dec 1902
 Berryman, John M., 4 Nov 1900, 70
 Berton, Susan, 11 Jul 1902, 83
 Bertrand, Marie L., 3 Oct 1900, 31
 Bessonett, Henriette, 16 Aug 1902, 86
 Bettinson, Fenwick, 7 Apr 1900, 22
 Betts, Azor W.T., 6 Jun 1902, 98
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 Biddington, George, 10 Jun 1902, 71
 Bissett, Mary A., 24 Dec 1900, 87
 Blair, Bessie, 6 Dec 1901
 Blair, Lewis, 7 Jan 1900, 28
 Blair, Robert C. C., 31 Oct 1901
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 Blakslee, Phoebe, 15 May 1902, 69
 Blakslee, Sarah J., 23 Jun 1902, 75
 Blakslee, Sarah L., 6 Jul 1902
 Blatch, Mary, 19 Feb 1900, 79
 Blizzard, Hannah, 11 Apr 1902, 95
 Bonnell, Roger V., 15 Jan 1900, 60
 Booth, Thomas, 26 Jan 1901, 57
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 Bowman, Frances A., 2 Jun 1902, 77
 Bowman, I. C., 15 Feb 1900, 57
 Boyd, Stanley, 15 Feb 1900
 Boyd, T. H., 11 May 1900, 70
 Boyle, William, 23 Aug 1901, 46
 Bradley, David, Mrs., 9 Aug 1900, 40
 Bradley, Joseph, 21 Nov 1900
 Bradley, Mary, 23 Aug 1900, 84
 Bradshaw, Jos. E., 19 Jan 1902, 65
 Brayden, James, 12 Feb 1900, 40
 Brayden, James, 22 Jan 1900, 81
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 Breen, James, 20 Feb 1901, 27
 Breen, John, 7 Dec 1902, 55
 Breen, John, 22 Sep 1900
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 Bridgman, Ernest, 23 Jun 1901, 58
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 Brown, Duncan, 2 May 1902, 95
 Brown, Hazen, 30 Jul 1900, 51
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 Brown, Thomas, 22 Jan 1901
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 Burns, Robt. Mrs., 4 Aug 1902, 62
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 Bustard, Wm., 22 Dec 1902, 66
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 Byrne, James, 13 Feb 1902
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 Dalley, Mary, 26 Jul 1902
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 Dalton, Mary, 24 May 1901
 Dalton, Matthew, 29 May 1900
 Dalton, Olivia, 2 Dec 1902, 79
 Daly, Teresa, 16 May 1900, 15
 Damery, Mary Ann, 31 Oct 1902, 58
 Damery, W. J., 4 Nov 1902, 39
 Daniel, Louisa S., 8 Jul 1900, 70
 Danielle, Chas.H., 1 May 1902, 71
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 Davey, Henry J., 7 Nov 1901, 49
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 Davidson, Joseph, 21 Sep 1902, 38
 Davidson, Wm. J., 3 Dec 1902, 61
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 Delay, Harry, 28 Mar 1902, 28
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 Demont, Maggie, 13 Mar 1902
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 Dewduy, Kathleen, 20 Sep 1901, 36
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 Dililon, Ann, 22 May 1902, 98
 Dixon, Henry, 2 Dec 1901, 70
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 Doherty, Chas., 3 Dec 1901, 48
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 Doherty, Geo. Mrs., 1 Aug 1901
 Doherty, Hugh J., 14 Sep 1900
 Doherty, Katherine, 14 Feb 1901, 45
 Doherty, Mary, 14 Mar 1900
 Doherty, William, 28 Oct 1901
 Donahue, Dennis, 3 May 1900, 61
 Donahue, Ellen, 24 Jan 1901
 Donahue, Timothy, 16 Jun 1902, 94
 Doney, Mary, 24 May 1900
 Donohoe, Eliza, 4 Oct 1902, 70
 Donovan, Dennis, 12 Oct 1902, 70
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 Donovan, P., Mrs., 25 Mar 1900, 64
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 Driscoll, John J., 30 Oct 1901, 23
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Elliott, William, 20 Oct 1900, 60
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Evans, William J., 10 Apr 1900, 45
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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.

Q4001. ALLEN, Elijah, (had brothers Joseph, James, Abraham Allen), b. NB c1806, m. 1824 Margaret "Peggy" **Humphrys**, d/o Nich^s Humphreys, UE, living in Penniac (Mt. Hope) 1833. Need to know his father's given name and which Allen family he came from. Were they Palantines? Loyalists? Perhaps originally Van Allen?
Kathleen Deyman, 21 Willowhurst Cres., Scarborough, ON M1R 3R7, (416) 759-6039.

Q4002. ADAMS. Seek any info on desc. of Samuel Adams b. Co. Cork, Ireland 1815, emigrated to NB 1835, and d. Douglstown, NB 1871. *John McManus, 3488 Cote des Neiges, Apt. 209, Montreal, Que. H3H 2M6 e-mail jmcman@po-box.mcgill.ca*

Q4003. BAILEY, Harriett (sister of John, Richard), d/o Wm. Bailey from Yorkshire 1832 who worked on Royal Road. Harriett m. 1836 Joseph **Saunders**; son Jeremiah Saunders b. 1845 in Nashwaaksis. moved to Penniac (Mount Hope). Interested in contacting Bailey & Saunders descendants to complete family tree. Will exchange info.
Kathleen Deyman, 21 Willowhurst Cres., Scarborough, ON M1R 3R7, (416) 759-6039.

