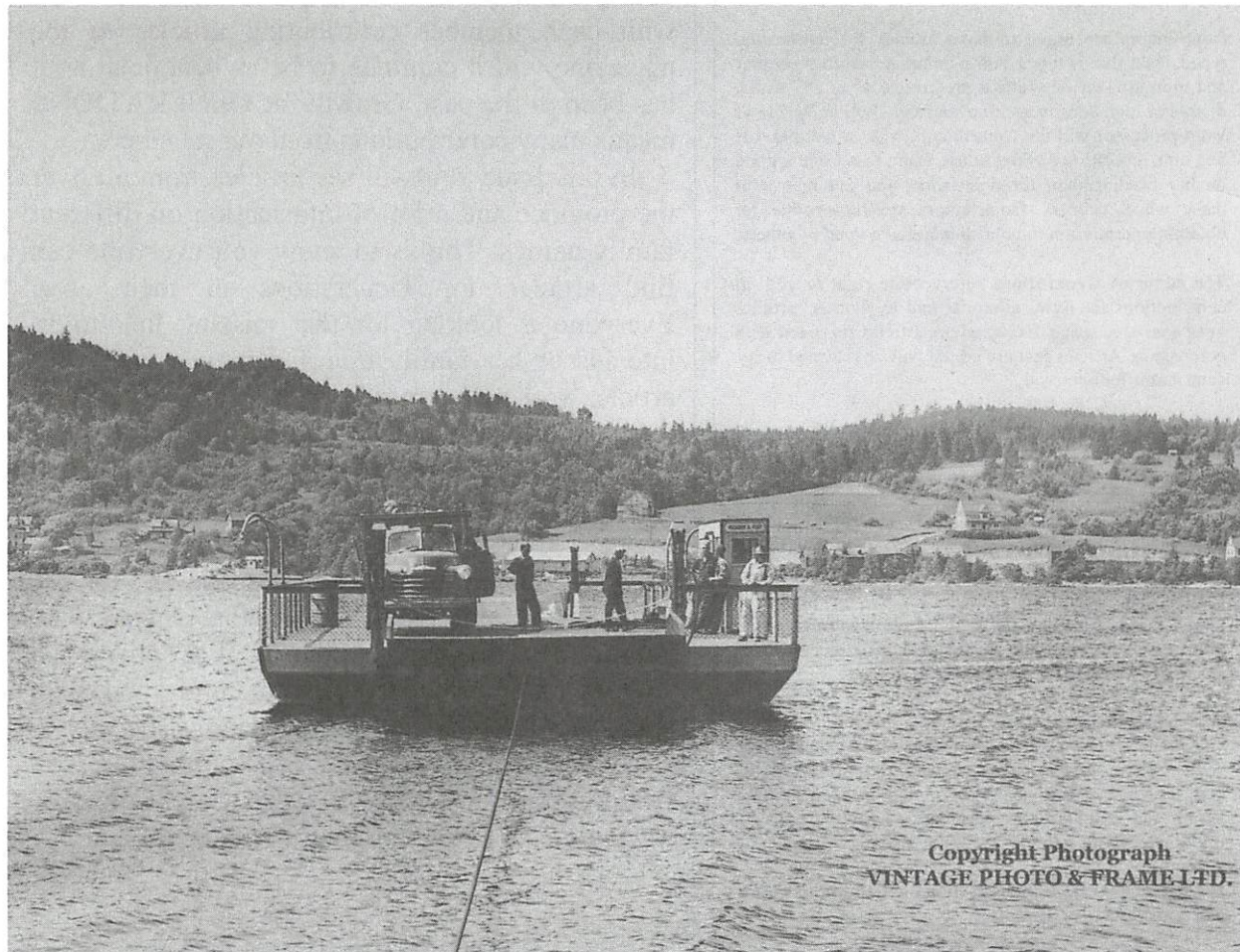


Generations

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Reed's Point Ferry run by William A. Pitt, circa 1950

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Generations

The Journal of the New Brunswick
Genealogical Society

Editor: Mary Rosevear
Queries Editor: Joan McLeod
Book Review Editor: Sandra Devlin

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

Generations is almost entirely made up of articles contributed by members. 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.

The editor of *Generations* reserves the right to edit all contributions for form, grammar and to shorten articles to fit available space. Excepted are articles reprinted with permission. Articles that are edited will be returned to the contributor for approval.

Generations goes to the printer Feb 15, May 15, Aug 15 and Nov 15. Items for publication must reach the editor at least 7 days earlier.

1999 Membership Fees are: Capital, Carleton, Miramichi and Southeastern Branches, and NBGS, \$20.00; Charlotte Co. Branch, \$30.00; Restigouche Co. Branch, \$26.00; and Saint John Branch, \$25.00, for individual members. Membership fees are for a calendar year. Those joining or renewing late in the year will receive back issues of *Generations* for that year.

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Send contributions to *Generations*, letters to the Editor, and other correspondence to:

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Saint John, NB. William A. Pitt Ferry see page 2.

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From the Editor's Desk

Summer has arrived and with it the beginning of new growth. This is my first issue as editor and this brings personal growth to me. I took over the job as editor because, as a member of NBGS, I am very proud of this magazine and want it to continue to be published. I have found a lot of information on my family in *Generations*, from stories about where they lived to queries and family group sheets.

Since the magazine started in 1979, it has been a very informative and helpful magazine. Only with each member contributing articles to the magazine will it continue to be as beneficial as it has been in the past. Growth for *GENERATIONS* means many contributions from our members.

In this issue you will see articles from all over the province and a lot of information on different family names. This is to show you everyone can find articles for *Generations* in their area. Everyone is looking for that missing link to fit into his or her family tree and maybe with your article, you may provide that link. We need as many contributions as you can send.

If you have suggestions on what you would like to have printed in *Generations*, please let me know.

Don't forget to try and make it to the Genealogy Conference in Moncton, July 30th to August 2nd. You may be able to find some good sources for information on your family and meet some very knowledgeable people along the way.

Special thanks to my editorial committee Joan Pearce, Judi Berry-Steeves and Avadne Connolly. They are very important to this magazine.

Mary Rosevear

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A Ferry Story

By: Herbert G. Evans

Editor's Note: This article is from "The Atlantic Advocate", March 1966.

Not long ago a radio news bulletin announced that the ferry *William Pitt*, operating across the mile-wide Kennebecasis River between Reed's Point and Gondola Point, would be off its run for repairs. At once my mind drifted back over nearly sixty years to my first encounter with Captain William Pitt, for whom the present craft was named.

At that time, just after 1900, I was employed by my father in the Saint John agency of E. Leonard & Sons, manufacturers of steam boilers and engines. The office was on Water Street, near the wharves and ships.

Although Father was an old-time steam engine man and hadn't much use for the new internal combustion engines, he was not one to turn away business, and so we had secured the agency for a line of gasoline engines. They were ponderous, noisy, smelly and father had no faith in them; but he encouraged the junior salesman to take a special interest in them. Although I was no mechanic, I soon learned quite a bit about them, by taking one apart and reassembling it.

Father knew Captain Pitt by sight, as he had occasionally crossed on Pitt's Ferry to visit the hundred-year-old sawmill at Reed's Point. And Captain Pitt knew Father, so when he conceived the idea of replacing wind and muscle power on his ferry with one of those new fangled gasoline engines, he came to our firm for help.

Captain Pitt knew his ideas for powering the scow- ferry were revolutionary, and he didn't want anyone getting ahead of him, so he was extremely cautious. When he first came to the shop he did not know me, though I knew him, and he was not much impressed with the young whipper snapper who wanted to know what he could do for him.

However, he did condescend to say that he was looking for a one-horsepower gasoline engine. I told him I had never heard of a one-horsepower engine, nor did I know of anyone making anything so small. Furthermore I was sure that it wouldn't be strong enough for any job on the farm. I went on to tell him, as a good salesman, that we had the smallest practicable engine, a single cylinder four-horsepower. He almost shouted: "No! That's too big!" I probed diplomatically to try to find out what he wanted the engine for, and quickly learned more about Captain Pitt's character.

He was not a very big man, but he had a peppery disposition, with a piercing eye and a truculent black beard sticking straight out in front. When I was foolish enough to tell him that a one-horsepower

engine wouldn't be big enough for any farm use, he went aboard me good and proper.

He had spent many long hours figuring out by rule of thumb and simple arithmetic just how fast a one-horsepower engine would drive his scow, and he wasn't having a seventeen-year-old youngster telling him it wouldn't work.

With flashing eyes and vigorously wagging beard, but still without letting me in on his plans, the Captain proceeded to tell me that I didn't know the first damned thing I was talking about, and demanded to see someone who did, If there was such a person around the place.

This was my cue to turn him over to Father and to retire to safety, which I did! They went into Father's private office, and there, under an oath of secrecy, the Captain divulged his plan to lay a cable across the bottom of the Kennebecasis River from Reed's Point to Gondola Point, and to have the ferry pull itself back and forth along the cable, which would come onto the scow over rollers at one end, around the power-driven drum in the middle, and off over rollers at the other end. The engine was to provide the motive power for the drum.

Although Father had no use for, or much knowledge of the gasoline engine, he was right at home when it came to drums and cables. He felt that Captain Pitt's idea was basically sound but recognized that the one-horsepower engine was much too small and tried to persuade him to consider a larger one. It was no use! However, the smallest engine we had was a four-horsepower and he finally accepted it. Price: \$140.00. Captain Pitt came for it and took it away in a lumber wagon.

In the meantime Father began to think hard on the subject because he realized that the old Captain was going to run into trouble unless he toned down his ideas considerably. The Captain had visualized a scow speed up around 20 miles an hour because of what he termed a "direct pull".

So Father designed a very clever and simple winding drum with a speed reduction and reversing apparatus that would pull the scow, if everything was all right, at about two or three miles per hour. This would still be a lot better than sculling! He called his friend George Waring, owner of the Union Foundry and Machine Company in Carleton (now West Saint John), and got him to drop in to discuss the haulage gear with him. George Waring was an able engineer in his own right, and between them they sketched up the design. George Waring said he should have \$150.00 to build it, but seeing it was for Captain Pitt, he would do the job for \$75.00 (Captain Pitt, by the way, was a well-known character, having earned his title of captain by his experience in sail and steam).

A Ferry Story

George Waring then left I with Father to get in touch with the Captain, which he did, but with no success.

By this time news of the Captain's wild scheme had leaked out and became a principal subject for discussion up and down the Kingston Peninsula around the pot-bellied stoves in half a dozen stores and at every kitchen table. The gasoline engine itself was still a novelty, but more intriguing was the cable. How was half a mile of heavy wire cable to be hauled across the river without great expense?

It was still mid-winter when the great roll of cable arrived and Captain Pitt promptly displayed the native ingenuity, which had first produced the idea of a power-driven cable ferry. He anchored one end of the cable to a tree at Gondola Point; mounted the reel of cable on a sled; hitched up the team of horses and started across the river ice, paying out cable as he went. At Reed's Point he made the other end fast to another tree, and waited for the spring sun to finish the job.

To finance the whole undertaking Captain Pitt had gone to a private individual and borrowed \$200.00 by giving a note for \$300.00 for three months at a pretty stiff interest figure. It has often been said that there is nothing so shortens a winter as a three months' note! Haunted by the spectre of this note coming due, the Captain, who had invested all he had or could borrow in a cable and engine, proceeded to cobble up the accessories himself. He had this from such material as he had on hand, which was, in fact, mostly from the barnyard and the woodpile.

Not long after this the howls started! "The engine's no good. It won't work. If you want to save your face, your reputation and yourselves from a lawsuit you'd better get out here to Reed's Point." As was usual in such cases, I was elected and proceeded to Gondola Point by horse and buggy, then by rowboat to Reed's Point. Captain Pitt took me to his home where I stayed for two or three days.

On trying the engine, I found as he had told me, it had "no compression". I took it apart and found why. It had no piston rings in it—not a sign of one! I was assured that this was the way it came from the shop, but I found out afterwards that some of the boys had been there before me. In taking it apart and trying to put it together again they had broken the piston rings into many pieces which they had carefully gathered together and thrown overboard. It was quite true "she had no compression"!

After getting and installing a new set of rings the engine worked—and we proceeded to see what it would do on the scow when hitched to the haulage gear.

Now that was some contraption—built in the backyard with a bucksaw, hacksaw and an axe. The drum was a tree trunk; there were plenty of home made pulleys and belts, and the rollers to guide the incoming and outgoing wire rope (the fair leaders) were round hard stick with pieces of three-quarter round iron driven into the ends somewhere in the vicinity of the centre. When I had made such adjustments and changes as I was able, we decided "to go to sea". By racing the engine like mad and slipping the belts I managed to get 400 or 500 yards out into the river, but by that time the wire rope had cut into the rollers and other points of contact, and the whole gear seized with the wire rope out from shore to shore as tight as a fiddle string. It took us hours to get things loosened up so we could scull back to shore.

As I said, I stayed at Captain Pitt's home for a couple of nights where I slept in a clean, sweet smelling feather bed, soft and warm, and ate delicious food prepared by the captain's wife, a sweet little old lady. I think that at that time they were both in their seventies, but Captain Pitt went about this scheme of his with all the energy of a much younger man. In Biblical language: "His vigour was too abated."

His wife was, to say the least, very apprehensive and not at all in sympathy with his scheme. I well remember one evening, as we were at supper in the kitchen, she began to tell me of her discouragement and fears, and finally, she said: "Well, Mr. Evans, I married him fifty years ago for better or worse and it has been getting worse all the time. And this will be the finish of him!"

It wasn't immediately. The Captain improved his home made drive by putting iron sleeves over the hardwood rollers; he acquired from the blacksmith shop proper shafts and pulleys. By now he realized he hadn't enough power, and he exchanged the four-horsepower engine for a six-horsepower. This, too, did not measure up, and again the complaints started. As we could not get anywhere on the deal, my father said to him: "Captain Pitt, just put the engines back on our floor the way they are and we will give you back every cent you have paid us." So he did, and we did, and that ended our connection with the project.

Afterwards Captain Pitt got a twelve-horsepower horizontal, single cylinder, 4-cycle engine from George Barrett. This monstrous machine, whose twin flywheels stood almost as high as a man, powered the scows for many years. It was hitched up with fixed and loose pulleys; straight and crossed belts, in a weird arrangement that enabled the operator to idle his engine and to move the scow in either direction.

Indeed, when I returned to the province just before the Second World War, I was not at all

New-Generations "Table of Contents 1979-1998"

surprised to find the Captain's grandsons still running the ferry, with a drive mechanism that was basically unchanged.

Mrs. Pitt's words: "This will be the finish of him, proved prophetic, for a short time after he acquired the larger engine he got caught in the flywheel and was badly hurt. As he was well up in years, he did not recover from his injuries. By then his "boys" were middle-aged men and they carried on the family tradition as ferrymen to the third generation.

I wonder if the people along the river realize how much they owe to Captain Pitt and his stubborn adherence to an idea? Since I sold that four-horsepower engine nearly sixty years ago. I have traveled over a great part of Canada using all the methods of transportation available—train, ships, aeroplanes, dogteams, tractor trains, canoes,

snowmobiles, hand cars and automobiles, and nowhere else have I seen power-driven cable ferries. I have seen power-driven cable ferries. I have seen many other types but none so logical, so simple and so easily operated. The old Captain "builted better than he knew"....

On the lower reaches of the St. John River and Kennebecasis River, there are several toll-free ferries in operation. Other free ferries operate between Letete and Deer Island. There are toll ferries between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec. Within the province, ferries operate from Black's Harbour to Grand Manan and Deer Island to Campobello. (The latter operates only during the summer).
(Taken from the 1998 Travel Planner for New Brunswick)

New Generations "Table of Contents 1979-1998"

By: Linda Barrett

Have you ever read a wonderful article in Generations and then can't find it again amongst your vast collection of Generations magazines? Or would you like to have a collection of Generations magazines however you are not sure which ones to order? The "Table of Contents" will solve both of these problems. Compiled by George Hayward and 28 pages long. Cost \$5.00 including postage.

Back issues still available at \$3. 00 each, postage included and current issues at \$5. 00 each

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New Brunswick on the Internet

By: Mary Rosevear

Editor's note: This site is worth checking out. It has a lot to offer in genealogy material.