Q4004. BARTON. Seek ancestry, wife, siblings and any info on Oliver **Barton**, a member of the "Loyal Orange Assoc #99." *Mabel B. Richards, 60 Middle Rd., Dover, NH USA 03820*

Q4005. BEST. Seek anyone who would like to share info on **Bests** from Kings and Saint John Counties, NB. *Brian Ballard, 66 Rivershore Dr., Saint John, NB E2K 4T5 e-mail ballard@atcon.com*

Q4006. BIRD. Re "The Bird Family in Central New Brunswick", compiled by W. Austin **Squires**, and available in New Brunswick Provincial Archives, says: Samuel **Bird** and wife Letitia **King** came from near Londonderry, Ireland before 1825 and settled at Birdton, Douglas, York Co. ca. 1825. Any info/details 1825 and prior greatly appreciated. *Ann Kerr, 1605 N.W. Iowa, Bend, OR USA 97701 Ph: (541)389-4365 e-mail akerr@bendnet.com*

Q4007. CLARK/McINNIS. Seek the names and birthplaces of the parents and siblings of Maria **Clark** b. ca. 1821, Nelson, NB. Maria m. June 20, 1836 John **McInnis**, settled in Nelson-Miramichi, NB. Ch: John b. ca. 1837, William b. ca. 1838, Abraham b. ca. 1847, James b. ca. 1845, Jane b. ca. 1850, Floria b. ca. 1856, Hannah b. ca. 1859, Annie b. ca. 1863, and Sarah b. ca. 1867. *Mrs. Jeannine Shannon, 222-1750 Pembina Hwy, Winnipeg, MN R3T 4J5*

Q4008. CLARKE, Charlene Lou, b. 11 Mar 1947 in Evangeline Hospital, Saint John, NB, d/o Elizabeth Clarke, b. 23 Aug 1929. Charlene was placed for adoption 21 Mar 1949 in the NB Protestant Orphan's Home in Saint John, and was adopted 6 May 1949 by a dentist and his wife who had no children of their own. Charlene was my sister and I am trying to locate her. Please contact me if you have any info. at all. *Barbara Foster, 995 Charleston Road, Centreville, NB, E0J 2B0, (506) 276-3582.*

Q4009. CROSSMAN/CROZMAN John b. ca. 1826/35 PEI m. Mary Jane **West** b. ca. 1846 PEI. Ch: Annie Augusta, Albert, Joseph, James, William, Lidia, Alice, Charles, George G., and Clifford. Family moved to NB. Who were John's parents? Where were John and Mary Jane married? Any additional info on family. *Wendy (Killam) Whelen, Box 137, Tiverton, ON N0G 2T0*

Q4010. CROSSMAN, Rufus. Seek info on wife Clarissa or Claricy m. 1830/31, German, of the Coverdale area. Possibly one of the **Steeves**. Any info on the marriage, birth, or death please. *Elaine Caron, 97 Rowayne Park, Bridgewater, MA USA 02324*

Queries and Answers

Q4011. DAVIDSON, Ann, d/o John Davidson of Sussex Portage. Need proof she m. Matthew Holstead. Ann d. 1859 age 48, leaving husband and 6 children. Burial place? *Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca*

Q4012. DOUTHWRIGHT. Seek parentage of Ezra Douthwright b. Mar. 19, 1856 d. Feb. 9, 1927 Stoney Creek, NB, buried Nixon Cemetery, Nixon, NB, m. Catherine Wilson, lived Little River and Stoney Creek, NB. Funeral director's records state b. Little River, NB, with father John and mother Ellen. Marriage record gives mother Ellen - no father listed. Cannot find an Albert Co., John and Ellen as parents of Ezra. *Sharon J. (Terris) Steeves, P.O. Box 48, Hopewell Cape, NB E0A 1Y0*

Q4013. DOWNS. Seek info pertaining to ancs of Jane Downes b. 1807, m. William Grey/Gray Apr. 11, 1831 d. Nov. 21, 1886. *Ian A. Smith, 325 Dodsworth Ave., Covina, CA USA 91724-2908 E-mail ianasmith@sowest.net*

Q4014. DYKEMAN. Seek contact with anyone who would like to share info on Dykemans from Southern New Brunswick. *Brian Ballard, 66 Rivershore Dr., Saint John, NB E2K 4T5 e-mail ballard@atcon.com*

Q4015. FAIR. I believe Robert Fair, his brother George, and at least one sister (name unknown) came to NB with their parents ca 1824, settling at Spruce Lake. Mother's name believed to be Alice Jane, but cannot find father's name. Need birth and death dates for parents who are believed to be buried at Spruce Lake, and any info on the sister. There appears to be a family connection with Caribou,

Maine, as it is believed that 2 of Robert's sons lived there for some years. Any info please. *Lynn Campbell, 7244 Range Drive N.W., Calgary, AB T3G 1P7*

Q4016. FIELDS, Margaret m. July 1, 1798 James Dyer at Northampton, NB. She was a sister of George and Thomas Field(s). Was their father Robert Fields, Loyalist, who was killed at Pensacola, Florida? George and Thomas were in area of Woodstock, NB and Houlton, ME in early 1800 (ca. 1800-1820). Thomas granted land in 1813 at Southampton, York Co., NB. There were 4 "Loyalist" Fields listed by E.C. Wright in her book: Ambrose Field to Beaver Harbour, Char. Co., NB; Cornelius Fields to Mispec, St. John Co., NB; George Fields from State of Penn, then to Beaver Harbour, Char. Co., NB; and Patrick Fields, Sgt of 1st DeLancy to Carl. Co., NB. Seek names of parents, data or any info on Margaret Fields. *Hubert R. Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5 Phone: (506)375-6017*

Q4017. FLAGLOR, Peter Veely b. 1788 d. July 27, 1853, s/o Simon and Elizabeth (Lester) Flaglor, m. Mary Snider of "Pleasant Valley" b. 1785 d. 1879. Was Mary d/o Elias or Baltus Snider? Both lived "Pleasant Valley/Vale" or Sussex, Kings Co., NB. *Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca*

Q4018. FREDERICKSON, John. Seek relatives of John F. b. St. Andrews 1812 d. St. John 1902 at Waterloo St., bur. at Ferndale (Fernhill?) cemetery. He was a designer of "Marco Polo" clipper ship. Wife Cecile d. in the Boston area 1893. His son John F. went to Sask. 1906, d. 1921 in Aulsbury, Sask. John¹ and John² are my great

grandfather and grandfather. *Mrs. Eleanor Jensen, RR#2, S41, C86, Oliver, BC V0H 1T0*

Q4019. FRIAR(S)/FRYER /FRIER(S) Luther was in Woodstock, NB area in 1807 where he m. Ann Bradley of Wakefield Par., York Co (Carl. Co.), NB Mar. 3, 1807. Who were his parents? Any siblings? When was he born? Did he move to Sussex or St. John, NB? Any info, data, etc., about Luther or Ann appreciated. *Hubert R. Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5 Phone: (506)375-6017*

Q4020. FRYER/FRIAR(S) /FRIER(S), Mary "Polly" was in Northampton/ Woodstock area of NB, where she m. June 20, 1803 Jacob Brooker of Woodstock, NB. They had a son John b. 1804. Jacob d. by 1829, and Mary remarried on May 1829 to Isaac Fletcher of St. John, NB. Was this Isaac the Loyalist, or who? Seek parents of Mary "Polly" Fryer, Jacob Brooker, Isaac Fletcher, and any info, data on them. Was Mary "Polly" Fryer and Luther Friars sister and brother? *Hubert R. Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5 Phone: (506)375-6017*

Q4021. . Seek desc. of Lt. Benjamin Glasier of Lincoln, Sunbury Co. b. MA d. 1814, bought land in Lincoln in 1782, Loyalist soldier as was half-brother, Col. Beamsley Perkins Glasier. Founded Glasier lumbering empire. *Robert O. Glasier, 105 Royal Park Dr. #1C, Oakland Park, FL USA 33309*

Q4022. GRAY, James, s/o Capt. William Gray of Springfield /Belleisle Bay, m. Sarah _____. Last record of them is 1805 in Springfield. Who was Sarah? What family? Where are they after 1805? Will exchange any Gray info. *Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham,*

RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0
e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca

Q4023. **GRAY**, Reader and Janet (Hill) Gray. Does anyone have any documented proof of the existence of Janet Hill, supposed 1st w/o Capt. William Gray of Springfield, or of his reputed son, Reader (Reeder) Gray b. ca. 1771? Reader Gray is alleged to be the father of, among others, Jacob Reader Gray of Sussex, Carleton Co., Shediac and Upham, m. Bathsheba Ross; William Gray of Carleton Co. m. Margaret Sipprell; and Justus Gray of Sussex m. Mary Ross. These names have circulated on numerous genealogies, but with no documentary evidence other than the reminiscences of the late Fred Gray of Carleton Co. *Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca*

Q4024. **HARRIS**, Hezekiah B. b. ca. 1810 Northumberland County, NB. Believe he descended from Hezekiah or Abraham Harris who were Loyalists. They had land on the Miramichi. One was killed in a fall from a roof before 1817. Hezekiah B. was killed in the Civil War in 1864. His sons were: Hezekiah F., William and George (twins), Horatio, Abraham, Joseph (John) and Charles H. Any info appreciated. *Louise E. Sise, 12 Wakefield St., Lewiston, ME USA 04240-6284*

Q4025. **HARRISON**, John Alfred, b. NB or NS c1847, m. (1) Susan Hall 3 Jan 1871 in Sussex, Kings Co.; Susan d. Oct 1871 in Sussex, buried Cardwell Cemetery, age 24. Possible first child of Susan was Jane, thus a childbirth death suspected. John m. (2) Agnes Scott of Richibucto, Kent Co., c1874. Eight other children of John followed 1875 to 1889: Henrietta, John Wesley, Albert James, Jessie

May, Mary Smith, Claude, Maud and Isabelle Tuttle. Jphn and Agnes resided in Moncton where John d. 25 Sep 1892. John Harrison was a carpenter. *Contact P.A. Wright, 5222 E, Windsor Ave., #7, Phoenix, AZ 85008-1736, e-mail pawright@ix.netcom.com*

Q4026. **HICKSON/KING**. Seek info on Elizabeth Hickson, d/o Edward Hickson from Milltown, Ireland who emigrated to NB ca. 1830. She m. Malcolm King and had a son George Gerald King b. Dec. 11, 1836 at Belleisle Creek, Kings Co., who later became a senator in Canada. Need info on any relatives of Elizabeth, dates of birth, death, marriage, emigration, etc. Also seek info on her brother Christopher and sister (name unknown). *E.W. Hickson, 3932 Kiest Meadow Dr., Dallas, TX USA 75233 or e-mail jerryh7332@aol.com*

Q4027. **HICKSON**. Seek info on Agness, d/o Christopher and Ellen Hickson, Queens Co, b. approx. 1838 to 1844. She had brothers Thomas Robert b. Sep. 13, 1836 and John b. 1840, and a sister Katherine who d. in infancy. Any info appreciated. *E.W. Hickson, 3932 Kiest Meadow Dr., Dallas, TX USA 75233 or e-mail jerryh7332@aol.com*

Q4028. **JOSLIN**. Seek contact with anyone who would like to share info on Joslins from Kings County, NB. *Brian Ballard, 66, Rivershore Dr., Saint John, NB E2K 4T5 e-mail ballard@atcon.com*

Q4029. **KNOX**. Seek contact with anyone who would like to share info on Knoxes from Kings County, NB - Bloomfield and Sussex area. *Brian Ballard, 66 Rivershore Dr., Saint John, NB E2K 4T5 e-mail ballard@atcon.com*