Some of you will already have discovered the 'virtual' bookstore, which is conducted on the Internet under the name of MIRAMICHI BOOKS. This 'store' is owned by Willis D. Hamilton of Saint John, a retired UNB professor whose publications on Miramichi subjects are widely known in the genealogical community. Although called "Miramichi Books," the 'store' carries publications relating to all of New Brunswick, and to a lesser extent to the other Maritime Provinces.

Miramichi Books became a member store of the Internet's Advanced Book Exchange in December 1997, and its catalog of new and used books has been expanding steadily ever since. At present more than 400 titles are listed, mostly on New Brunswick history, biography, and genealogy. These include copies of a number of out-of-print books popular with family researchers, such as Esther Clark Wright's *Loyalists of New Brunswick* and B. Wood-Holt's *Kings' Loyal Americans*. Print versions of census returns and indexes to county marriage registers can also be found among the listings, side by side with rare editions of such works as Robert Cooney's *Compendious History of Northern New Brunswick and the Gaspé* at \$200.00US.

There are few, if any, really cheap books listed at this website, but visitors are invited to compare the prices with those posted by competitive Internet stores such as Schooner Books of Halifax. "Miramichi Books is not a regular book store which can buy large quantities of books at a discount," states Mr. Hamilton, "and it does not attempt to compete with such stores. It is, if you like, a store of last resort, a place to turn when you cannot find the book you need anywhere else."

An admitted irritant for the Canadian buyer is that the books of this and most other Internet stores are priced in \$US. At the Miramichi Books site, residents

of Canada are advised to inquire about Canadian prices. "Sometimes," states Mr. Hamilton, "savings on shipping and associated expenses can offset part or all of the dollar differential. It seems strange on the face of it," he adds, to sell books from a Canadian address in \$US, but the Internet reaches an international market, and although we deal largely in New Brunswick books, the bulk of our sales are to the United States. Amazon.com, the Seattle-based book giant, is a regular buyer, and the purchases made by large institutions such as the New York Public Library, plus those of several private book collectors, have ensured the store's viability to date."

The following are among the latest genealogical volumes to be acquired:

NEW BRUNSWICK CENSUS, 1861: KINGS COUNTY
NEW BRUNSWICK CENSUS, 1871: SCHEDULE OF DEATHS WITHIN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS
NEW BRUNSWICK CENSUS, 1891: ALBERT COUNTY INDEX
NEW BRUNSWICK CENSUS, 1891: KINGS COUNTY INDEX
NEW BRUNSWICK CENSUS, 1891: ST. JOHN COUNTY INDEX
NEW BRUNSWICK CENSUS, 1901: NORTH & SOUTH ESK PARISHES (Northumberland Co.)
SAINT JOHN MARRIAGE REGISTER (BOOK "K", 1887)

Email inquiries concerning these or other listings may be directed to: wdandmeh@nbnet.nb.ca. Readers who do not have an Internet hookup may write to Miramichi Books, PO Box 2623, Saint John, NB, Canada, E2L 4S8.

Although the Miramichi Books site was created to sell books, many will find it to be of equal or greater use as a source of information on New Brunswick publications, old and new.

<http://abebooks.com/home/MIRAMICHIBOOKS/>

Jonah Descendants – A Work in Progress

An earlier issue of *Generations* announced the establishment of the Jonah research Team with a call for all descendants of Peter Jonah – Pierre Jeunne, or others interested in this family, to contact the team's coordinator. We are pleased to report that a half dozen responses have been received to date, but we still await contact from others. We now have a first draft of a 189 page database with 160 pages of endnotes which cite sources or provide clarification, plus a 30 page 3-column index. A detailed preliminary editing is now underway, and contact is being made with additional Jonah descendants.

If you have not yet communicated with a member of our team, please contact: Gerald P. Dawson, 126 Court St., Riverview, N.B. E1B 1L4 (506) 396-3398 (email: dawson@nbnet.nb.ca)

The Reeds Point Beginning

The Story of One Family and its Impact on the Growth and future of New Brunswick

By: Ann Waddell

Editor's note: This article was taken from the book "The Waddells, Reed's Point and beyond" By: Ann Waddell, 1077 Route 845, Kingston, N.B., E5N 1K7 email: waddell@brunnet.net

From a small coastal town in Scotland, a handsome young man with adventure in his heart and a glint of humour in his eyes, headed for the New World across the great ocean aboard a schooner that was assigned the task of finding masts for the King's Navy. James Waddell was born in Lesmahagow, Lanark, Scotland in the year 1789, the seventh child of John Waddell and his wife, Jean Thomson. He left Scotland with very little capital of his own, but a dream of finding a new life and opportunities in North America.

When he arrived in New Brunswick in the year 1819, the province, under the guidance of the colonizing Loyalists, was gaining attention as a source of lumber. The value of its forests was of utmost importance and the cutting of white pine to be used as masts for the Royal Navy was a thriving industry. Fertile farms had been carved out on the banks of its broad rivers and orchards had been planted.

Upon reaching Saint John, the young Waddell hired an Indian guide and went scouting in a birch bark canoe on the St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers. He was looking for timber stands suitable for making masts for the King's Navy. Being an astute businessman, when he came upon Reed's Point on the Kennebecasis River, James recognized that lumber was a prosperous and growing industry. Land was available to settlers for a nominal fee, so he purchased a tremendous parcel of land there. Having established a foothold in the new land, James returned to Scotland to fetch his new wife, Margaret Brodie, and bring her to New Brunswick where they began to carve out their new life.

Now, it seems that James had two children by a previous marriage - a boy and a girl. They had been born in Scotland before his first trip to Canada, and were left behind to be raised by his father. It appears from old letters that the mother of these children died shortly after the second one was born. Little is known of the son, but the daughter, whose name was Ann, wrote to her father in 1839 asking if she could come to Canada to join him. She was 19 at this time and her grandfather, James' father, was no longer living. There is no record of her ever coming to Canada. She married a man named Thomas Martin in Bigger, Scotland. In 1821, James Waddell built his first mill at Reed's Point on the Kennebecasis River.

The following year, he moved the mill to a spot beside the river so ships might have easier access to the lumber. It was powered by a water wheel, 30 feet in diameter, and the water that powered it came from a lake about a mile and a half inland. He named this water source "Waddell Lake". The wheel was used to drive the gang saws in the mill. It was beside this mill that James Waddell built his first home. For the next 15 years, the mill prospered and grew, as did the family of James and Margaret Waddell. Their first child born at Reed's Point was a daughter, Susanna, born in 1821. Five years later in 1826 their first son, James 2nd was born. Alexander came along in 1828, then Margaret in 1834. Around the year 1825, James built a gristmill . . . a tall, square building with a few tiny windows. Settlers came from Moss Glen, Clifton and Kingston bringing grain to be ground. In 1836 after the birth of their 5th child, David in March 1835, James returned to Scotland to obtain forge equipment for upgrading the mill. During the search for parts, cogs and wheels, etc., were procured when he purchased a wrecked ship, *The Jean*, in Scotland. He had the parts shipped to Nova Scotia from where they were sent to Saint John and then brought around by cart and oxen to the mill site at Reed's Point.

Two more children were born to James and Margaret at Reed's Point: John in late 1836 and Edward in 1838. In 1908 the driving force for the old mill was replaced by steam and the old water wheel was abandoned. The gang saw blades, which moved up and down, were replaced by more modern rotary saws. This made the mill somewhat less picturesque, but much more efficient. It also gave the men who worked the mill, shorter hours and higher wages. In the early days, the workers would arise at 4 o'clock in the morning. One would go up to the lake, open the dam and release the water to power the mill. They worked all day for the princely sum of one dollar. All of the lumber for the mill was cut from James Waddell's property. In his wisdom, he had given orders that no small trees were to be felled. The order was carried out by his eldest son, James Waddell Jr. who took over operation of the mill in 1845, and by his grandson, James Elphanston Waddell who took over in 1896. This explains how the mill was able to provide its own source of lumber for so many years.

As an indication of how financially successful the business was, an old account book from October 1880 shows a sum of \$11,879.24 being paid on account. The bookkeeping was very accurate and even with their limited education; they managed to accurately record all transactions in their ledgers. A

The Reeds Point Beginning

person buying lumber to be shipped had to pay storage, insurance and a commission to the supplier.

The store stocked many types of supplies. Most purchases were paid for by the month, some with trade. They also loaded small sums of money to those in need.

Some examples of goods carried and the price of these commodities back in the late 1800s:

Salt.....	1 box.....	15¢
Flour.....	10 pounds...	15¢
Stockings.....	1 pair.....	15¢
Hardwood.....	1 load.....	20¢
Paint.....	1 can.....	24¢
Broom.....	1.....	25¢
Cough Medicine...	1 bottle.....	25¢
Oil.....	5 gallons.....	25¢
Softwood.....	3 loads.....	30¢
Tea.....	1 pound.....	35¢
Molasses.....	1 gallon.....	52¢
Tobacco.....	1 pound.....	70¢
Pants.....	2 pair.....	\$2.50

Those not rich enough to possess such worldly goods as horses and oxen, would trudge long distances to the mill with heavy sacks of grain on their shoulders, then make the long trek home with the coarse, dark flour from which their wives made bread. Grist mills, run by water power or wind, were essential to the early settlers.

James built a factory near the mill...a large building that was used as a mercantile and furniture shop. The trim for many homes was made here. Some of that trim is still evident today on the house that stands above the mill, the McCormick home on Kennebecasis Island, and on Ilene Wetmore's home in Clifton.

During the heyday of the lumbering business, the woodworking factory was operated in conjunction with the mill. The mill produced millions of board feet of lumber that went into the making of sturdy sailing vessels launched almost under its shadow. They turned out lumber for doors, window frames and houses. They made adult coffins for \$7.00, while a child's coffin went for \$2.50 to \$3.00. Much of the lumber was exported by ship to such faraway ports as Cleveland, Dorchester, and other points in the United States.

A shed at the factory was used to dry the wood. The lumber was placed vertically with gaps between the boards to let air circulate. The dried lumber was then sold or used to build furniture.

A blacksmith shop was established on a corner near the mill. Items made here included such things

as nails, wagon wheels, and some of the metal used on the arms of the first ferry to prevent the wood from wearing on its pulleys as the cable went through. They also manufactured the large tanks that held water to help keep the engine cool on the ferry. One could buy all their sewing needs there as well. A carding machine on the premises allowed settlers to have grain ground, lumber cut, and wool carded, all within a short distance of their homes.

A few years after James Waddell (James 3rd) took over the running of the mill in 1896, his son, Roy St. Clair Waddell built a second mill just up the road and ran it for many years. Roy's younger brother, Lorne Kenneth Waddell became the original mill's owner after his father. He ran it right up until June 19th, 1950, when the mill burned to the ground. There was no insurance, so Lorne and his older brother, James Eugene Waddell, completely rebuilt the mill from their own resources.

Since the year 1821, the Waddells have owned, operated and worked these mills, and provided work for many of the people around Reed's Point. Today, a fifth generation Waddell, Donald, son of Lorne, owns and operates the Waddell mill at Reed's Point. Over the generations, many houses were built in the area with lumber from the mills. The one that still stands above the mill is now owned by Lorne's son, Charlie Waddell.

Lorne's third child and only daughter, Roma, now owns the old hotel, the Willows, situated about ½-mile from the Gondola Point Ferry. It was brought to this spot section by section, from the Mount Misery Road about ¼ mile away. Years ago, champion speed skater, Hugh McCormick married Sarah Waddell, daughter of James the second. They ran the Willows hotel for a number of years before moving to Sussex, and later to Saint John where they ran the 3-Mile Hotel.

The Willows stood on the same section of land where the first court house had been built. Across the road was Gallows Hill, where a man named Shanks was hung. After the courthouse burned, a hotel called the Glengarry was built around 1804. W. P. Puddington ran the Glengarry and supplied a gondola to bring customers from across the river to the hotel. That is how Gondola Point got its name.

James Waddell built a school directly across from the Willows. It was also used as an Orange Hall and a Sunday school. A teacher taught in this school for 10 cents per day per pupil. The teacher in 1903 was Edith Cummings, and her pupils were Pearl Bulyea, Mabel Jennie F., John, and Harry Coffey, Agnes Cronk, Genevieve, Harold, and Brock Flewelling, Ida Marshall, Stanley, Douglas and Ella Pitt, J. Eugene, Jessie, John C., Mable, Mary S., Effie M., Annie, Clyde, and Roy Waddell, and Amanda Worden.

The Reeds Point Beginning

As the children of the original Waddells at Reed's Point married, then their sons and daughters married, new families were welcomed into the clan . . . Sterritts, Gallaghers, Waltons, Gillilands, Stewarts, Halls, Brawns, Cathlines, Archibalds, Whites and so many more. If you were to meet today's descendants of James Waddell and his wife, Margaret Brodie, you might even notice the family skills that have been passed down from generation to generation . . . mechanic, machinist, mill worker, electrician, and jack-of-all-trades and master of most.

Note: After the mill burned in June of 1950, it was rebuilt in the fall of the same year. It was again damaged in the flood of 1973, and further rebuilding was done when more damage resulted from a runaway ferry float. The mill is presently run by Lorne Waddell (son of James E. Waddell) and Lorne's son Donald. The barn, which also had been built by James E. and Lorne Waddell in 1927, burned the same year. No one knew how the fires started. Mrs. James E. Waddell died on July 9, 1950, shortly after the fires

Quoted from pages 81-82 of *"All Our Born Days, A Lively History of New Brunswick's Kingston Peninsula"* - by Doris Calder

"In 1821, James Waddell built his first sawmill, a fairly primitive one, in the woods over the hill at Reed's Point. The following year, however, he traded that site for one on the river in order to transport logs and lumber easily. The water to run the mill flowed in a wooden sluice from Waddell's Lake and Pitt's Lake one-and-a-half miles back over the hill. The flume was made entirely of pine, but without nails or spikes; instead, the pine was bored by hand and fitted with tamarack pins. The flume stood on a trestle high up over the road beside the mill, but low on the brows of the hills. At four o'clock in the morning, a man would walk to the lake to open the dam that allowed the water to flow into the sluice. When the water reached the big water wheel, the wheel turned and powered the gang saws that sawed the boards. The millworker's day had begun. At four o'clock in the afternoon, a man walked back to the dam to shut off the water, but the men would work on into the evening as long as they could see. Often they loaded schooners with lumber for England or the United States. James Waddell soon added a grist mill to his business, and people from the surrounding countryside brought their buckwheat for grinding.

Some carried the heavy sacks on their shoulders for miles, because they had no horses or oxen."

The Scotland Connection

To date, those who have researched the descendants of James Waddell and his wife, Margaret Brodie have not been able to authenticate the ancestors of James. However, it can be fairly well assumed that his parents were: John Waddell, born about 1757 in Lesmahagow, Lanark Scotland, and his wife, Jean Thomson, also born in Scotland around the year 1759. John and Jean were married around the year 1776 in Scotland and their family consisted of 10 children:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>
1. Alexander	Apr 15, 1777
2. William	Dec 24, 1778
3. Marion	Dec 25, 1780 <i>probably died young</i>
4. Helen	July 16, 1782
5. John	Feb 4, 1785
6. Robert	Jul 28, 1787
7. James	May 9, 1789 <i>Reed's Point progenitor</i>
8. Thomas	Aug 29, 1791
9. George	Oct 1, 1793
10. Marion	Mar 11, 1796 <i>same name as 3rd child</i>

There is one story that 3 of John's sons left Scotland together for North America. On the way, they were said to have had a "falling out" and each went to a different location. The only one traced in this database is his 7th child (5th son), James, who settled on the Kingston Peninsula in southern New Brunswick near Reed's Point around the year 1819.

NOTE: To date, no connection has been established between this Scottish family and that of Rev. John Waddell, who settled in Truro in 1797 where he married Nancy Blanchard and produced a family of seven children -- 3 sons and 4 daughters. Their 4th child, Dr. John Waddell, was born in 1810. About 1837, he went home to Scotland to complete his education. He returned around 1839 and began to practice medicine in Truro until the fall of 1849. He then moved to Saint John, New Brunswick, where he took charge of the New Brunswick Lunatic Asylum. He was still there in May of 1873. His first wife, Susan Lynds died before bearing any children. His second wife, Jane Blanchard could have been his mother's first cousin. They had at least three children -- 2 daughters and 1 son. Dr. John Waddell died in December of 1878.