Q4030. **KEIRSTEAD**, Johnson b. Jan. 27, 1755, Loyalist to NB with wife Rachel Foster. Did they have children? He m. 2nd Frances Gallandell 1793. Does anyone have documentary proof of this? Who were her parents? In 1802 Johnson and Frances were in Long Island, New York. Son Hezekiah b. Nov. 1793 in NB. Were rest of family b. in NB or New York? Did Johnson return to NB, or just Hezekiah who lived in Addington Parish, Restigouche Co., NB? Have desc's of Hezekiah, but none for rest of Johnson's family. Any info welcome. Will share Keirstead info. *Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca*

Q4031. **KELLY/CROSSMAN /ESLER**. Records from Aroostook Cty., Maine, indicate Margaret Kelly as the wife of Major James Esler (b. 1780) of Hillsborough, Albert Co., NB. Interested in any info for Margaret Kelly or associated family, as well as time/place of death of James. Most of their children moved to Maine. Same records indicate Mary Crossman as the mother of James. Interested in any info or links to Mary Crossman. *Tim Easler, 206 W. St. Andrews Rd., Midland, MI USA 48640-3410 e-mail: Seramist@prodigy.net*

Q4032. **LANGE**, Henry. Seek relatives of him and his wife. Last known address: RR #4, Moncton, NB E1C 8J8. He worked at CNR. His wife was b. in Denmark. She, her brother and parents came to NB 192_. Any info please. *Karl Jensen, RR #2, S41, C86, Oliver, BC V0H 1T0*

Q4033. **LIVINGSTON**. Seek info pertaining to ancs of Henry Livingston b. 1808, husband of Isabella Powell. *Ian A. Smith, N. Dodsworth Ave., Covina, CA USA*

Queries and Answers

91724-2908 e-mail
ianasmith@sowest.net

Q4034. LONG. My ancestor Philip Long served in the King American Regiment as a private soldier during the American Revolution War in 1782, and came to Canada in 1783 receiving land with his regimental block at Canterbury, York County, Grant # 49 in 1789; then disposed of his grant and went to Lower Canada. He was named courier of the Royal Mail between Quebec and Fredericton by His Excellency Sir James Craig, who might have known Philip during the American Revolution. Philip Long, as a Royal Mail courier, wrote to His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond and the Post Master General Georges Heriot. He was stationed on Lake Temiscouata at the entrance of the portage to the St. Lawrence River, and on Mar. 31, 1818 he sold his property the Fiefs of Lake Temiscouata and Madawaska to Alexander Fraser, Seigneur of Riviere du Loup and Col. Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, moving to Clair, NB ca. 1827. Philip, a Loyalist, served in the King's American Regiment, which was formed and trained in Scotland, and immigrated to America ca. 1764. He joined the British, serving in this regiment, and was commissioned as a volunteer in North Carolina. Where can I search for Philip's origin or birthplace? On his marriage certificate they only have him as a bachelor of the Parish of Cape St-Ignace. All the soldiers in the regiment should have a place of origin when they came to Canada in 1783. *Lorenzo Lang, 182 Guimont St., Grand Falls, NB E3Y 1C7*

Q4035. MacDONALD/McDONALD, Thomas, Loyalist from Westchester Co., NY - wife Mary. Family appears to be Richard m. Deborah Bulvea, Jane m. Richard

Spragg, Thomas m. Abigail Drake, John m. Mary ___, and poss. Mary. Who was Mary, w/o John? Did Mary MacDonald marry? Family settled Springfield, Kings Co., NB. Will exchange any MacDonald info. *Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca*

Q4036. McALPINE, John b. ca. 1788 m. Nov. 23, 1808 Sarah Gray b. ca. 1788/89, lived Sussex 1851. Who was Sarah Gray? Is she the same Sarah Gray mentioned in 1817 will of John P. Lawson as his granddaughter? *Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca*

Q4037. MOUSSEAU, Xavier, m. Louise LaBriske, had a son Lawrence (or Lon) who was b. Apr 1855 in Green River, Madawaska Co., NB. A Joseph Mosseau is listed in the 1851 census of Madawaska Co. with a son "Magloine" who would be the same age as Xavier, but am not sure they were the same. Found them in Detroit, MI, in the 1870 census, Xavier 40, Lawrence 15, Millie 13 b. MI, Paul 11 b. MI, and mother Louise. Xavier may have had a 2nd wife Marie and daughter Rosalie Mousseau. Any info. appreciated. *Janis Laan, 1014 E. Knight Ln., Temple, AZ 85284, e-mail vlann@aol.com*

Q4038. MURPHY/NEWMAN. Edward Murphy b. 1805ish, s/o James and Margaret (Pottle), m. Jane Newman, Nelson Parish, Aug. 13, 1834, had daughter Charlotte b. 1836. Interested in info on where and when Edward b; where his parents came from, b. and d.; where Jane Newman b. and d., and where Charlotte was. b. *Edward Parks, 36 Marginal St., Box 242, Green Harbor, MA USA 02041*

Q4039. PEACOCK. Seek contact with anyone who would like to share info on Peacocks from York County, NB - Williamsburg area. *Brian Ballard, 66 Rivershore Dr., Saint John, NB E2K 4T5 e-mail ballard@atcon.com*

Q4040. POWELL. Seek info pertaining to ancs. of Isabella Powell, wife of Henry Livingston b. 1808. *Ian A. Smith, N. Dodsworth Ave., Covina, CA USA 91724-2908 e-mail ianasmith@sowest.net*

Q4041. RICKETTS, James (1835-19__), b. Warweig, N.B., d. Calais, Maine, m. Lucretia Greenlaw, b. Chamcook, N.B. 1843, d. Calais, Maine, 19__. Seek info about parents, connections, photos, etc. *Harold Badger, RR 2, Box 770, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, 04426.*

Q4042. RYAN/BREEN. Seek info. on Patrick Ryan (1840-1905) and wife Hannah Breen (1845-19__). From Ireland in 1862/63. Where in Ireland? Lived in the Parish of Lancaster, Saint John Co., N.B. Any photos? or Irish connections in N.B.? Their dau., Minnie Ryan, b. about 1890's in Saint John m. Harry Grant in Calais, Maine, in 1936. Birth, death dates, photos, etc.? *Harold Badger, RR 2, Box 770, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, 04426.*

Q4043. SANDERSON, George, Elector, town of Moncton 1885. Need any info on him or his family. *David Strickland, 14533 Hague Drive, Farmers Branch, TX USA 75234*

Q4044. SEARS, Courtney b. ca. 1811 NB m. Sarah Ward b. ca. 1814 NB. Ch: Valentine, Nancy, Lois, Zilpha, Christopher, Eleanor, Dorothy, Susan Jane, Louisa E., and John. Seek parents of Courtney Sears and any additional info. *Wendy (Killam) Whelen, Box 137, Tiverton, ON N0G 2T0*

Queries and Answers

Q4045. SEARS, Valentine b. ca. 1833 NB m. Mary J. b. ca. 1843 NB. Ch: Miles M., Bertha, John D., Lawrence Ford, Helen, Ethel, Herbert, Glendina, Walter and Albert V. Seek wife's maiden name and any additional info. Wendy (Killam) Whelen, Box 137. Tiverton, ON N0G 2T0

Q4046. SHERWOOD, Andrew, Sr. Seek info on Indian connection of Loyalist Andrew Sherwood, resident of Hammond River district of Hampton Parish ca. 1783. Father of Andrew, Jr., John and Martha Curry Sherwood. Trudy Kingsbury, 125 Fletcher St., Kennebunk, Me USA 04043

Q4047. SMITH. Seek info pertaining to ancs of William Henry Smith b. 1841, husband of Sarah Isabella Livingston b. 1848. Ian A. Smith, N. Dodsworth Ave., Covina, CA USA 91724-2908 e-mail ianasmith@sowest.net

Q4048. SNIDER, Baltus d. Sussex, NB 1808/09, will does not mention wife, just children - eldest son James b. ca. 1788 in NB. Who was wife of Baltus? Any info gratefully accepted. Have data on family, but no mother. Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca

Q4049. STACKHOUSE. Seek info on ch. of Hanford Stackhouse b. 1826 St. John area m. Margaret Jean Duke 1860. They had 12 children. Need info on Hanford, 6th child b. 1871 m. Margaret DeFoe, George 8th child b. 1875 m. Alice Raymond, and Judson 11th child b. 1880 m. Caroline(?) Mrs. Clayton Stackhouse, Village Green, Apt. 544, P.O. Box 8543, Fedhaven, FL USA 33854

Q4050. STACKHOUSE. Seek parents and siblings of James

Stackhouse b. 1791 St. John, NB area, m. Ann Clark 3/12/1812. They had, I believe, six children - Charles b. 1816, Benjamin b. 1819, Thomas b. 1824, Ellen b. 1824, Hanford b. 1826, and James b. 1837. Mrs. Clayton Stackhouse, Village Green, Apt. 544, P.O. Box 8543, Fedhaven, FL USA 33854

Q4051. STACKHOUSE. Seek to locate the families of Joseph Jr. and Robert Stackhouse, Loyalists who arr. St. John, NB 1783 from Pennsylvania, USA. Mrs. Clayton Stackhouse, Village Green, Apt. 544, P.O. Box 8543, Fedhaven, FL USA 33854

Q4052. STEEVES/TARRICE /HOPPER. The 1851 census for Albert Co. lists a Jane Tarrice (age 30) and James Tarrice (age 3) living in the household of John F. Steeves, with the notation "husband went away." Is this Jane Hopper, wife of John Tarrice? Tim Easler, 206 W. St. Andrews Rd., Midland, MI USA 48640-3410 e-mail: Seramist@prodigy.net.

Q4053. STOVER, Peter b. ca. 1758, Loyalist to Upper Sussex and then Shediac, NB - 1st wife Matilda, 2nd wife Cynthia. Need maiden names of both wives. Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR#2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca

Q4054. SUTHERLAND. Seek birth date and birth country of Daniel Sutherland b. between 1835 and 1842 in Scotland, m. Jane Buchanan of Hopewell Corner, Albert Co., NB Jan. 25, 1868, d. Milltown, Charlotte Co., NB Apr. 14, 1913. Ch: George b. Milltown? 1870?, living in Panama in 1913?; William b. Milltown? 1873?, living in Maine or N.H. in 1913?; Maude b. Milltown 1875; John b. Milltown 1880?, living in Maine in 1913? Family Bible entry states "Hugh

Sutherland, Scotland, m. Miss McLeod of Petitcodiac. Parents of Daniel Sutherland." Joan Burchill, P.O. Box 702, Hampton, NB E0G 1Z0

Q4055. SWEENEY/McINNIS. Seek dates and place of birth, death, marriage and the names of parents of Peter Sweeney, husband of Jane McInnis b. ca. 1850, Nelson, NB, d/o John and Maria Clark. Ch: Susan m. May 27 1889 Henry J. Tozer, Rachel b. 1870 m. Oct. 6, 1894 in Anglican Church, Newcastle, Anthony Shannon from Belledune, NB. Jeannine Shannon, 222-1750 Pembina Hwy, Winnipeg, MB R3T 4J5

Q4056. TAYLOR, Abraham d. Shediac Oct. 18, 1848, formerly of Sheffield, m. Matilda Stover June 1, 1827. Abraham b. 1800. Parents of Abraham? Was Abraham related to Thomas and Reuben Taylor of Shediac? Sandra J.E. Thorne, Wickham, RR #2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0 e-mail thornsaj@nbed.nb.ca

Q4057. TAYLOR/ESLER.. The 1851 census of Albert Co. states that James Esler (age 70) was living in the household of Robert Taylor (Irish, 19 years old, b. in NB) in Hillsborough. The record states that James entered NB in 1794 from an unknown location. Interested in exchanging info with Taylor researcher concerning why James Esler was living with Robert Taylor at this time. Tim Easler, 206 W. St. Andrews Rd., Midland, MI USA 48640-3410 e-mail: Seramist@prodigy.net.