What's in a Name?

By: Mary J. Day 72 Salem St. P.O. Box 3469 Sackville, N.B. E4L 4J9

Anyone who is interested in researching his family tree should be aware of the clues that can be found in given names.

In 1774, John and Mary (Flintoff) Richardson left Yorkshire with two children, Elizabeth and Christopher. En route to Canada on the ship *Providence*, Mary bore Joseph Providence. Joseph was the name of the captain. After settling in Canada, John and Mary had two more children, Timothy and Charlotte. When Elizabeth grew up she married a Mr. Wilkinson. That's all we knew about her for a long while. Last summer someone gave me the information that she subsequently married Gabriel Purdy. Gabriel and Elizabeth had three children, John Richardson Purdy, Samuel Flintoff Purdy and Lavinia Purdy. Lavinia married William Ralston and named two of her children John Richardson Ralston and Samuel Flintoff Ralston. If I had ever run across those names before I would have guessed immediately that we had found our lost Elizabeth,

When babies are expected in a family, the parents shuffle through names and argue about what to call their offspring. Often the children are named after famous people (Horatio Nelson, John Kennedy, Elvis Presley, etc.), or respected local people (the doctor, minister, senator, etc.), or even after fictitious characters from books one of the parent's has read. More often names are handed down from generation to generation. Just look at the names in your own family and their connections to relatives.

Here are some names and connections from my own relatives:

- Charles Burton — father and uncle
- Bertha Jean — Aunt and unknown
- Russell Burton — Greatmother's maiden name and grandfather
- Edgar Forryan — grandfather and grandmothers maiden name
- Florence Emma — two grandmothers
- Ethel Jean — two aunts.

In some families certain traditions are carried on. A handwritten autobiography written by John Kinnear (1846-1919), states "It had been the custom in the Kinnear family to name the eldest son alternately Andrew or John. Thus my great grandfather was Andrew, his elder son (disinherited) John, and the younger Andrew. My father, the oldest son of Andrew, was John only, and he named his son Andrew, but he died an infant."

Traditions such as these are often carried down in families.

In searching for information about my father's birth records in the LDS computer records, I found that in the 19th century there was a Charles Frederick Ison who had a daughter Mary Ison. My father's name was Charles Frederick Ison. My name was Mary Ison. Could this Charles be an ancestor of mine? My uncle, my grandfather and his father were all called Harry Ison. In the LDS records I found a 16th century Heri Isen lived in England. Coincidence? Or is this one of my distant ancestors? Much research will be needed to answer these questions.

One of my great-great grandfathers was called George Lennox Kinnear. When I saw that name, Lennox, I thought I might have a clue to his mother's origin. Later I gave up on that idea when I learned that the Kinnears were one of the families that fled to Ireland in the 16th century after the rebels under the Earl of Lennox lost a war. I can understand why old soldiers would want to remember their fighting careers and would name their sons by the name of their chief. It would explain why the name was passed down through the generations.

Unusual names are the ones that are likely to take your attention. Huldah was one name introduced to New Brunswick by the loyalist girl Huldah Seaman. She married William Lawrence and one of their daughters was Huldah Lawrence. I see by the 1851 census for Sackville that there is a Huldah Best. I would tend to try to trace a relationship though it might not be there. At one time I was noting every occurrence of Mehetibel that I ran across but there were so many in time that I decided it must have been a common name in the 18th century.

Joseph Providence Richardson, mentioned above, married Jane. Her maiden name is unknown. Of the given names of Joseph's family, several look like possible clues. The first one I intend to check out is George Allen. Wesley is another possible one but it might simply indicate membership in the United Church. Joseph's niece, Lavinia, had a daughter called Jane Giles. Judging from the way Lavinia fell back on her mother's family for names, it is possible she named the child after her Aunt Jane.

When you don't know the family of one of your ancestors, try to find clues in the names of children and grandchildren.

"If you could live your life over, would you change anything?"

"Yes. I wouldn't gamble."

"Did you lose a lot of money?"

"No, I made a lot of money, but I used it to get married."

The Plested – Philp Family

By: John Pynn, P.O. Box 1143, Sutton, Ontario

The Plested and Philp families both lived in metropolitan London, England, when they came together in the mid-nineteenth century. This brief outline is based mainly on entries in family bibles, on birth certificates and on personal notes from the Philp sisters, Maud, Dolly and Ethel. Much of it assembled in recent years by Dorothy Cox (daughter of Dolly) and Alice Lobb (daughter of Maud) of Saint John, N.B., preceding their deaths.

On the birth certificate of Ethel Pynn, the father is shown as Frederick Richard Philp, confectioner, of Hackney, London. A family bible entry shows that "Henry Plested, 13 Prospect Place, Kingsland Road, son of Henry and Elizabeth Plested, was married to Frances Lee, on 17th March, 1850." Their daughter Catherine Frances Plested, registered at Doncaster, Kingsland Rd., West Hackney, born Jan. 15th 1851 at 12:30 am, was to later marry Richard Philp—the start of what was to be a very strong family and the real basis for this summary.

Little is known of Frederick Richard Philp prior to his marriage to Frances (Fanny) Plested. It is known that his sister, Ray, married a Mr. Margetts, and their son Dick and his wife Florence has a son, David, who in turn, had a son, Tony. The last known contact with the Margett family was from the address book of Rachel (Dolly) in 1964: Mrs. Florence Margetts, Blue Close, Jordans, Beaconsfield, Bucks., England. Frederick also had two brothers, whose descendants are believed to live in or near Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Fred and Fanny had ten children. Lillian born 1881 married Harry Dannells; Alice Maud, born 1888, married Herbert Lobb; Frederick Richard, born 1890, married Margaret Marshall; Hilda (Daisy), died very young; two other boys who died early of the flu; Rachel (Dolly, born 1893, first married Philip Cox, on his death married William Jones; Sidney and Leonard were twins, born 1895. Sidney married Agnes, Leonard married Alice (maiden names unknown at this time); Ethel, born 1896, married Jacob (Jack) Pynn.

The first of the Philp family to emigrate to Canada was Maud, who, with a girlfriend, secretly made all their arrangements. The date of their arrival in Canada is not known, but it must have been early in the century. They first went to live in St. Stephen, N.B. They were followed by Daisy and Dolly. They also went first to St. Stephen; date of arrival is unknown. It is known that in 1907 Dolly went to work for Ganong's the chocolate maker. She would then have been 14 years old. Daisy was older, but her actual age is unknown. It is thought she was 22 years of age at her death and is buried at Fernhill Cemetery,

Saint John, N.B. These young ladies must have been most brave to face that long voyage, in conditions which would have been austere, to say the least, and to make their own way in a strange country, far from family and friends.

Lillian and Harry Dannells were the next to follow, in about 1912. About a year later, Frederick and Fanny Philp made the journey with the rest of their family. It is not known where they first settled, but there is a suggestion that at some time they ran a boarding house in Saint John, N.B. It is clear that they spent some time on a farm on the Hickey Road, near Saint John and were there in 1919 when Fred Junior and Herb Lobb returned home from World War I.

When Rachel (Dolly) was widowed in 1914, she bought a boarding house on Duke Street, Saint John, but it is not clear how long she retained it. On May 2, 1916, she married William Jones. Their marriage was to last nearly 69 years.

Fanny and Fred moved to East Saint John in about 1920, to live with Ethel and Jack Pynn on Park Avenue. Sadly, the house was destroyed by fire only two years later and they lost all their possessions. They then moved to Saint John to live with Dolly and Bill Jones, at 192 Britain Street. Fred Jr. also moved in with the Jones family. Frederick Richard died at Britain Street, March 18, 1925, in his 74th year.

About 1928, Fanny went to Montreal to live with daughter Ethel and son-in-law Jack Pynn and her three grandsons. They first lived in Outremont, then later in Westmount, where Fanny died in 1930. Her remains were taken back to Saint John by Ethel for burial beside her late husband.

The Lobb family suffered a tragic loss in 1941. Only a few days after Christmas, Herbert Lobb was shot and fatally wounded in his own kitchen by a crazed neighbour, Arthur Oliver. He died in hospital two days later. The killer apparently came to the Lobb's back door, carrying a loaded gun, seemingly intent upon using it. When Maud opened the door, he pointed the gun at her. Herb stepped in front of Maud and was shot.

The Philp sisters, with the exception of Ethel, lived out their lives in Saint John area. Ethel moved because Jack found a better employment opportunity in Montreal. Even they returned to spend their declining years near Saint John and family.

It is remarkable that, apart from Hilda (Daisy), the sisters enjoyed a degree of longevity. Ethel lived a shorter life than her older sisters, but she was in her eightieth year when she died. Lillian was ninety-one, Maud was ninety-five, Dolly was almost ninety-two.

Like so many other families, the Philp surname has almost disappeared.

John Blair Pearce

Avalanche disaster at Chilkoot Pass

By: Elizabeth Morse

Editor's note: This is an article that Elizabeth Morse wrote for the "Clan Blair Society Newsletter"

John Blair Pearce was the grandson of the early Scotch settler, John Blair and his Canadian bride, Mary Baxter. They settled first at Norton, then later to Newtown, N.B. Canada. He was the son of Margaret Blair and Thomas Craft Pearce whose house still stands on Pierce Mill Road, Newtown, outside of Sussex, N.B.

John Blair Pearce married Cora Norton, of Norton. They went out west to Tacoma, Washington, where she stayed, while he scouted out the Yukon Territory. He was working for the Chilkoot Transport or Tramway Co. as auditor. My mother, Emily Pearce taught school in Smith's Creek. She received a letter from Aunt Clara telling her that Uncle Blair (John Blair Pearce), her favorite uncle had died in an avalanche in Alaska at Chilkoot Pass Spring 1889. On that fateful day he had taken his partner's place to take supplies to the miners because his partner was sick. He stopped at the Sheep Camp and then moved on, but the Indian helpers refused to go up the trail because they said it was too dangerous with so much fresh snow in the mountains above the trail. There had been some snow slides in that area. However, when it seemed safe, the miners progressed on their way up the trail to go over Chilkoot Pass, near Dyea. It was a very steep incline, a difficult climb of about 3500 feet for any one, let alone men with heavy packs on their backs. Their packs weighted around 50 pounds for they carried enough food, equipment, tools, and clothing to last one year..., a total of 1200 pounds. This required a man to make at least 6 trips to the summit. From Dyea to the top of Chilkoot Pass summit was about four miles, taking a man about six hours of climbing each trip. 1500 steps had been chopped in the ice on the trail. They were known as the Golden Stars. The men climbed up using a rope balustrade with resting places for their packs along the path.

After a rest stop it was hard to get back into the line due to the heavy line of traffic on the trail. The book "The Klondike" gives us details of the traffic. Some 2,000 men went over the pass to the Yukon that winter. On this day an avalanche swept down suddenly on the trail, burying it in many feet of snow. Some 60 miners died in this disaster. Some suffocated, as they stood upright in the snow, unable to help themselves. Some were rescued and lived to tell the horrific tale and were found only by the tell-tale hole their breathing made in the snow above them. A few survived, but the news traveled and discouraged many from attempting the

search for gold. This slowed the rush for gold for a time that spring in the Klondike. That winter some seventy feet of snow fell in the mountains. A single storm would deposit six feet of snow in a night.

The family in New Brunswick knew little of the tragedy except for Aunt Cora's letter. His belongings were shipped to his widow, Cora Norton Pearce in Tacoma by the Canadian Park Service which shared with the U.S. Park Service the responsibility of notification and return of personal effects. I have yet to find information about the Chilkoot Tramway Co., a Tacoma Company. The U.S. border where duty was collected was at the top of the Chilkoot Pass between U.S. and Canada. There was burial on the Slide Cemetery. A Dyea newspaper listed the victims. John Blair Pearce was listed as J.B. Pierce (Chilkoot Tramway Co. Tacoma, Washington).

In honor of the 100th anniversary of the Slide disaster at Chilkoot Pass, the Canadian Park Service published a book "The Klondike" by Pierre Burton. The Anchorage Library in South Anchorage has a beautiful Alaska Room with references, research, newspapers, and books with helpful reference librarians. The Juneau and the Fairbanks libraries are also helpful. In Juneau there is a "Pioneer Book" in which he is listed.

On a personal note, which makes the avalanche story vivid in our family, there is a ring made from a gold nugget found in the gold fields of the Yukon belonging to John Blair Pearce. This ring was made by a Chinaman, who felt obligated to Blair Pearce for some kindness. In gratitude he hammered out of a nugget a wide band of yellow gold and then mounted on it the initials, "J.B.P." in white gold. This open band would fit any size finger. This was a token of the obligation, respect, and affection which he felt for Blair Pearce. Aunt Cora gave the ring to Margaret Pearce Cosman of Rockford, Washington for her son, Blair Pearce Cosman. He passed it to me, Elizabeth Coates Morse with the request to pass it along to my son, John Blair Morse, who has placed it in a safety deposit box in Ft. Collins, Co. He regards this ring as a family trust. His son is Benjamin August Blair Morse (b. May 31, 1988).

The Family in New Brunswick had little news except the letter telling of the Chilkoot Pass Avalanche and the death of John Blair Pearce. Years later in 1993, when I visited New Brunswick, the only indication of the disaster was the inscription on the red Canadian granite Pearce tomb stone in the Gosline Cemetery in Newton, N.B. Canada - "J.B. Pearce, U.S.A., 1898." His belongings were returned to Clara Pearce in

John Blair Pearce

Tacoma. I have sent copies of the Dyea Newspaper clipping to The Archives in Fredericton, N.B. I have yet to find information about the Chilkoot Tramway Chilkoot Tramway Co." among the victims. A book "The Klondike, The Last Great Gold Rush, 1895-1899" by the Pierre Burton, Director of the Canadian Park Service, has been published for the 100 Anniversary of the Yukon Tragedy.

Cora Pearce, widow of John Blair Pearce, never remarried. She returned to the east and lived out her life in Bangor, Maine, and died in the 1940's. In 1905 Company of Tacoma or his will, both of which may be in Tacoma. The Drea Newspaper lists "J. B. Pierce,

she gave her family Bible to Emily Letitia Pearce when she married Ora Beverly Coates in Newtown, New Brunswick, Canada. The Bible is one of our family treasures, highlighting an age of family adventure and tragedy and glamorizing the name of Blair for all of the younger generations of Blair descendants in our family.

The Pearce family has always insisted that the name is spelled Pearce, however, in the 1820 will of Henry Pierce in Norton, it is spelled Pierce.

Elizabeth C. Morse, P.O.Box 744, Gambier, O.H., U.S.A., 43022

Waddell Surname History and Origin

'Surnames of Scotland'
Black, George F.
(Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1993)

Waddel, Waddell, Waddle, Weddel, Weddell, Weddle Woddell, Weddal, Veddel, Weddale, Wooddell, Wydall from Wedale, the old name of the parish of Stow in Midlothian, Scotland. The earliest known bearer of the name is Adam de Wedale, "*an outlaw of the King of Scots land*", who appears in 1204. (Bain, Vol. I, page 342).

'New Dictionary of American Family Names'
by Elsdon C. Smith, Harper & Row Publishers
page 534

Waddell, Waddil, Waddle, Waddles (Scot., Eng.): Dweller in the valley where woad grew; one who came from the parish of Waddel (valley where woad grows) (now the parish is named Stow; located in Midlothian, Scotland), in Midlothian; one who came from Wadley (Wada's wood or meadow), in Berkshire. Three meanings have been found for Wada: [1] Wada or Wad may be a pet form of Waldtheof, which means variously power, serf; foreign, thief (*New Dictionary of American Family Names*). [2] Wada or Wad could also be a variant of woad, which was a plant that produced a vibrant indigo blue dye, which was popular during the Middle Ages (*New Dictionary of American Family Names, Surnames of Scotland, and A Dictionary of Surnames*). [3] Lastly, a reference was found that mentioned Wada was the name of a legendary sea-giant (*A Dictionary of Surnames*).