Q4058. TERRIS. Seek info on Terris family who owned/operated Terris Maple Leaf Ginger Beer Company in Saint John. Also would appreciate any other info on Terris families in that area. Sharon J. (Terris) Steeves, P.O. Box 48,

The Metzler Family During the 1910 Campbellton Fire

Hopewell Cape, NB E0A 1Y0

Q4059. TRAER. Seek info pertaining to ancs of Leopold George Frederick Traer and family, migrated to Chatham from England in 1845 with his wife Charlotte and five children. *Ian A. Smith, N. Dodsworth Ave., Covina, CA USA 91724-2908 e-mail ianasmith@sowest.net*

Q4060. WILSON. Who were the parents of George Wilson b. ca. 1840. 1851 census shows him as a nephew, age 11, of James and Ann Johnson (Johnston in 1861) Douglas Park, York Co. (Johnston owned 300 acres just N. of Birdton). George m. Mary Bird, d/o Samuel Bird in 1862. *Ann Kerr,*

1605 N.W. Iowa, Bend, OR USA 07701 Ph: (541) 389-4365 e-mail akerr@bendnet.com

Q4061. NOTICE. HELP! Would the kind party who sent me a 46 page fax June 13, 1997 at 8:55 p.m. in response to my query on family names of: Aaron Douglas Colwell m. to Jennie F. Fortune 1881; Dykeman; and John G. McLennan, please contact me again. Your fax was in some computer lingo and not readable, and no sender info was given. *Jean MacLennan Thetford (705)431-6731- phone collect*

Answers

Q3985, Summer 1998. Avadne

Connolly, 4424 Water Street, Miramichi, N.B., E1N 4L7, has written to say: Mary McGraw was not a daughter of John and Charlotte (Taylor) Blake but rather of Col. Reuben Edwards of Essex Co., England. She married Neil McGraw in June, 1796, in New-castle, N.B. (her second marriage). They lived and died in Black River, Parish of Glenelg, Northumberland County, N.B.

My great grandfather, Donald McLeod, married Euphemia, a daughter of Mary and Neil McGraw, in 1829. Euphemia died in the 1840's.

A.W. McDougal has written a history of Black River and Its First Settlers, in which he mentions this.

The Metzler Family During the 1910 Campbellton Fire

by Greta (Metzler) MacKenzie

In 1910 Campbellton was a very pretty town of about 3,800 population, a town of comfortable homes, with shade trees, lawns and gardens. One flower I remember seeing was the Morning Glory climbing everywhere and trailing over wire fences, Sweet Peas with their special fragrance, and old fashioned roses with their lovely scent. It was a thriving little town with several saw mills on the shoreline and in nearby villages. A busy railway center with many trains passing through each day.

I remember five churches: the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Anglican, the Baptist and the Roman Catholic. The Salvation Army was established here in 1886 and as children we went to Water Street on Saturday evening to hear the Salvation Army Band.

There was a movie theatre owned by S. W. Dimock, and admission for children was 10¢ and adults 25¢. Fancy seeing Rudolph Valentino films for 10¢.

Those who could afford it had a nice driving horse and rubber-tired buggy.

Children all attended the Campbellton Grammar School. Music was taught in the school (by various professors who played the Presbyterian Pipe organ) every Friday where students were taken to the assembly hall on the third floor of the school for one hour. We were taught patriotic songs such as "O Canada," "God Save the King", and "The Maple Leaf Forever"

There was a good skating rink owned and operated by relatives -- A. H. Ingram, an uncle, and Allan Miller, a cousin.

A ferry boat plied to the Province of Quebec and an excursion ship came from Gaspé to Campbellton three times a week and the trips were very popular. The name of this attractive ship was the *Lddy Eileen*.

The town was well laid out, as it is today. A few streets have been added where once there was pasture land. Streets were unpaved and

sidewalks were wooden.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital was founded by the Sisters of Saint Joseph and the doctors looking after the needs of the people in the area were Luraam, Venner, Murray, Doherty and Pineault.

Monday morning, July 11th, 1910 was a very warm morning with a pleasant west wind blowing, just a moderate wind. My sister, Sophia, and I were invited to a party given by our cousins, Helen and Freda Davidson, at their home on Bayview Avenue. We went quite early in the afternoon and the light breeze of the morning had strengthened and carried us along in our light summer dresses acting as wings as we flew along.

We were enjoying games on the lawn when their Dad, Mr. Jasper Davidson, a train dispatcher, looking very worried came home and said, "You all must go straight home, there is a big fire at the west end of town, a mill is burning and the whole town is going to go." The

young guests were sad to leave the party before the ice cream and cake were served.

Going up Patterson Street Hill passing MacDonald's, Sheal's, the Presbyterian Manse, Shive's and MacKenzie's residences we noticed a strong smell of smoke. Our parents knew we were on our way, thanks to the telephone.

The air was now heavy with smoke and the live cinders and burning shingles carried by the strong west wind, which had now turned to a gale, were lighting everywhere, on the roofs of houses and on the streets. We had to be watchful that our clothes didn't catch on fire.