'A Dictionary of Surnames'
By Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges:

Waddell (Scots): Habitation name from Wedale (now Stow) near Edinburgh. The origins of this place name are uncertain. The second element is evidently Old English "*dael*" or Old Norse "*dair*" valley (see dale). The first element might conceivably be the Old English "*wedd*" to pledge, security or its Old Norse cognitive "*ved*" (although this is not found elsewhere as a place name element). In Scotland the stress normally falls on the first syllable of the surname, but elsewhere the name is often accented on the second syllable to avoid association with the vocabulary word "*waddle*". Variations: Waddel, Waddle, Weddel, Woddell, Weddle.

Anna Beale's Ahnentafel Chart

Anna Beale, Box 701, Station M, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2J3, found several new names for her pedigree chart in *Towne – Estey: New Brunswick Connections*, on p. 3 in the Summer 1996 issue, and wrote to say thank you to the author of the article, James F. Roome, and to Generations for publishing it. She also sent several pedigree charts, from which I extracted the names on the following ahnentafel chart. Anyone who has some of these names in their pedigree may wish to exchange data with Anna.

	Born	Died			
1	Moses Estey Weaver	1826	107	Jane Crosby	1626
	Sarah Anne Caldwell		108	Joseph Chaplin	1646 1705
2	John Weaver	1815	109	Elizabeth West	
3	Mary Estey		110	Sgt. Caleb Boynton	1725
4	George Weaver		111	Hannah Harriman	
5	Margaret _____		192	Jeffrey Estey	1586 1657/58
6	Moses Estey	1755 1840	193	Margaret Pete	
7	Sarah Howland		194	William Towne	
12	Richard Estey	1728 1785	195	Joanna Blessing	
13	Hannah Hazen	1728	196	Richard Kimball	1595
24	Richard Estey	1784	197	Ursula Scorr	
25	Ruth Fiske	1709	198	Humphrey Broadstreet	1594
26	Israel Hazen	1701 1784	199	Bridget _____	1604
27	Hannah Chaplin		200	Hon. William Fiske	1613
48	Isaac Estey	1656	201	Bridget Musket	
49	Abigail Kimball	1667	202	Austin Kilham	
50	William Fiske	1663 1745	203	Alice _____	
51	Mary _____		210	Thomas Grant	
52	Edward Hazen	1660	211	Hannah _____	
53	Jane Pickard	1666	212	_____ Pickard	
54	John Chaplin	1674 1767	213	Anne Lume	
55	Margaret Boynton	1735	214	Robert Crosby	
96	Israel Estey	1628 1712	215	Constance _____	
97	Mary Towne	1692	216	Hugh Chaplin	1603
98	John Kimball	1631	217	Elizabeth _____	
99	Mary Broadstreet	1623	218	Twiford West	
100	Deacon William Fiske	1642 1728	219	Mary _____	
101	Sarah Kilham	1642 1737	220	John Boynton	1670
104	Edward Hazen		221	Ellen Pell	
105	Hannah Grant		222	Leonard Harriman	
106	John Pickard		223	Margaret	
			384	Christopher Estey	1621
			385	Ann Arnold	1623
			400	William Fiske	1566
			401	Anne Anstye?	
			768	Jeffrey Estey	1515 1592
			800	Robert Fiske	1525
			801	Mrs. Sybil (Gould) Barber	
			802	Walter Anstye?	
			1600	Simon Fiske	
			1601	Elizabeth _____	

Provincial Bird

The Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) was proclaimed as the official bird for the New Brunswick by Order-in-Council 83-689, dated August 13, 1983. The New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists and other interested individuals, have requested such action, were in turn asked by the provincial government to arrange for a selection process. Four birds were chosen as candidates and the black-capped chickadee emerged as an easy winner. This bird is quickly recognised by its distinctive colouring and song. The adult is only 5½ inches in length with a combination of black cap and bib, white cheeks and buff sides. Its song "chick-a-dee-dee-dee" heard throughout the year, has given this bird its name: while its clear, high whistled "phe-be, phe-be-be" is a signal that Spring has arrived.

The Signature (s) Of Heinrich Stief

By: Les Bowser

Editor's Note: Les Bowser of Toronto is a descendant of Frederick and Henry Stief. Late in 1997, this Steeves Family historian discovered the marriage record of Heinrich and Regina Stief tucked away in St. Martins-Kirche (Lutheran), Munsingen, Germany. (See Generations Spring 1998). Mr. Bowser is writing a book documenting the Steeves Family roots.

A nineteenth-century Steeves family legend states that Heinrich Stief left the Rhine in 1749 and settled twelve miles up the Schuylkill River beyond Philadelphia. He and his wife were originally from Osnabruck, according to another legend, and had arrived in Pennsylvania with six sons. In 1763, the family sailed away from Philadelphia, so the story went, and landed at Grey's Island in the Petitcodiac River on the first day of July. The stories weren't entirely accurate, but, until Esther Clark Wright and Muriel Lutz Sikorski gently-but-firmly set the record straight, those sometimes-foggy legends were accepted as gospel by the descendants of the first German couple.

Under the meticulous scrutiny of historians and genealogists in the latter half of the twentieth century, many of the legends which sustained a family's memories for eight generations are gradually giving way to fact. That is not to imply that the actual events were any less dramatic or vital than the legends they inspired. John Hall's first-hand description of the landing day in 1766 evokes a compelling image: "We landed safe at Petitcodiac (sic) the third Day of June, and our people was well pleased with the Land but most tired out with a long passage...." In John Hughes's desperate entreaty to Colonel Alexander McNutt written two years before, we glimpse the troubling possibility that their land scheme might fall apart: "...for God sake Sir Do not procrastinate any Longer or our plan may Miscarry and we be put to a Monstrous Expenditure...."

Although many of the early legends have been quietly retired, among the living tangle of fable and fact there is one notion that appears to have stood the test of time: the likelihood that Heinrich and Regina Stief arrived in America in 1749. We know from Philadelphia records that Jacob, their first son born in Pennsylvania, and long-believed to be the eldest, was christened in St. Michael's Lutheran Church on November 16, 1749. That fact was probably first discovered in 1986 by James R. Wood of Virginia, and brought to light by William Oulton, a resourceful family historian whose work contributed significantly to Steeves family history. As recently as 1996, Herbert B. Steeves of Angel Fire, New Mexico, and a descendant of Heinrich's son Christian,

discovered further information in early Philadelphia church records.

Then, in November 1997, Bill Steeves of Cincinnati, a descendant of Heinrich's son Henry, found proof in Württemberg church records that Heinrich and Regina were living in Seissen in 1749. Seissen is a small village near Ulm, about 20 kilometres east of Munsingen, the town where they were married four years before. From these two occurrences we must conclude that Heinrich and Regina - or Rachel as she was later called - made the journey to America sometime in 1749.

Twenty-four ships arrived in Philadelphia that year carrying passengers from Württemberg, the Palatinate, and other areas of the upper Rhine River. The first arrival was the ship *Elliot*, on August 24, with 240 passengers. Fourteen more ships arrived in September, and the last ship of the season - the *Good Intent* - reached Philadelphia on November 9.

The number of passengers on each ship varied greatly. Some ships arrived with more than 500 people, while the *Good Intent* had as few as 76. The average was 308, and the total estimated number of passengers for the year 1749 was 6,787. It was a peak period in German emigration which began in 1709 following the vanguard expedition to Pennsylvania in 1638.

So exactly when did Heinrich and Regina Stief arrive in America? With no other clues, we must turn to the ships' passenger lists, many of which have survived the frequent ravages of moths, mice, and men, during the past two and a half centuries. Concerned that foreign immigrants might overwhelm the English settlers in Pennsylvania, beginning in 1727, authorities required all adult male immigrants to take an oath of allegiance and write their names on a passenger list. As a result, those who lived through the grueling Atlantic voyage have left their signatures for the benefit of posterity.

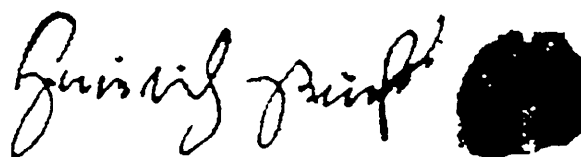
During the past 125 years, several historians have published contrasting versions of the original lists. Naturally, the interpretations of the signatures are often as divergent as the handwriting was erratic. Today the experts argue over the names, and solutions often depend on considerable guesswork. But even to the untrained eye, the occasional name can be seen peeking through the apparent pandemonium of the eighteenth-century script. Here and there, one can observe a Johanne, a Herman, a Melchior, or a Jacob; sometimes a Müller, a Rich, a Weber, or a Keller.

Fortunately for the descendants of Heinrich Stief and the other Philadelphia settlers who came to the Petitcodiac River, a rare document shows exactly how they wrote their names. I refer, of course, to the

The Signature (s) Of Heinrich Stief

"Articles of Agreement," signed with John Hughes in Philadelphia a few months before their eventual departure from Pennsylvania in 1766. Those of us who have read Dr. Esther Clark Wright's *Samphire Greens* will recall the moment when Heinrich Stief took the quill pen in his calloused hand and "wrote his name in the careful, upright German script he had learned in his homeland...." His signature is the fifth on the list, after those of John Hughes, Matthias Sommer, Valentin Miller, and the mark of Charles Jones.

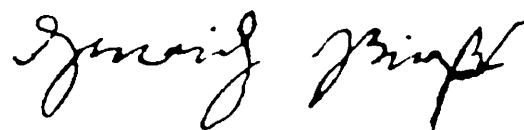
Heinrich Stiefs Signature (with his seal) in Philadelphia 1766:



Of course, in 1766 Heinrich Stief was not quite the same man as he was upon his arrival in Philadelphia in 1749. Those two events were separated by the births of seven sons during 17 years of eventful living in a prosperous colony. Although his birth date is still unknown, we can speculate that if Heinrich was a young man when he arrived, he may have been well past his prime by 1766. When he first stepped ashore in 1749, he had just completed a horrifying sea voyage that may have claimed the lives of more passengers than we would care to imagine. He and Regina had endured many weeks of a journey that included sea sickness, foul air, bad food, insufficient water, cramped quarters, rats, lice, disease, and death. It was enough to make anybody's hand a little unsteady.

Using Heinrich Stief's 1766 signature for comparison, we may safely turn to the passenger lists of 1749. With 2,654 signatures to examine, one might expect to find several possible matches. In fact there may be only one signature which resembles that of Heinrich Stief. It appears on the list of the ship *Fane* which reached Philadelphia on October 17, 1749.

The Signature on the ship's list for the *Fane*, 1749:



Experts have not been able to agree on the name behind that signature. In 1876, Daniel Rupp interpreted it as Henrich Priest; for William Egle in 1890 it looked more like Heinrich Sturf; in 1934,

William Strassburger identified it as Hinrich Riess. Did any of them decipher it correctly? Or were all of them wrong? Was the signature made by Heinrich Stief, the brickmaker from Münsingen, Württemberg?

At first glance, the two signatures are obviously similar. The noticeable difference is the first "h" in "Heinrich." The 1749 signature was made with a lowercase letter; in 1766 Heinrich used a capital "H." The use of a small letter was not uncommon among German signatures, however. On board the *Fane*, two other men - Hans Jacob Flacher and Henrich Mise - had used a small first letter "h."

The similarities are numerous. The slope of the letters is consistent, and the relative size of the letters is the same; as well, the first and last names are nearly equal in size. The unusual tail of the final "ff" in "Stieff" - the original version of the name - also bears close inspection. Examining those basic attributes of style, a graphologist might suggest the possibility that Heinrich Stief was an even-tempered man who had an equal pride in self and family and who possessed an independent mind. They were characteristics his descendants would likely commend. Were the two signatures made by the same man? Did Heinrich Stief arrive on the *Fane* in 1749, 250 years ago? We may never know beyond any doubt, but the evidence strongly favours this interpretation.

It was a more-or-less typical week in Philadelphia when the *Fane*, with its 184 passengers, headed up the Delaware River and finally dropped anchor beside the bustling town. According to the *Pennsylvania Journal*, the *Fane* was one of eight ships in the Customs House that week. Of the rest, six had come from ports in New England and the West Indies; the *Dragon*, carrying 244 German immigrants, had arrived on the same day as the *Fane*. Fifteen additional vessels were preparing to sail to Bermuda, South Carolina, and London. The *Journal* informed its readers that Gov. Cornwallis had issued orders in Halifax to raise a company of Rangers "to traverse the Woods in Pursuit of the Indians." Boston reported a "violent Gale of Wind...which did considerable Damage to the shipping." In Philadelphia, flour was selling at 14 shillings per hundredweight, white biscuits at 26 shillings, and rice and tobacco at 20 shillings. Cotton sold at 20 pence per pound, molasses at 20 pence per gallon, and flax seed at 10 shillings per bushel. William Bradford had Folio and Quarto Bibles in his store, along with Common Prayer books, Cromwell's Life, the Life of General Monk, Watt's Logick, and "Sherlock on a future state," as well as parchment, inks, powder, etc., etc. A seventeen-year-old "Negro boy...who talks good English" was offered for sale. Samuel Neave, at

The Signature (s) Of Heinrich Stief

his store on Front Street, was selling assorted dry goods just imported from London. He advertised numerous items including pewter dishes and plates, cotton and silk clothing, knives and razors, iron mongery and tools, brass kettles, cutlery, haberdashery, candlesticks, saddlery, spices, ivory combs, leather inkpots, sealing wax, men's and women's thimbles, "and sundry other sorts...too tedious to mention." Samuel Hazell had very good rock borax for sale. A reward of 40 shillings was offered for the return of a twenty-one-year-old Irish servant named Ephraim Boggs who had run away. John Baynton boasted the best Maderia wine and Jamaica spirits. James Johnson and Thomas Fielding, convicted highway robbers, were hanged on the Commons.

It was another ordinary week in Philadelphia and two more crowded immigrant ships had arrived from Rotterdam. Like so many others before it, the *Fane* was packed to the rails with poor, seasick travellers, some of them more dead than alive. When the *Fane* finally sailed into the harbour, did Capt. William Hyndman breathe a deep sigh of relief, knowing that his people would soon be off his hands - and no longer his responsibility? Of course, any indentured passengers would be held on board until their fares were paid; and sickly persons would not be allowed to disembark. But apparently the *Fane* was relatively free from disease; only three weeks later, the ship was again loaded with cargo, ready to depart for St. Kitts.

Did two of the *Fane's* passengers come on deck together and praise God they were alive? Did the man and his wife - she eight months pregnant with child - stare with weary eyes at the thriving town of Philadelphia? Did they shoulder their meager possessions, including their massive Lutheran Bible, and stagger down the gangplank to a new life in a new world? Were those two passengers Heinrich and Regina Stief?

The author wishes to thank the following individuals for their generous assistance and advice in the preparation of this article:

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Reproduction of the 1766 signature on "The Articles of Agreement" is courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, John Hughes Collection.

Reproduction of the 1749 signature, which appears in Strassburger and Hinke's *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, is courtesy of the Pennsylvania German Society. All rights reserved.

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History of Monticello and Bridgewater, Maine

By: Clark A. McBride

Editor's note: This history of Monticello and Bridgewater, Aroostook Co., Maine, by the late Clark A. McBride, of Williamstown, Carleton Co., N.B., was published in The Observer, Hartland, N.B., March 24, 1955. It mentions some early settlers in Bridgewater that came from N.B.

Bridgewater, about 1890: Twelve miles due north from Houlton is the pleasant village of Monticello, located on the north branch of the Meduxnakeag Stream. General Joel Wellington of Albion, Maine bought the township about the year 1828, and it was formerly known as Wellington Township. By the conditions of the deed from the State of Maine, Gen. Wellington was required to make certain improvements, among them being the building of a mill, opening roads, and building a school house. In 1829 he came through the woods from Houlton by a spotted line bringing with him a crew of men and commenced falling trees and clearing land. He cleared up most of the land upon which the present village is located.

Soon after, settlers began to come in, take up lots, and make homes for themselves. George Pond came in 1830, built the first frame house in the town in 1835, and kept hotel in the house for nearly twenty years. There being no doctor nearer than Houlton, Mrs. Pond was often required to act as nurse for the sick; travelling through the woods on horseback, up and down the stream in a boat, sometimes in time of freshet at the risk of her life, to visit patients who required her services.

Among the early settlers of the place were Jerry Lyon, the Stackpoles, Wadlias, Jewells, Lowells and others. William Cowperthwaite came from N.B. in 1831, and John Hayward in 1833. The road from Monticello to Presque Isle was completed in 1840. The hotel so long kept upon the high land on the south side of the stream was built by Jesse Lambert in 1846, purchased by Isaac Archibald in 1861, destroyed by fire about 1890. Monticello was incorporated July 29, 1846, and in 1850 had a population of 227.

One of the finest of the many beautiful streams by which this great country is so plentifully watered is the Presque Isle of the St. John. Having its headquarters in Fort Fairfield, it flows southward through the towns of Easton, Presque Isle, Mars Hill and Blaine, enters the town of Bridgewater, flows across the north east corner, and crosses the boundary into New Brunswick. Some three quarters or a mile be-

fore it reaches the boundary the waters of Whitney Brooks, which traverses nearly the entire extent of the town of Bridgewater, and a short distance between the junction of the two streams, is a valuable mill privilege. It was at this point the first settlement was made in the town of Bridgewater. The northern half of Bridgewater, from which the town afterwards took its name, was granted by the State of Massachusetts in aid of Bridgewater Academy.

In the year 1827, Nathaniel Bradstreet, with his sons John and Joseph came from Palermo in Waldo County and purchased the mill privilege a short distance from the boundary line. Here they at once proceeded to build a dam across the stream, and in the year following built a mill and commenced sawing lumber. Joseph Ketchum came from N.B. in 1829. It is claimed he cut the first tree upon the town for farming purposes. On May 24, 1832, he sowed the first wheat ever sown in the town.

Passing over many items of local events, we come to the year 1851 when John D Baird bought the mill property of Jesse Moulton, and the place was afterwards known as Baird's Mills. Mr. Baird tore down the old mill and built a new one, putting in a gang saw and a shingle machine. In 1856 he built a grist mill. He continued in business until 1876 when he sold the mills and store to John E. Pryor. Mr. Pryor put in more machinery and soon after sold to Hon. George W. Collins.

In 1850 C.F.A. Johnson came to Bridgewater and commenced trading, and buying shingles. He soon after bought the store where the post office was afterwards located. Mr. Johnson did a large business and was extensively engaged in lumbering. In 1856 he moved to Presque Isle and afterward formed a partnership with Hon. T.H. Phair. The firm of Johnson and Phair were at one time the largest manufacturers of potato starch in the United States. One of the most stirring and energetic businessmen of Bridgewater Corner. He bought the Johnson store and a large tract of land adjoining. He built a new store, which he afterwards sold to Mr. Hume; carried on an extensive business of various kinds. He left Bridgewater in 1871; returned in 1876 and built a saw mill on Whitney Brook. He also built a tannery at the same place. In 1886 he purchased the Baird Mills at the boundary line.

Bridgewater was incorporated as a town in 1858. The population increased from 143 in 1850 to 772 in 1880.

Copied by George H. Hayward

Upper Kent Cemetery, Carleton County

Compiled By: Eugene Campbell

Editor's Note: This article was copied from Generations 10, Volume 5, August 1980.

Bradford Ira Wright 1915-1972 / His wife Margaret 1922-

George E. Acton 1852-1927 / Basil M. Action 1905-1941

John R. Broad died August 1, 1925, aged 43 years

George D. Wartman, died Sept 21, 1894, aged 48 years

Alonzo P. Hawthorne 1894-1957 / His wife Martha M. 1894-1964 / Their son Wallace E. 1926-1940

Charles A. Hawthorn 1853-1924 / John H. Hawthorne 1857-1937

Gorge W. Hawthorne died Sept 28, 1922 / His wife Celestia Rideout died April 1, 1934

Albert Hawthorn 1856-1930 / His wife Elizabeth 1858-1922

A. Wortman 1875-1924

Lizzie Jane, wife of Edmund H. Hawthorn 1868-1930

Dennis Broad 1900-1935 / His wife Lena M. Wortman 1902- / Their son Graydon S. Broad 1929-Victoria Hawthorn 1868-1944 / William M. Hawthorne 1858-1936

Albert W. Hawthorne 1878-1940 / His wife Blanche 1881-

Edmund H. Hawthorne, died August 1914 aged 52 years and five months

Isaac C. Hawthorne, died July 22, 1903, aged 30 years

Theresa, wife of John Hawthorne, died April 24, 1916, aged 78 years

John Hawthorne, died August 6, 1883, aged 63 years / also his daughter Margaret L., died October 22, 1874, aged 9 years

In memory of Margaret, wife of Charles S. Action, died April 11, 1912, aged 79 years

Florence B. Crawford 1895-1952, wife of Wilson M. Action, 1896-1962

Manzer N. Action 1871-19 / His wife Phoebe 1856-1952

Harvey Giberson 1902- / His wife Mildred B. 1905-1961

Herbert Action 1890-1968

James D. Giberson 1896-1965 / His wife Lillian H. Holme 1898-

Merle B. Wortman 1907-1966 / His wife May E. Crane 1916-

Edward J. Crane 1904-1968 / His wife Edna R. Freeman 1917-

Donald A. Wortman 1912-1972 / His wife Theresa M. Craine 1918-

Vedna C. Clark 1949-1969 / wife of Dale E. Giberson 1947-

Sidney R. Giberson 1890-1964 / His wife Janie F. Giberson 1890-

Norman Carl Giberson April 17, 1968-August 24, 1969

Matilda, wife of L. J. Armour, widow of G.D. Wortman, 1851-1921.

Kelly Clan Gathering

There was a Kelly Clan Gathering May 21st to 23rd, 1999 in Ireland. The contact person for this gathering was:

Muintir Cheallaigh, Kelly Clan Association, c/o Mrs. Chris Allen, Liscoffey, Athleague, Co. Roscommon, Ireland

Tel. 353 (0903) 63510 Email: kellycln@iol.ie

The Fairville That Was

By: W. Gordon Ross

Editor's Note: Taken from "Collections of The New Brunswick Historical Society" No. 16, 1961.

Within the limits of the present City of Lancaster are several districts which once were self-contained communities---South Bay, Kingsville (Mosquito Cove), Milford (Spurr Cove), Pleasant Point, Randolph and Fairville. Fairville was roughly outlined, that part of Lancaster which extended from the Provincial Hospital and the Reversing Falls Bridge approximately to Moore's Hill on Manawagonish Road. The Canadian Pacific Railway crossing on Church Avenue marked the generally accepted boundary between Fairville and Milford. To the South Fairville extended to the limits of the short streets leading from Main Street and the eastern end of Manawagonish Road.

It is not the purpose of this paper to present an orderly account of the rise and development of Fairville. It will readily be seen that the organization of the data is loose and random. To conceive, however, of history as a stream which one may follow and see all the scenery in one trip is to oversimplify the facts. Every stream has many currents and many engaging tributaries, and much hinterland on either side which tempts exploration, and travelling always involves some zig zagging and back tracking. At least, this theory of historical study will be my excuse for lack of unity and coherence in this attempt to do something to preserve that part of the provincial scene which was Fairville.

The area which became Fairville was originally part of the Township of Conway. Few of the many Loyalist grantees occupied their grants, and many of the earliest settlers were of Irish origin. Beginning in 1819 each year, for many years, probably saw a considerable group of Irish immigrants making homes for themselves in the Lancaster area. The following list of owners of stores in Fairville in 1881 includes a majority of names of Irish origins: Robert Fair, James Ready, C.F. Tilton, Daniel Brophy, John Kelly, Justus G. Lake, T.H. Wilson, M. Dalton, Robert Catherwood, Terrence O'Brien, Michael Sullivan, William Flemming, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Mitchell, Michael Quigg, Robert Gordon, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hennessy, Mary Morris, James Donovan, Joseph Murphy, M.J. Collins, Hugh Cullinan.

There has always been considerable speculation about how Fairville got its name. The old story that the name was suggested by King Edward VII when he visited the community as Prince of Wales in 1860 has been generally discredited.

In 1857 Rev. Richard Smith was minister of Carleton Methodist Church. He conducted religious

services near the store of Robert Fair in the area known at that time as Mahogany Road. In later years the widow of Mr. Smith recalled the period, and recorded her recollection of how Fairville was named. "On Sunday, at Carleton, he (Mr. Smith) announced that a service would be held in Fairville on Monday and following evening. A Methodist lady, living on Mahogany Road, wanted to know where Fairville was, and was highly indignant when told that it was the community in which she lived. Perhaps this is the first time that it was called "Fairville".

Rev. Robert Wilson, the first minister of the Fairville Methodist Church, who served from 1859 to 1862, had a slightly different version. In a letter to the Daily Sun of September 3rd, 1901, shortly after the death of Robert Fair, Dr. Wilson wrote of him as follows: "I became acquainted with him in 1859, and during the following three years saw a great deal of him. I resided in one of his houses, named the place in his honor. "When I started the subscription for the church I headed it, "For the Fairville Church" as the name Lancaster was too indefinite. No demur was made and the designation was at once accepted."

"The Story of St. Mark's United Church recently compiled by R.D. Colquette, quotes the 'Reminiscences of Dr. Wilson as follows: "As Lancaster was too indefinite a designation by which the place was to be called the village Fairville in honor of Mr. Fair and Fairville it has ever since been called".

If the recollection of Mrs. Smith be correct, "Fairville" has been in use since 1857. If Dr. Wilson were right, it dates from 1861, when the building of the Methodist church was begun.

There is, however, still another story. A son of Robert Fair suggested that it was Mr. Fair himself who coined the name, by styling his place of business "Fairville House".

Just exactly how it all happened may be difficult to establish, but it is definite that the community "accepted the designation", and Robert Fair was the man whose name was perpetuated.

Robert Fair was a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in 1824. He was brought to New Brunswick by his parents in 1828. The family first settled on the Kingston Peninsula, and afterward near Spruce Lake in Saint John County. Mr. Fair opened a general store in the Village which later was to bear his name in 1852. His store was located on the site which later became the northeast corner of Main and Mill Streets. The building presently standing on that site was built for Mr. Fair and was occupied by him as a store and dwelling. It is probably not, however, the building first used by Mr. Fair. Several buildings owned by

The Fairville That was

Mr. Fair were lost in "The First Fairville Fire", of 1892, and at least three others built after that fire are still standing. Prior to the completion of the Methodist Church in 1862, Mr. Fair provided a meeting-place for the congregation in the loft of a barn owned by him. "The Story of St. Mark's United Church" states that this barn was located on or near what is now 24 Main Street, Lancaster.

One would not, of course, wish to detract from any honour due to the name and memory of Robert Fair through the naming of the community, but, in justice, it must be recorded that Mr. Fair was but one of many business men who benefitted by the growth of the community. The early development of Fairville was almost entirely owing to the expansion of the lumber industry and the establishment of large lumber mills at the mouth of the Saint John River. Mr. Fair opened his store in the same year that the Cushing Mill was built at Union Point. Andre and Theophilus Cushing had arrived from Winterport, Me., in the preceding year, 1851. The site of the Cushing Mill had known milling operations for many years before 1852, the most notable being that of Captain Edward Samuel Godfrey Cunnabel. The Cushing development co-incided with the building and opening of the Suspension Bridge. Both of these events gave great impetus to the growth of the community. Other industries soon followed-Mealey's Foundry, Masson's Carriage Factory, Mullin and Reed's Brickyard, Mooney's Brickyard, Ready's Brewery, Dunn's Port Factory, armstrong's Woodworking Factory, and others. As the Cushing interests developed at Union Point, other mills were developing in adjacent communities. Fairville became the shopping center, and later the banking center for these adjacent communities. To a considerable extent Fairville and the Lancaster Heights area became the residential area for those whose business interests were in the other communities. In 1866 Ebenezer Sutton of South Bay built his home. "The Firs", later the residence of James Ready, and recently razed to give place to the New school for the parish of St. Rose of Lima. E.D. Jewett completed his homestead, long known as Jewett's Castle, in 1866 or 1867. The George Barnhill, Andre Cushing and Clark homes now standing is the Andre Cushing home on Lancaster Avenue.

Perhaps the most self-contained of all the communities adjacent to Fairville was Randolph. In 1870 Charles P. Barker and Archibald F. Randolph formed the partnership of Randolph and Baker, and developed a lime-burning industry in connection with their lumber mill. The business of Randolph and Baker grew to be one of the largest industries in the area, and was responsible for bringing a great deal of

business to the Parish of Lancaster, and Fairville shared in this business prosperity.

It was Robert Fair who gave his name to the community, but it was other men who laid the foundations and built upon them. The history of Fairville and Lancaster will never be complete until deserved honour is accorded to the memory of the men who built so well - E.D. Jewett, Andre Cushing, Ebenezer Sutton, Theophilus Cushing IV, George Smalley Baker, Charles Parker Baker, Archibald F. Randolph, Alexander Barnhill, William Barnhill, George Barnhill, George S. Cushing, George B. Cushing, William H. Long, S.T. King, Horace King, Charles King and many others.

The mills and factories and stores of the last century were interesting places. The mills had skilled workman in many crafts-edgemen, filers, band-sawyers, gang-sawyers, lath-sawyers, rotary sawyers, mill-wrights, and pond-men. There were no automatic gadgets in those days, and much depended on the skill of the men who operated the ponderous machinery of an old-time sawmill. Each mill generally had one man who was skilled in at least one operation to the extent of bearing the proud title of "The Best Band-Sawyer on the River", or "The Best Mill-Wright in the Parish". The mill-owners were inclined to be rather boastful of the abilities of their work. Many of these skilled workmen and their development of the village which once was Fairville.

There were no unions in those days and hours were long. For the most part, however, mill-men were loyal to their employers and remained at the same mill year after year. The system was paternalistic, but, on the whole, the loyalty of the men was repaid by benevolence and fairness on the part of the owners. The men honoured "The Boss", and "The Boss" showed a genuine interest in the men and their families. The system might not work today, and it was not perfect then, but relations between owner and men were generally good.

Not only in the mills, but also in the smaller factories were men skilled in their several trades and crafts. Even today there are probably still extant bits of ornamental iron-work that were moulded in Mealey's Foundry. Probably, too, somewhere in the province one might find a carriage or pung or long-sled or sloven that was made in Masson's Carriage Factory.

A busy place was Masson's Carriage Factory at the turn of the century. It had been established about 1864 by James Masson, a native of Edinkillie, Scotland. It was shortly after the fire of 1892 when Squire Masson erected new buildings on Main Street. These buildings replaced the factory which had been burned in the fire of May 8th, 1892, when a large part of the village had been destroyed. On the front of the

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lot was the large two-storey building with warehouse, show-room, office and upholstering shop on the first floor, and living quarters on the second floor. On the rear of the lot was the factory with the blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and wood-room. The paint shop was on the second floor. A long ramp led to the paint shop, and a hand-operated windlass was used to pull the carriages and wagons and sleighs up the steep grade. Towering high over the factory was the great wind-mill, which provided power for the lathes and saws and other machinery. It was in this factory that the famous Masson pungs were made. There was pride of workmanship in those days! The old skills are almost gone—but not quite. Even today a visit to the shop of Joseph A. Masson is an interesting experience. He can show one some of the old tools that were used in his father's factory many years ago, and he knows how to use them. Mr. Masson is skilled in wood-working, iron-forging, painting—in fact he is adept at all the skills that were known to the old carriage-builder. If one were required he could readily build another of the famous pungs, although he would admit that the upholstering might give him some trouble.

The blacksmith shops of that day were fascinating places. The open forge held a glowing coal or charcoal fire forced to intense heat by the great leather bellows, pumped by an apprentice, who, like the blacksmith himself, wore a big leather apron, polished by contact with the hooves of many horses. On the day of the first snow of each winter the blacksmith shop was a very busy place. A long line of horses might be seen at each blacksmith shop, and the ringing sound of the hammer on the anvil would be heard long before daybreak. The summer shoes with dull calks were being replaced with the hand-forged iron shoes with wide toe-calks and narrow heel-calks, all well tempered and sharpened to give the horses safe footing on the icy roads. It was a time-consuming and sometimes dangerous operation. Bad tempered horses had to be cast for shoeing, or sometimes trussed up in slings. It was all a fascinating business for the inevitable small boy who would be somewhere in the background looking on.