We found our parents and two young brothers, Alvin and Hazen, rushing to pack family possessions and load them on my father's paint cart. (Our father, William Metzler, was a house painter and the cart was used to carry ladders, paint, etc. from job to job). Already they had loaded two new carpets, a rosewood table which had been a wedding gift from my father's parents, a couple of light chairs, two enlarged framed pictures of our maternal grandparents, bisque china, two pillow slips full of valuable papers and my mother's jewellery and family treasures.

Already the houses around our home were catching fire as live burning shingles were falling everywhere. It was terrifying. Once I ran back into the house thinking to save my best dress and Sunday hat which I had only worn once the Sunday before, but my mother came and took me right back out.

When the paint shop at the back of the house caught fire there was no time 'till our home was burning.

Just before we moved off, one of my father's painters came along to help him to try to save the piano. They got it out safely but had to leave it on the street. We found the frame of it the next morning. One of my first music books was on top of the piano and someone rescued it

and returned it to us the next day, and to this day I still have it.

We and all the others in our neighbourhood went along to the fields beyond Victoria and Arran Streets, although there were no streets there then.

Many people were on the hill behind where the Junior High School is now located. Everywhere below homes were catching fire and soon it was a sea of flame and terrifying to behold.

People were rushing to safety. The ferry boat to Cross Point was ferrying people across the river to safety. The *Lady Eileen* was at the wharf, many people went and were taken aboard her and brought down the coast to safety. The people went to farm homes nearby. One of these was the Henry Duncan home (Jessie MacKenzie's home)

Meanwhile on the hill in back of the town, sad and frightened people watched the town burn. The strong west wind carried burning shingles to where many people were. There was panic and feverish and excited people tried to save some of their possessions and get to safety. No lives were lost. Parents were trying to keep their families together and everyone was trying to help.

Our grandmother, Mrs. Isabella Miller, who lived with her daughter, Mrs. Donald McBeath, had strayed away and got lost. We were greatly worried. She was in her 80's, but friends were kind and brought her to us. The evening had turned very cold and we worried she could not stand the exposure but she was indeed lucky and came to us wearing her black fur-lined cape which she had thought to save. How lucky she was.

It is very sad, and a sight one will remember always, to watch helplessly on a hillside and see your home and those of your friends and neighbours being destroyed by fire and our beloved school being demolished by fire.

Night came and in the dark we could see the flames dying down

and then red embers everywhere.

Our father laid one of the new carpets on the ground and put the other one over us. It got very cold and we felt it, but Mother had made us wear our reefers (short jackets) in all that heat, and we were grateful for them that night. Grandma was very cosy in her fur-lined cape. My Mother had thought to bring food in the bread box and we were very grateful for it in the night.

Relief poured in all night by trains, and in the morning Father went to the railway and got us bread, biscuits (hardtacks) and milk from the relief. Military tents were sent from Camp Sussex, which had just ended its summer training.

The morning after the fire we went to look at our old home, a sad sight with three fireplace chimneys still standing. We could not go down into the basement as the embers were still hot. Only two houses remained on the Andrew Street Hill, the Hickey and Andrew homes still standing. Four homes on the Prince William Street hill, one being the residence for the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, still in use by the present manager. The Firth home, now occupied by Dr. Robert Gillis and his family, Mrs. G. A. Mowat's home and the fourth occupied by the nurses of the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

At the west end four or five houses escaped, one the Ferguson home presently owned by Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie, one the McBeath home and still occupied by the son of the original owners. The Asker home at the lower end of town. The people whose homes were left sheltered as many people as possible. We stayed a day or two and then Mother and we four children went to visit relatives in Moncton. All railway transportation was free for everyone. We visited Aunt Annie and Uncle Al (my father's twin brother). As soon as possible our mother (Sarah Jane Miller Metzler) an excellent dressmaker went shopping and

Miramichi to Dalhousie by Horseback

bought many yards of suitable cotton material and sewed steadily for five or six days to make three outfits for each of the four of us, no small feat, I may add. We were well outfitted in every way when we returned to Campbellton.

In a few days our father built us a shack on the site of the old paint shop and this was our home until we moved into our new home in December. A shack with bunk beds. Life was pretty rugged living in the shack as many other families were doing and making the best of it.

The shack later became the, paint shop and then a garage and it is still standing.

In early December we moved into the lower flat at 33 Andrew Street and our family has lived here ever since.

Within a few days shacks, were appearing everywhere for homes, stores and business for use until such time as permanent homes and buildings could be erected. Campbellton was being rebuilt.

A baby boy was born in the

fields the night of the fire. Later the mother and baby were moved to one of the homes at the top of Andrew Street. The parents name has been lost to me, but this past summer (of 1983) a 73 year-old gentleman came to Campbellton looking for someone who would have known his parents. He, was so disappointed, no one could be found who knew them. No one contacted me, but I could have told him that that summer his parents took a stroll every evening past our home.

Miramichi to Dalhousie by Horseback

by Mary Young

Editor's note: This article, by Mary Young, is from the Dalhousie News, May 19, 1982.

Miss Helen Wallace has told us an interesting story about the arrival of her great grandparents in Dalhousie.

The young couple; Alexander Wallace and Christiana Suderland, and their infant son, Andrew George Norton Russell, travelled from the Miramichi with Alex leading the horse and Christiana sitting on horseback with the baby in her arms. There were no roads in those days and they had to travel along the paths in the woods and along the beaches.

They arrived at the Arseneault home, which was on land now owned by the thermal plant. The Arseneaults took them in for the winter. Mrs. Arseneault spoke only French and Christiana spoke only Gaelic. Alexander went over to Escuminac where he obtained work for the winter with some Scots who had settled there. That first winter in Dalhousie must have been a lonely one for Christiana.