The old general store of the era was supposed to carry everything from a knitting-needle to an anchor. They did carry many things, but the assortment would leave a lot to be desired today. From early morning until late in the evening of every day except Sunday the store was open for business. It was not only a place of business, but also a clearing-house for all the news of the countryside. It was, too, a forum where all affairs of church and state were discussed. Sometimes important policies in the political world were first laid down in country stores. At first by candles, and later by lamps the crowded shelves and

counters of the old-time stores were dimly outlined at night, as the current debate raged on. About the store were barrels and boxes and jars and casks and tubs and firkins and jugs. There was molasses in great puncheons, quintals of codfish in bundles, eggs packed in buckwheat hulls, clay pipes of the "T D" variety packed in sawdust or shavings, snuff flavoured with peppermint or clove or wintergreen, and perhaps some hore-hound candy. There was gray buckwheat and yellow buckwheat, rye flour and wheat flour and pilot biscuits. There was Rising Sun stove polish and Bathbrick and castor oil and ground ginger. The discriminating customer could have his choice in chewing tobacco of Napoleon, Corporal, Black Jack or Old Fox in figs or "plugs", or so the old advertisements claimed. The smoker could have Index or Brier, also in figs. The purchase of butter was a serious business, and many customers insisted on testing the quality of the different lots available. Sometimes the butcher knife was used in taking the sample. The less fastidious customers were satisfied with the finger-nail test. Later generations were acquainted with a neat gadget known as a Butter Tester. When canned goods and packaged items were introduced the old-time grocer was relieved of many problems of sanitation. It was a great advance, too, when the covered bakery-wagon came into vogue. Of course the streets were still unpaved and dirty, and the bread-basket which was used to carry the loaves into the stores was generally to be seen hanging under the rear of the horse-drawn wagon, where it was exposed to all the winds that blew. Sometimes the driver knocked the dust out of the basket, and sometimes he didn't. Hygiene was simply a word in the dictionary.

The Fairville Post Office of sixty years ago was a very remarkable institution. It was at the rear of a grocery store. The ingenious postmaster had arranged a great revolving cylinder with compartments marked by letters of the alphabet. By turning the cylinder one could see whether there was mail under the appropriate letter. Later the postmaster introduced boxes. These small glass-fronted compartments had numbers, which had been cut from calendars pasted on the glass. The boxes were open at the rear, but could not be opened from the front. If one's box contained no mail, one was convenient, especially for the postmaster who was spared the necessity of answering many needless inquires. It was the box-holders, however, who paid for the convenience at the rate of one dollar per year.

The opening of the Suspension Bridge across the gorge at the mouth of the Saint John River in 1853 was a great convenience for people who lived on either side of the river. Before the bridge was

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available the people could get across the river and harbour by small boats above the Reversing Falls, or by boat and steam-ferry across the harbour. From 1853 until 1875 tolls were paid by those who used the bridge. The tolls varied from time to time, but in general it was cheaper to be carried across the harbour by ferry than to cross the river by the bridge. In 1864, for example, a horse or other large animal could be taken across the ferry for five cents, but it cost seven cents for the same animals to have the right to cross the bridge. An elephant or a camel could take the water route for twenty-five cents, or walk for fifty cents. A single wagon with horse, load and man could cross the ferry for twelve cents, or take the scenic route over the bridge for thirteen cents. Prices were increased on the bridge between the hours of nine in the evening and six in the morning. Everybody felt that it was a step in the right direction when the Provincial Government arranged for a free bridge in 1875.

The year 1892 and 1893 were calamitous years in Fairville. The great fire of 1892 destroyed the major part of the business section of Main Street. The fire began shortly after noon on Sunday the eighth of May. The flames were first noticed on the roof of the school-house which was situated on the east side of Walnut Street, then generally known as Station Street. It was thought that the fire might have been caused by a spark from a locomotive, but the cause was never definitely established. Fairville, at that time, had no equipment whatever for fighting fires. The only hydrant in the village was privately owned. It was situated on the property of William Barnhill, near the present Barnhill Memorial School.

Dr. James H. Gray telephoned to Chief John Kerr of the Saint John Fire Department and asked for assistance. Dr. Gray was referred to Robert Wisely, Director of Public Safety. Mr. Wisely could not be reached by telephone, and Dr. Gray was forced to make the trip to Saint John by horse and carriage. In the meantime the fire was spreading rapidly with the assistance of a wind that was blowing at fifty miles per hour. When Mr. Wisely was located he agreed to have assistance sent to the stricken village, and Number 5 Engine and Hose Cart were sent to Fairville. When this equipment finally arrived on the scene, it was discovered that there was not enough hose to reach from the hydrant to the fire. It was more than two hours after the fire was discovered before water from the hydrant was available. In the meantime the Old Carleton hand engine had arrived and was pumping water from a well at Ready's Brewery. The stretch was too long to permit a powerful stream, and the water could not be forced above the first storeys of the burning buildings. The firemen and the volunteers did their best, but their

task was impossible. Chief Kerr advised that certain buildings in the path of the flames should be torn down in an attempt to stay the progress of the flames. The owners refused permission, and the Chief had no authority in Fairville to enforce any orders he might issue in the matter. It may have been in this fire that one of the volunteers, who was attempting to salvage household goods, managed to effect the rescue of a cherished sewing-machine and a prized feather-bed from a second-storey room. He accomplished the rescue by carefully carrying the feather-bed down two flights of stairs, and by tossing the sewing-machine from an attic window.

When the fire burned itself out, more than half the village was gone. On the north side of Main Street, all the buildings from the Collins building opposite the present Post Office to Fox Alley had been swept away. All buildings on the east side of Walnut Street, except one, were destroyed. On the west side, all buildings between Main and Prospect were destroyed, as well as one house on Prospect Street. On the south side of Main Street the fire destroyed Mrs. Mitchell's house, just east of the present Post Office, and all the buildings from that house to Robert Catherwood's house at the corner of Orange Street and Manawagonish Road. The Catherwood building was saved from the flames, possibly because the type of construction may have offered some resistance to the fire. It was known as "The Deal-End House", the walls being formed of planks, or deals, set in mortar as in stone or brick construction. Four buildings on Charles Street were also burned. In all, more than forty buildings were destroyed. In many cases insurance coverage was inadequate or entirely non-existent.

Two public buildings were burned. These were the first church in Fairville, the Methodist Church, and the Temperance Hall, owned by the Independent Order of Good Templars. The Methodist Church occupied lots later acquired by Jeremiah Stout and Robert Irvine, and now occupied by business premises at 19 and 21 Main Street, Lancaster. The Temperance Hall was rebuilt on the old site, and was for many years the home of the Gaiety Theatre. The loss of two manufacturing plants was a serious blow, not only to the owners, but to the community at large. The Mealey Foundry, and the Masson Carriage Factory, both on the south side of Main Street, were burned, the former not to be replaced. Three months later fire again visited the village. This time it destroyed the Methodist parsonage, then located at what is now 669-671 Manawagonish Road. Two other buildings were burned in this fire. Three of the families who were burned out in this fire had lost property in the fire of the eighth of May

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Fourteen months after the fire of May eighth, 1892, a large part of the village was again levelled by flames. The date was July tenth, 1893. There was still no fire-fighting equipment, and again the Saint John Fire Department came to the rescue of the threatened village. This fire began in a barn at the rear of a building owned by William Barnhill on the corner of Main Street and Church Avenue. Nearly fifty buildings were destroyed in this fire. Practically all of the buildings in the area bounded by Main Street, Walnut Street, Prospect Street and Church Avenue fell prey to the flames. Those buildings in the area between Walnut Street and Fox Alley were replacements of buildings burned in the big fire of 1892. In addition to the buildings lost in the area outlined, buildings on Franklin Street and the Railway Station, then at the foot of Walnut Street, were destroyed. On August 29th, 1893 the new Methodist Church on Church Avenue, nearly completed, was destroyed by fire. Three disasters by fire in little more than fifteen months surely visited the Methodist congregation with an undue share of loss!

After the disastrous years of 1892 and 1893 Fairville was finally aroused to see the need of some form of fire protection. A handoperated pumping engine and a hose-reel were secured, and later a hose-art and steam fire-engine. A Fire Station was built on Church Avenue, and the Victor Volunteer Fire Department was organized. Gradually hydrants were installed at various points in the village. Fire wardens were appointed and given oversight of all fire-fighting equipment. In 1921 the Fire Station, with all apparatus, was destroyed in a fire which also claimed the Orange Hall and three other buildings, all on Church Avenue. Shortly after this fire the No. 1 Fire Station was built and motorized equipment was introduced.

Until motorized equipment was purchased, the fire-engine and hose-cart were usually pulled to fires by volunteers. Occasionally horses were available, or, when the old electric cars were operating the fire-engine was sometimes attached to the car and given a merry ride along Main Street. There was real excitement in the village when a fire occurred in those days. The old Burrill and Johnson engine would be belching smoke and sparks as the engineer, standing at the rear, energetically stoked the fire under the boiler. Even without the assistance of street-car or horses it was amazing how quickly a group of volunteers could pull that old engine to a fire. On one occasion when a bad fire broke out in the Provincial Hospital, the Fairville Volunteers had their engine at the fire, with steam in the boiler, and water being pumped on the fire, several minutes before the horse-drawn engine from King Street, Carleton

arrived on the scene. Sometimes a horse was commanded to draw the hose-cart. On such occasions the volunteer driver, impressed by the honour of his position, generally tried to make as much noise as possible by pounding away at the gong near his feet. One driver made so much noise that he frightened his horse, and, as a result lost control of the excited animal. The fire was at Ridgemount, the residence of James Manchester, where the New Brunswick Protestant Orphan's Home is now located. The terrified animal refused to turn in at the gate, and was not brought under control until he had dashed nearly a quarter of a mile past the fire. The horse quieted down in time, but that particular driver never again volunteered to drive the hose-cart. He said it wasn't safe.

Fairville always had a few "Characters". One always hesitates to mention "Characters". Someone is sure to point an accusing finger and say, "See who's talking!" However, one well-known character of the last century will be mentioned. Hezekiah Nelson was a black man. He lived at the foot of Franklin Street, later known as Hill Street, or Kiah Nelson's Hill. He was a most estimable gentleman, and was one of the original members of the Methodist Church when it was founded in 1859. Kiah was interested in storing up treasure in heaven, but he was not so pre-occupied with this project that he could not give a great deal of attention to the search for buried treasure on earth. He knew well the ritual which had to be followed in searching for hidden treasure troves. The ritual required that a circle be circumscribed about the area where search was to be made. The tool with which the circle was drawn had to be a weapon that had drawn human blood in battle. Kiah was the proud possessor of a weapon that had been used in the Crimeau War. One dark night, about seventy years ago, Kiah arranged a party to search for hidden gold on the old Dr. Shives property on Manawagonish Road. The party consisted of Kiah, a local blacksmith, and a leading merchant of Fairville. The latter two gentlemen had arranged to vary proceedings to some extent. They had arranged for the village constable to precede the party and secrete himself in the old house. When digging operations were well under way, the constable was to appear, shrouded in a sheet, and in sepulchral tones was to warn the gold-diggers to leave the spirited-guarded spot. The carefully laid plan miscarried. The constable wrapped himself in the sheet, but in the darkness he stepped on some badly decayed boarding, and fell through the floor. In his distress he managed to get his ecclesiastical vocabulary badly mixed up with his every-day conversation, and the result was a series of imprecations which no respectable ghost is supposed to know anything

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about. Kiah and his companions left in a tremendous hurry, with Kiah very much in the lead. At the next prayer meeting that Kiah attended he told his brethren about his experience, and about the heavenly voice he had heard warning him to leave the awful place. Some of the brethren felt that a heavenly voice wouldn't use language such as Kiah described, and, moreover, Kiah's belief in ghosts was not theologically sound.

In the old Fairville school of a century ago the pupils were started off with "The Child's New A.B.C. Spelling Primer". The Primer was from the press of J. & A. MacMillan, Prince William Street. The front is piece cited the ancient rule, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it". The copy I have was carried to school by a four-year old girl in 1861. She could see in that tiny book the characters of the alphabet, and could learn that "U" was a Usurer", and "Z" stands for Zoological". She saw lists of "Words of Two Syllables Accented on the First". She could also learn some good advice: "Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in to low a tone. Speak so that all in the room may hear you".

A seven year old boy in 1870 was reading Campbell's Sequel to the "First Book of Reading Lessons". This sequel had many lessons in reading, each with a moral. Both teacher and pupil, however, must have had a struggle with the tongue-twisting sentence that introduced one harrowing tale: "John Wright was the son of a ship-wright, and although his name was Wright, I am sorry to write that he was much more apt to do what was wrong than what was right". The teen-ager could learn how to do almost any arithmetical problem by "The Rule of Three", as outlined in "Greenleaf's Arithmetic." The big problem was to learn the rule in the first place. Even after the rule of Three the second term is the quantity whose price is wanted: the third term is the value of the first term: when, therefore, the second term is multiplied by the third, the answer is as much more than it should be, as the first term is greater than unity; therefore by dividing the first term, we have the value of the quantity required. Or, multiplying the third by the number of times which the second contains the first will produce the answer."It was all very simple! The pupil who mastered the old Primer and Reader and Arithmetic really knew how to spell and how to read well, and, too, knew a good deal about the ancient art of "Computing with Numbers."

Each passing year changes the face of old Fairville. There are many old street and place names that are almost forgotten. Few of the citizens of Lancaster of today could locate all of the following

locations:- McClure's Hill, Shank's Hill, Kiah Nelson's Hill, Dunn's Pond, Firemen's Park, Gypsy Settlement, Pipe Line Road, Stout's Pasture, Woodman's Field, Paddy's Flat, Cunnabel's Point, Clark's Field, Coster's Field, Yorkshire Corner, Goose Alley, The Corn Field, Bogg's Road, Bogg's Hill, Costley Hill, The Sawdust Road, Southwood, Mosquito Cove, Moore's Hill, Barnhill's Corner, Manchester's Corner, Avery's Corner, The House in the Hollow, The Band House, Baldwin's Corner, Rayne's Beach, Perch Rock. Not all of these are within the limits of Old Fairville, but all are within the limits of the present City of Lancaster.

Earlier in this paper it was noted that the development of the Cushing Mill at Union Point had given impetus to the growth of Fairville. It is fitting that a tale about that mill should be recorded. It must be remembered that in the early days of the Cushing business, fire had twice destroyed a mill- once in 1855 and again in 1869. The dread of fire was, therefore, constantly in the minds of the owners through the years. Since the chief duty of the night watchman was to keep a close lookout for possible fires it was necessary that the man on guard be absolutely dependable. There was, however, no system by which the mill-owners could check the activities of the watchman, as is the case today. In addition to his patrol duties the watchman was expected, on occasions when there was no night engineer or fireman, to have enough steam in the boilers to operate fire pumps and to sound an alarm on the mill whistle if fire should be discovered. One night, at the turn of the century, Fairville and all the surrounding countryside, including part of Saint John, was aroused by a series of blasts from the Cushing whistle. Nothing like it had ever been heard before, either by day or night. Citizens of all ages and conditions began streaming toward Union Point. There was no sign of fire, but the din persisted. The day engineer solved the mystery when he went into the engine room and found, not the night watchman, but the mill-owner, George S. Cushing himself, holding down the chain that operated the mill whistle. Mr. Cushing, a bit distrustful of the watchman of that period, had visited the mill in the small hours of the night. When the watchman could not be located after careful search, Mr. Cushing decided to try whistling for him. The missing watchman, when finally located, was informed that he had run his course as employee of the Cushing Mill, and was perfectly free to embark on some other career.

So ends our story. The deep-throated roar of the Old Cushing whistle, sounding in memory, however, will always wake the echoes of the past of the old village at the mouth of the Saint John River, that once was Fairville

Pioneer Families of New Brunswick

By: E. C. Wright

Editor's note: There were over forty families in this series that were printed in the Telegraph-Journal in 1943. They will be printed in Generations over the next few issues. Irene Keleher of Saint John, contributed them to the magazine.

Williston

The Miramichi was not primarily a Loyalist settlement. The Scottish salmon fishers, who had been coming to its shores for many years before the Revolutionary War, and other Scots, who came after peace was declared, were the dominant factors in the population for many years. Nevertheless, a few Loyalists did make their way to the Miramichi. Among these was John Bayley Williston.

The name appears first in the muster of the Loyalists at Annapolis County, N.S., in June, 1784. He was noted then as a carpenter, and was unmarried. Single men were able to move around more freely than those "oppressed with a large family," as one of them put it, so it is not surprising to find that John Bayley Williston crossed over from the Annapolis River to the St. John, where he received a grant of Lot 17 in Block 4, the tract which fell to the King's American Regiment. As Block 4 included a great deal of very rough land in the present parish of Canterbury, many of the members of the regiment refused to take up their allotments and demanded lands elsewhere, which gave an opportunity for outsiders to be included in the grant.

Apparently, John Williston did not find Block 4 to his liking, either, for he is next heard of on the Miramichi. On March 13, 1788, he married Phoebe, daughter of Benjamin Stymest. Benjamin Stymest was born at Gravesend, Long Island, in the province of New York, where he had been settled at Hempstead, whence he had fled to Staten Island. Since the family was of Dutch descent, the name is spelled in many different ways in the early New Brunswick records. Benjamin Stymest had been settled by William Davidson's in May, 1784, but in less than a year he had moved from William Davidson's tract, the title of which was in dispute, to Bay du Vin, where he had his wife and five unmarried children, all above the age of 10, were beginning to make a settlement.

End at Bay du Vin

John Bayley Williston's wanderings ended at Bay du Vin, where he remained until his death in June, 1833, at the age of 77. He and Phoebe Stymest had a large family, of whom at least nine sons grew to

manhood and married. The sons' sons were so numerous that they became designated as Alec John and Alec Hugh, etc. A daughter, Mary, married John Goodfellow and moved to the upper Miramichi, where she and her descendants were lost to the ken of the rest of her family, so meagre were communications on the Miramichi in the early days.

In 1843, John T. Williston of Chatham, registrar of deeds, was a candidate in what has been called the "Fighting Election," at which time the supporters of the rival industrialists, Joseph Cunard and Alexander Rankin, took advantage of the occasion to have a series of spectacular fights and pitched battles. John T. Williston was unsuccessful in the election, but the successful candidate, J. Ambrose Street, earned the cordial hatred of all parties on the Miramichi by advocating the St. John River route for the intercolonial Railway.

Logie or Loggie

Robert Logie and his wife, Margery Hay, came from Speyside, Morayshire, Scotland, to the Miramichi River in 1779. Robert Logie (the name seems to have been spelled Logie at first, but most branches of the family at present spell it Loggie) had been accustomed to fishing salmon at Speymouth and continued the same occupation on the Miramichi.

He settled on the north side of the bay, near Burnt Church and was buried in an old graveyard which has suffered from the inroads of the sea. One of his descendants moved to the south side of the bay and settled near a brook known as Black Brook, more properly Blake's Brook, where another early Scot, John Blaek, had formerly settled. The village which grew up here is called Loggieville and is the centre of the activities of a firm which still bears the Loggie name.

Robert Logie and Margery Hay had four children when they arrived on the Miramichi:

Margaret, who married John Davidson, a cooper employed by James Fraser from 1785 on, who is 1788 petitioned for land below Oak Point. John Davidson and Margaret Logie had four sons and five daughters.

Alexander, born 1774, died 1852, married Helen Murray (possibly a sister of the Murray girl with whom James Anderson fell in love when he was shipwrecked on Prince Edward Island).

William, born 1779, died 1844, married Jane Urquhart, daughter of the Rev. John Urquhart, the first resident Presbyterian minister on the north side of the Miramichi

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Three Children were born after the arrival on the Miramichi:

Peter, born 1781, died 1858, married Margaret Gordon.

Robert, married Janet MacAllister.

George.

Alexander Logie, who is described as the son of an inhabitant, and Cornelius Walter of the Loyal American Regiment, in 1789 asked for land at Bay du Vin, adjoining James Horton, but otherwise the Northumberland County petitions of the 18th century make no mention of the Loggies; such an omission usually means that the settlers were contentedly going about their business and prospering. The Loggies had arrived after the troubles of 1777 when the earlier residents of the river were given licenses of occupation by Captain Boyle of the "Viper", and were not concerned in any of their petitions, nor, apparently, in the disputes with the "new" settlers, the Loyalists who arrived after 1783.

Lutz

The Lutz family of Westmorland who have given their name to Lutz Mountain, Lutz Settlement, and to Lutz Street in Moncton, are descendants of Michael Lutz, who was one of nine intending settlers to sign an agreement with John Hughes, a Philadelphia merchant, on January 27, 1766.

John Hughes and his friends, Benjamin Franklin and Anthony Wayne, were associated in a company which was one of four groups of Philadelphians to receive a grant of the township of Monckton, 100,000 acres on the north bank of the Petitcodiac River, extending from the bend to the head of the tide. The agreement involved embarking on their voyage to Nova Scotia sometime during the month of April, 1766, and it seems probable that Michael Lutz and his friends left during the latter part of April and were deposited a few weeks later on the bank of the Petitcodiac River to start the new settlement.

It had been agreed that when any of the prospective settlers or his heirs should have built "a good house with a stone or brick chim-ney in it," and should have cleared, fenced, and improved or tilled two acres of corn land, should have cleared, fenced and mowed one acre of grain, and planted 50 apple trees, and also paid £5 Pennsylvania currency for each hundred acres, he should get a deed of the land.

Unable To Get Deeds

The settlers in Monckton township were unable to get the promised deeds for their land, because John

Hughes had become involved in the political troubles of the time and had been forced to leave

Pennsylvania. Michael Lutz and two or three other settlers moved their families down to Hillsborough, where they were reported settled in 1770. At that time Michael Lutz family consisted of a wife, two sons and two daughters. Four of the family were listed as "Germans and other foreigners," two as Americans, which suggests that the two younger members of the family had been born after the arrival of Michael Lutz in Pennsylvania.

After about 12 years in Hillsborough, Michael Lutz returned to Monckton township, where in the meantime he had obtained possession of a tract of nearly 2,000 acres, as a result of a suit brought against the proprietors of Monckton township for non-performance of their contract. Part of this land he had sold to Christopher Horseman in June, 1784; on the other part he had cleared 25 acres and dyked 60 acres by 1788, according to the report of the Deputy Surveyor, Stephen Milledge. He had one horse, 51 cows, five oxen, five young cattle and 25 sheep.

Two Sons

From the early records of Westmorland County it appears the two sons of Michael Lutz were Peter and John, that Peter remained in Hillsborough and John returned to Monckton with his father. Michael Lutz apparently died previous to September, 1794, when a deed was recorded which conveyed to John the land in Monckton township willed to Peter by his father.

This document gives the further information that Peter Lutz's wife was Mary and Michael Lutz's wife was Anne. About the same time, Johannes and Margaret Steiff conveyed to John the land willed to Margaret by her father, Michael Lutz. Johannes, or John, was the second son of Heinrich Stief or Steeves, one of Michael Lutz's associates in signing the agreement with John Hughes and also in moving from Monckton to Hillsborough. Margaret's sister, Catherine, had married Jacob, the oldest son of Heinrich Stief, and like her sister was settled at Hillsborough.

Atherton

One of the pre-Loyalist settlers on the St. John River was Benjamin Atherton, who established a trading post at St. Anns, the site of Fredericton, about the year 1769. He acted as agent for Simon and White, who had established themselves at the mouth of the river, and he also carried on business on his

Pioneer Families of New Brunswick

own account as well. When the townships on the St. John River were surveyed in 1783, Benjamin Atherton was in possession of Lot 1 in Sunbury, the township on the right bank of the river, which

included the present Fredericton. He was reported to have a good frame house, a log barn, about thirty acres of land under cultivation, part of which had been cleared by the French.

Benjamin Atherton came of a Massachusetts family which had derived their name from Atherton, a village in Lancashire. William de Atherton had been High Sheriff of Lancashire in the time of King John. James Atherton was one of the first settlers in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and one of his descendants, Benjamin, father of the trader on the St. John River, moved to Dorchester in that colony.

The son Benjamin was born on December 9, 1736. On May 20, 1755, he sailed in the ship "Victory" with the 2nd Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, of the provincial troops under the command of John Winslow, for Nova Scotia. These forces laid siege to Fort Beausejour, which quickly surrendered; and after the departure of Colonel Monckton, who commanded the regular troops which took part in the attack, Scott was made commandant of the captured fort, which was renamed Fort Cumberland. Lieutenant Colonel Winslow's letters refer to the interest of the officers and men to the country and to their desire to look out lands for themselves.

Not Among Early Settlers

Benjamin Atherton's name does not appear among the early settlers of Maugerville, but through his marriage, which occurred four years after the establishment of the trading post at St. Anns, he became closely associated with the Maugerville settlers. On March 30, 1773, he married Abigail, daughter of Peter Mooers, whose name is on the 1761 list as one of the shareholders in the enterprise for settling on the St. John River. Abigail was one of the seven daughters of Peter Mooers, all of whom married well-known St. John families. One of their descendants deposited in the New Brunswick Museum at Saint John the particulars concerning the family of Benjamin Atherton and Abigail Mooers:

Stephen, born May 18, 1774, married Elizabeth Hutchins, died 1845.

Abigail, born June 5, 1776, married William Gulou, died 1864.

Mary, born Jan 28, 1778, married John Hagerman, died 1849.

Francis, born Jan 28, 1780, died 1819.

Benjamin, born April 26, 1782, married Miss Manzer, died 1823.

Peter, born April 6, 1784, married Mary Carle, died 1841.

Joshua, born June 25, 1786.

Elizabeth, born Oct 6, 1787, married Isaac Guiou, died 1862.

Sarah, born July 21, 1790, married Daniel Parent, died 1868.

Israel, born May 14, 1792, married Martha Parent, died 1881.

Jane, born Oct. 13, 1795, married Isaiah Hallett, died 1870.

John, born Aug. 20, 1800, married Charlotte Bennison, died 1881.

All Married To Loyalists

Although the parents were pre-Loyalists, all the children married into Loyalists families, an interesting indication of the way in which the breach between the two groups was healed.

Benjamin Atherton's trading post in Fredericton had been built near the site of the present Government House. It was above the town plat where the town of St. Anns was laid out for the "British and British American regiments" which were disbanded on the St. John River in the autumn of 1783; but when the site was chosen by Governor Carleton as the capital of the new province, the property above the town was desired for the governor's farm and residence. Benjamin Atherton was given a valuable property in Prince William in exchange for his land at St. Anns. In "Glimpses of the Past," a rare volume which is a first edition of his "History of the River St. John," W.O. Raymond says of Benjamin Atherton:

"His place in Prince William was well known to travelers, of later days as an inn kept by one of his descendants, Israel Atherton, for many years. Benjamin Atherton was a man of excellent education. He filled the offices of clerk of the peace and registrar of the old county of Sunbury when it formed part of Nova Scotia; a little later he was a coroner. The old prayer book from which he used to read prayers on Sunday for the benefit of his assembled neighbors in the absence of a clergyman, is still in existence, Benjamin Atherton died June 28th, 1816, and his ashes rest beside those of his wife."

Miles

New Brunswick Loyalists came from all the colonies along the Atlantic seaboard. A survey of the

Pioneer Families of New Brunswick

most complete list that has yet been compiled shows that by far the greatest number were former residents of New York province. Massachusetts stands next, with New Jersey a close third; Pennsylvania and Connecticut come fourth and fifth as original homes of the Loyalists who came to New Brunswick. There were a least 120 heads of families from Connecticut, among whom are to be numbered Samuel and Elijah Miles, sons of Justus and Hannah Olmstead Miles of New Milford.

Samuel Miles had avoided service with the rebels by keeping out of the way, then by hiring a substitute, he told the Com-missioners for Claims of American Loyalists. Finally, he fled to Long Island in 1776, and for a year and a half served as commissary at Lloyds Neck, afterwards taking part with the refugees at that place in various expeditions undertaken at the request of the commander-in-chief. His two children had remained with their grandfather, Daniel Pickett, in New Milford, where his first wife was buried.

In 1786, Samuel Miles and his second wife, Abigail, were residing in Saint John, and Samuel Miles was part owner of a vessel. He made claim for land in New Milford, which had been confiscated by the Americans. In June, 1784, he received a grant of 200 acres on the Kennebecasis River, but he resided and carried on business as a general merchant in Saint John. His name appears on the list of subscribers for purchasing fire-fighting equipment, and in 1805 he was an alderman.

Samuel Miles, died Nov. 18, 1824, aged 81. His wife, Abigail, died Aug. 20, 1795, aged 35. His son Samuel predeceased him, dying July 23, 1821, at the age of 33. Samuel jr's will, drawn up a few days before his death, makes no mention of any children, but makes his wife, Amy, his father, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Merritt, executors.

On the same day on which Samuel Miles, jr., died, Thomas Miles drew up a will, which was

probated soon afterwards. There is no mention of his relationship to Samuel Miles, but the fact that he received land on the Kennebecasis River in the same grant as Samuel Miles suggests that there may have been some connection. Thomas Miles left a wife, Margaret, three sons, Thomas jr., who as given the land in Kings ward and a half share in the "Nelson," a schooner then on voyage, John and Benjamin, and two daughters, Nancy, wife of Thomas Jourdan, and Margaret, wife of Dennis Sullivan.

Captain Elijah Miles of Delancey's brigade was a younger brother of the elder Samuel Miles, and had served as a captain in the 3rd Battalion from 1777. When the brigade was reorganized, his company was transferred to the 2nd Battalion. When lots were drawn for the regimental blocks on the St. John River, 2nd Delancey's received Block 9, opposite Woodstock, which was considered to be too far up the river, so that only a small proportion of the officers and men took advantage of their grant. Captain Elijah Miles purchased land in Maugerville, as a number of the officers did and settled there. He was a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, a colonel in the militia, and a member of the House of Assembly from Sunbury County.

Elijah Miles had married Frances Cornell or Cornwell of Hempstead, Long Island, who died in August, 1799. On Aug 30, 1800, he married Elizabeth Harding, daughter of a Maugerville neighbor. Elijah Miles died in 1831, at the age of 79, and his widow, Elizabeth, died in 1848, at the age of 77. The Reverend John Beardsley records the baptism of two of Elijah Miles' sons, Treadway Thomas Odber, Aug 16, 1789, and Isaac Cornwell, April 21, 1793. One daughter married William Howe Smith, son of Dr. Nason Smith. Descendants of Captain Elijah Miles still live on their forefather's farm in Maugerville.

From an original handwritten Marriage Certificate:

Contributed by Irene Keleher

Joseph McCready of Jacksonville in the Province of New Brunswick and **Charlotte Rosella Upton** of the City of Saint John, N.B. were married by licence at Saint John on Wednesday the sixteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight by me L.S. Bruce (?), D.D.

This marriage was solemnized between us: Joseph McCready & Charlotte R. Upton
In presence of : Isaac Burpee, G.B. Burpee, Agnes Burpee, & A. Grace Burpee

William Taylor Letter to Wentworth Dow, 1865

Contributed By: G. Wayne Dow

Wentworth Dow was born November 20, 1829, at Lower Brighton, Carleton County, N.B., a son of William and Sarah (McKeen) Dow. He left home at age 17 and went to Wisconsin, where he lived the remainder of his life. On the 23rd of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 16th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, called the Adams County Rifles, and served nearly four years during the Civil War. He was cited many times for bravery, of which the Battle of Shiloh was one. He was with General Sherman on his march through Georgia, and was discharged July 12th, 1865.

William Taylor was born September 4, 1817, probably in York County, N.B. He was a school teacher, and moved to Lower Brighton before 1843. He married there, April 17, 1862, Elizabeth (Dickinson) Richardson, daughter of Darius and Elizabeth (Thomas) Dickinson and widow of George Richardson.

Wentworth Dow had been one of William Taylor's students, both in York Co. before the Dow family and William Taylor moved to Lower Brighton, and in Lower Brighton. Several years after Wentworth went to Wisconsin, his old school master wrote letters to him.

The following is one that contains a good deal of Lower Brighton family history. 15 Jun 1898, Lower Brighton, Carleton County, N.B.