Helen is inclined to think that her great grandparents came from Ayrshire in Scotland and first

landed in Nova Scotia because there are Suderlands in Nova Scotia. Then Helen's aunt Kate, Mrs. Alex MacKenzie, corresponded with Wallace relatives in Iowa and Pennsylvania and they emigrated from Ayrshire, Scotland in 1832, about the same time that the Wallaces arrived in Dalhousie.

Alexander Wallace (1809- 1848) married Christiana Suderland (1809-1854). They were Helen and Murray's great grandparents. They had eight children: Kate, Alexander, William, Eliza, Ella, Elmira, Isabella and James.

Kate married Alexander MacKenzie, Alex married Melvina MacEwen of Miguasha, Eliza married Charles Powell, James married Mary Catherine Kerr and they were Helen and Murray's parents.

A cousin, Henry Wallace, was Secretary of Agriculture in Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet in 1932.

On the map of Dalhousie, surveyed in 1831 by Deputy Charles Peters, we see a lot owned by Andrew Wallace in the area of Eddy's lumber yard. In the 1851 census, there was an Andrew

Wallace, blacksmith, 21-years-old, native, arrived in Dalhousie in 1830. It appears there were other Wallace's in Dalhousie before Alexander and Christiana arrived in 1831 or 1832.

Alexander MacKenzie and his wife Catherine Wallace owned a home on Adelaide Street. After the deaths of these old folks on the same day at the ages of 98 and 87, their home was owned by their son, MacGregor. It was torn down to make way for the Lions Club. Also on Adelaide Street, is the home built by William Wallace, which was later owned and occupied for many years by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallop. After their death it was sold to the present owner, Mr. Charles St. Laurent.

Mr. James Wallace was harbor master for many years, owned property along Wallace Street, donated the land for Wallace Street to the town, had a fish packing shed on Wallace Street and his home on Ramsay Street, which is owned by his son and daughter.

Contributed by Suzanne Blaqui re, P.O. Box 179, Dalhousie, N.B., E0K 1B0

From The President's Desk

by C.L. "Cal" Craig

Hello everyone. This is my first effort in carrying on the tradition of previous Presidents - Joan Pearce and Judi Berry Steeves. My desk is probably more cluttered than theirs, so I hope you will bear that in mind.

Other members of our 1998/99 Executive are: 1st Vice President, Victor Badeau; 2nd Vice President Stan Balch; Secretary, Sherrill Carter; Treasurer, Ivan Edgett; Past President, Joan Pearce. - A good team, I believe!

We are very proud of our publication "Generations" and Editor George Hayward's excellent and dedicated work.

A Special Thank You also is extended to Joan Pearce and past executive members for their good and faithful service.

Along with our regular business and enhancing genealogical research; plans and preparations are underway for our NBGS 20 Year Anniversary in 1999. We hope to include a Conference: NBGS "Arrivals and Departures", which will be held in Moncton, 30 July - 2 August, a special issue of

Generations, A Report: "Family Histories in New Brunswick, Canada", and the completion of a database of all Genealogical Resources in the Province. Please look for details in future issues of Generations.

A very serious and major concern for historians, genealogists and others, is the Federal Government's plan to curtail the issuance of Canada Census for 1911 and subsequent years. As you are aware, the Census records for 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901, have been excellent and a very important source for research. If the plan proceeds, great harm and needless delays and problems face all future researchers.

Along with other Societies, including those of Alberta, Ontario, & Nova Scotia, which I have recently heard from; we must convince Ottawa that the cancellation or drastic change to their plan is imperative!

Please join in this worthy cause to preserve a critical aspect of Canada's heritage by insisting

that legislation be reviewed, amended, or replaced to allow the collected Census data to be released.

Please write to the Ministers involved, your M.P. and even the Prime Minister. Their addresses are as follows: - (Postage not required in Canada for mail to the House of Commons) ... If you wish, please feel free to use the draft letter below, or write your own..

Hon. John Manley,
Minister of Industry,
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Hon. Sheila Copps
Minister of Canadian Heritage
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Rt. Hon. Jean Chrétien
Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Draft letter:

To: Rt. Hon. Jean Chrétien; Hon. Sheila Copps; and/or Hon. John Manley, preferably all three.

Dear Minister:

As a family historian interested in and concerned with the preservation of and public access to all documented history, I have a real and personal requirement for the Census records of a number of Canadian Provinces. Census records are a very important information source for historians, genealogists, and other researchers, and must continue for future generations as public information available to Canadians and researchers from abroad.

I sincerely ask, and in fact petition you and the Government to take the action necessary to allow the post-1901 census data to be transferred from Statistics Canada to the National Archives and released to the public at the earliest possible time.

I look forward to your positive action on this matter, and your assurance that my concern and recommendation will be acted upon.

Yours truly,

Genealogy Addict

You Know You are a Genealogy Addict When !

You brake for libraries.

You hyperventilate at the sight of an old cemetery.

You would rather browse in a cemetery than a shopping mall.

You would rather read census schedules than a good book.

You are more interested in what happened in 1697 than 1997.

Jenkins, Murray and Godwin are household names, but you can't remember what to call the dog.

You can pinpoint Harriershaw, Hawkhurst, Kent, but you can't locate your provincial or state capitol on the map.

You know every registrar of deeds in the province or state by name, but they lock the doors when they see you coming.

You store your clothes under the bed, because your closet is full of books and papers.

You eat on the patio all the time, because your dining room table is hidden by unsorted papers and there are files in every chair.

All of your correspondence begins "Dear Cousin".

You have traced every one of your ancestral lines back to Adam and Eve, have it documented, and still don't want to quit.

You check out mail lists looking for "real" cousins.

You're thrilled to get an e-mail with an 800K attachment of part of your family.

When you introduce yourself, you always add "I'm looking for dead relatives!"

You get withdrawal when you have to leave the computer.

Your computer stays on 24 hours a day and you check your e-mail every hour.