Dear Friend Wentworth Dow,

I will now attempt to write to you hoping these lines will reach you finding you and family well as I am at present though feeling the effect of old age. I was 80 years old the 4th of last September. My wife was 69 the 2nd of last May, a few months older than you are. We both have been living with our daughter Annie Evelin who is married to George E. Tedlie, son of William Tedlie who married Adeline, one of George Robinson's daughters. George Tedlie owns the old Esq. Noble place with the one owned once by Elder Joseph Noble. He has a large house standing on the same ground old father Noble's house stood when you first came to Brighton. George and Annie have three children, the eldest a girl Tessie, 13 years old tomorrow, next a boy Donald F., 8 the 6th of last January, the youngest Raymond, 6 the 29th of this month. They are all smart nice children. I have two sons, the elder Wilmot, 34 the 21st of July next, who is a shipper of goods in Lowell, Mass., married first George Gray's daughter, granddaughter of Mr. Nat & Ruth Gray. She died in Lowell 8 years ago leaving a daughter only a few days old, who has lived with George Gray, her grandfather, ever since. Her name

is Eugene, the name of her mother, who is much loved by her grandparents. Wilmot married the second time, Mabel Hamilton, granddaughter of John and Ruth Keys. He has two children by her, a boy 6 years old, and a very young daughter.

My second son, Charlie S. Taylor, age 32 the 20th of last April, is not married. He is at present, and has been for 8 years, brakeman, and sometimes in the baggage car, on the express train running from St. Stephen to Presque Isle, passing here every day. He gives me daily papers everytime he passes. He has been running on different trains 12 years the 22nd of last April, sometimes as conductor.

The railroad from Woodstock crosses the river at Upper Woodstock, or Hardscrabble, runs to Newburg road where there is a Station, called the Newburg Junction because one branch goes up the Acker Creek and continues several miles from the River St. John till it reaches Gibson, opposite Fredericton, where a train called the Gibson train runs to Woodstock and back to Gibson and Fredericton every day. The other branch continues up the River St. John, close to it, to Grand falls, Edmundston, and on to Quebec. At the mouth of Aroostook River a branch runs up the Aroostook River to Presque Isle, and trains run from there through Maine to Bangor, Boston, as well as from Woodstock to St. Stephen and Boston.

The railroad crosses the mouth of Acker Creek over a bridge 160 feet high, passes just a short distance east of the grave yard (near the old house where I taught school 55 years ago this summer). It continues on the bank of the river, on the west of the houses where we lived when you was home last (time), on the bank of the river over McGee's front, crosses the Deep Creek close to the river, following the shore till it strikes the flat in front of Bradleys, Grays and Nevers.

My step-son, Fraser Richardson, built a large house on the David Kimball place, which he bought, and is still living there. He has four daughters, all single, no sons. He has for twenty years been largely engaged in lumbering. He was 50 years old last March 11th. His wife was Melissa Birmingham, old name Brumingham. His brother Willoughby married a girl in Lowell where he was working. He is now trading, store keeping, at Hartland, the town on the flat at the mouth of the Becaguimec. He owns several buildings there and is doing very well. He has two children, son Chester, 16 years old, and daughter 10.

George, the other brother, now 44 years old, has a wife, and one son 19 years old, Arthur, living at Fort Fairfield, boot & shoe maker, doing good business. Their sister, Lizzie Richardson, married Jesse, one of old Uncle Jesse Shaw's sons. She is now 49 years

William Taylor Letter to Wentworth Dow, 1865

old. They live at Hartland, have 4 children, one son & three daughters, all doing well.

I have endeavoured to give you the particulars of our family. I will now try and write something about your old neighbours.

Birmingham owns your Uncle John Dow's Jimmy Jones, and the Nat Gray farms. George McGee's son William, who married Reuben Robinson's daughter Susan, is living on the old homestead with nice new buildings. They have two sons, the elder, Willie, married Joseph Robinson's daughter, granddaughter of Asa Robinson; the younger, Judson, lives home, single.

Darius Nixon's son, Robert Nixon, married Annie, daughter of George Stickney, lives on the lower or south part of the old George McGee farm. Richard, brother of Darius, who married a daughter of Ellihea & Margaret Cogswell, lives between William McGee and Darius.

Your nephew Alva, son of William, lives on a part of the old James McGee farm. Reuben Robinson Senior and his wife Rebecca are still living on the old homestead. He will be 80 if he lives to the 5th of November next. She was 75 last April. Their son Reuben married Elisha Gray's daughter. They are living with the old folks, will own the farm.

I need not write about your brother William, or Charles Richardson, as you have all the information from him. The old William Richardson farm is divided, Charles Richards on owning the upper half and William Tedlie the lower. William Tedlie's son Henry, who married Davis Phillips granddaughter, lives on the old Tedlie homestead. The youngest brother, Fred, is learning to be an engineer in Woodstock. William Tedlie owns the Uncle Robinson place. William Robinson, who married Rebecca, William Gray's daughter, lives in Windsor ten miles or more from the mouth of the Becaguimec.. He was visiting here last week. He is doing and looking well. Most of his family are married.

Robert Nixon was killed by logs falling on him, which he was hauling on the Aroostook, eleven years ago last March. His widow Jane, and son Stephen, who married one of John Tedlie's daughters, live on the old homestead. John Nixon, Robert's brother, died five years ago next Dec. His widow Ann, and two sons, John (who married Richard McKinney's daughter, whose mother was Lisann, granddaughter of old father Noble), and George Nixon, are living on the John Nixon homestead. Old Uncle George Noble died seven years ago last April. His wife Nancy died five years before. Their son David, who married Gilbert Brown's daughter, lives on the old homestead.

Robert Dickenson, my wife's brother, who married Sarah Ann Hale, Martin Hale's daughter, lives on the old David Noble place, north of and (facing) where we are living.

Gilbert Brown and wife still living. He was 79 last March, same age of George Stickney. Daniel Brown died twenty nine years ago last February. His widow Susan, and two sons, Byron and Bruce, are living on the old homestead.

Jonathan, Daniel's brother, who married Emma, daughter of Uncle Duncan Dickinson, died last November, leaving a widow and one son, Norris, who is near dying with the consumption. The three old brothers, Daniel, Gilbert and Jonathan, had the old Brown farm divided among them. Daniel has five sons and one daughter living. Gilbert has four sons and two daughters living. Jonathan left two sons (one in the States), and one daughter. Benjamin Richardson died eight years ago last February. His daughter Louise, who married Adolphus Willet, and her brother Robert Peel, are living on the old homestead.

Richard Dickenson (my wife's brother who married Benjamin Richardson's youngest daughter), died four years ago next December, leaving a widow and seven children, three young men who live and own the place joining Daniel Brown on the south.

Old Mr. Thomas Ackerson and wife have been dead some years. His only son, Nehemiah, who married Amelia, a sister of my wife, live on the old homestead. My wife's father, Darius Dickinson, has been dead thirty years last September. His widow died twenty years ago, leaving five sons and six daughters, all living but two sons, John and Richard. James lives in Carlisle, ten miles back of Hartland. Samuel owns and lives on the Asa Richardson place. David Kimball, who married my wife's oldest sister, now 77, died a year ago last September. She is in Lowell, Mass., with her two sons and daughter. All the old James Dickinson family who lived in Newburg, children I mean, are living, except two, Harvey, and Mary, Joseph Robinson's wife, who died a year ago last January. Asa Robinson has been dead twenty-three years. He left four sons, two (--) preachers in a distant land, Joseph, a widower on the homestead. Your mother will be dead six years the 31st of August next, aged 84. She died a Christian, as others I have mentioned. George Robinson (brother of Asa and Reuben), has been dead over thirty years. His widow, Esther, William Tedlie's wife's mother, died five years ago last April. None of their family are living on the old homestead. Downey sons live on the old place. No one is living on your father's old place out Havelock.

Dear friend,

William Taylor Letter to Wentworth Dow, 1865

I have been very particular, as you see, in endeavoring to give you all the information I can respect the changes which, in many cases, have taken place since you left. This may appear very or not interesting to your children to read, but judging you by myself, I know how interested I am to hear the particulars of the places and persons I was familiar with in my youth days. I cannot hear much from my old friend in your country. I heard last summer that your Uncle William McKeen was still living. It seems but a short time when you first went to school to me in the old log school house between Garret Curries and Solomon Goods, though it will be sixty two years the first day of August next. I little thought then that one of my scholars, Zebulin Currie, would build several bridges across St. John River, which he did before he died. He has one son who takes his father's place in that occupationary. Another scholar who learned his letters with me, 4 years old, Nehemiah Esty, has a son located just above, at Hartland, as medical doctor. You remember when you, William, and John L. tried to play truant one day in Kingsclear.

My old Uncle Enoch and Aunt Hannah, and William, Henry, Phelon and his wife, have been dead many years. Mary Ann and Maria are still living not far from Houlton. I have not been there for over twenty years.

We are having a fine spring and summer so far, with every appearance of fine crops of hay, grain and fruit. I would dearly like to see you and talk of old times. William Richardson has been dead twenty-two years. His widow Sarah is living with her daughter, Melissa, who married Sam Hayden for her first husband and Mr. Boone for her second. She and her mother are both widows now (you see I omitted that where I ought to have mentioned it). My wife and family join in sending our love and respects to you and your family, hoping to receive a letter from you, hearing that you and family are well, that you have received this letter. Where is Sylvester Dow and his brother William?

I remain your old true friend,
William Taylor.

Post Script A

I will write a few lines now to let you know about our church. There have been two meetinghouses built here since you was home. The first 23 years ago on the upper line of Jonathan Brown, opposite Daniel Browns house, large and suitable enough to accommodate all in the district. But a division among the church members took place about eight years ago,

some holding to a second blessing to be obtained after conversion, called entire Sanctification, the old Wesleyan doctrine which caused a separation in 1886, and the building of another church in 1886 on the front of David Noble's farm where his father George lived. Charles Richardson and William McGee are the deacons of this old Free Baptist Church or denomination. Leonard Brooks, son-in-law of John Tedlie, and Byron Brown, are the deacons of the lower house called the Reformed Baptist church. Rev. Joseph Noble, now 83 years old the 4th of next August, is still able to attend and hold meetings. Old Elder Hart has been dead 31 years last winter. Old Elder McLeod, editor of the Religious Intelligencer, died about the same time. His son Joseph is the present editor, title Rev. Dr. McLeod.

Charles Richardson has three sons in or near British Columbia, one son and three daughters home with him. Three daughters married, Jane to Jo Wires, living beyond Houlton, Hattie to your cousin Adam Robinson, living two miles back of Wm. Tedlies, and Marada to Beecher, Richard McKenny's son, living on Richards homestead.

William Hale, who married Ester Tedlie, died five years ago leaving a widow and five children, children all married. Nancy Tedlie, who was married to James Dickinson, has been dead 26 years, leaving two daughters, the eldest the wife of Benny, son of Esq. Ben Richardson, living now next lot south or below us. Fred Dickenson, son of Uncle Duncan, is living on the old homestead over the river. I think I have written more than you will care about reading. I would have written before but could not get your address.

William Taylor

Post script B

Great improvements since you left. Carriages, horses and finery pass here every few minutes, equal to the streets in Fredericton sixty years ago. The roads have been so changed and improved that there are no hills to obstruct. There are two bridges crossing the river St. John at Woodstock, the railroad bridge crossing Sharp's Island and the wagon & foot bridge crossing the head of Bull's Island ending at the old English Landing, one thousand yards long, steel bridge costing over two hundred thousand dollars, built three years ago. There are two bridges across the same river at Florenceville (Old Buttermilk Creek), a railway and foot, two at Perth at Tobique River, and two at Grand Falls, two at Fredericton and two at St. John.

Cooper Family

The Brighton side of the river has gone far ahead of the Wakefield or western side for the improvement of travelling and roads. Uncle Ned (Robinson?) has been dead nearly forty years. His widow died eleven years ago. Their grandson Haley and their daughter Susan, widow, live on the old homestead. T(emleia) live on the old McKenny place.

Frank Taylor is living in Eu St. Clair (Eau Claire) with his family. I do not know where Tom is. Henry is around working in different places some steadier than he was. David, William and George Kimball are dead, John living back of Hartland. Will Kimball's widow lives on the old Kimball place below Acker

Creek. My father died 38 years ago last May. Lucy his widow died 7 years ago. I do not know as you can read my writing. I have cramps in my fingers when I write any time. Excuse what deficiencies you may see. I started to number the pages by got entangled after the 6. I will close on this, calling number B, the other side number A. June 15, 1898, very heavy west wind and cold.

William Taylor

G. Wayne Dow, P.O. Box 3232, Walnut Creek, CA 94598-0232, Email: gwdow@earthlink.net

Cooper Family

Contributed by: Irene Keleher

Information from family notes compiled by W. Gordon Ross (1901-1985), with annotations by Stanley C. Ross, accompanying two old photo albums of studio photos and tintypes.

Names of the COOPER family in the Family Bible with additional notes by W. Gordon Ross (grandson of James and Mary Cooper):

James Cooper (12 Apr. 1829 - 22 Oct. 1902) was married in 1855 to **Mary (Given) Cooper** (8 Aug. 1828 - 7 Nov. 1908)

Their children:

John Alexander (8 Apr. 1856 - 19 Apr. 1856)
Annie Graham (22 Mar. 1857 - 17 Mar. 1861)
James Henry (22 June 1859 - 23 May 1863)
John Samuel (31 Mar. 1862 - 4 Dec. 1932)
George Frederick (5 June 1864 - 30 Apr. 1870)
Edward Sheldon (9 Jan. 1868 - 16 Oct. 1873)
Eliza Blanche (24 June 1871 - 27 Aug. 1971)

James Cooper was born in Edinclaugh, County Fermanagh, Ireland and brought by his parents to Canada by sailing vessel when he was ten weeks old. His only sister died on the voyage. His only brother was Thomas Cooper.

"Uncle Tom" lived on the old homestead at Coote Hill. His only surviving child was Henry Cooper. Henry married Bertie Dunn. Their only child was Foster Cooper.

James and Mary Cooper lived in South Bay until 1894, when they moved to Fairville and lived in the "Cameron" house on Harding Street. In 1898 they

lived with their son, J. Samuel Cooper, on Main Street, Saint John. In 1899 they lived with their daughter, Eliza Blanche, and her husband Walter C. Ross on Orange St. in Fairville.

Mary GIVEN was the daughter of James and Mary (Boyd) Given of Lancaster, N.B.

Children of James and Mary Given:

Mary ----- m. James Cooper
Martha Amelia m. John Robertson
Eliza ----- m. Asa Small
Hannah Jane -m. _____ Henderson
John Given
Edwin Given
George Given
Samuel Given

Eliza Blanche Cooper married **Walter Chandler ROSS** on Wednesday, 18 Jan. 1899.

Their children:

Mary Gladys Graham Ross (20 Jan. 1900 - 19 Jan. 1990) (married Ernest L. Gantes, Dec. 1921)
Walter Gordon Ross (5 Dec. 1901 - 13 Aug. 1985)
Stanley Cooper Ross (20 Aug. 1903 -)

Walter Chandler Ross was the son of **George Ross** (1849-1929) and **Millinder (McLaughlin) Ross** (1850-1937)

Their children:

Walter Chandler (18 Sept. 1873 - 1 Nov. 1938)
Linnie (1885-1975) married Frank Kidd Stuart
George (dates unavailable).

New Volunteer Book Review

Editor is Fellow Genealogy Nut

By: Sandra Devlin

As Generations readers are probably aware by now, there has been a changeover in editing and production functions in this publication. In this changeover, I have volunteered to act as book review editor.

I bring to this duty some experience which I believe will carry on the strong traditions this section of Generations has enjoyed under the capable hand of George Hayward who acted with obvious devotion in the capacity of editor of the entire magazine for a number of years before retiring recently.

Some of you will recognize me as the self-syndicated, genealogy columnist in any one of the nine Maritime newspapers which publishes Missing Links/Family Tree weekly. This column was born when, after 25-plus years of employment in editorial departments in the daily newspaper industry and three years as a journalism educator, I decided to fulfil a long-held dream of launching a freelance journalism career. Many of my weekly genealogy newspaper columns are book reviews; so the fit with the need for Generations is obvious.

But, my passion for genealogy and Maritime history goes well beyond its career-journalism pairing. For nearly 30 years, I have obsessively pursued every tidbit of information and historical context within my grasp to fill in the blanks of my own family tree. And, I thirst to absorb as much history, particularly New Brunswick history, as one soul can hold in one lifetime.

I proudly claim lineage to United Empire Loyalists, Yorkshire, Irish, English, Scots, early-Moncton German, Planter and Mayflower stock and through my children and grandchildren to Huguenot, French-Canadian, Acadian and Native North American heritage.

By reviewing books for Generations, it is my hope to help fellow researchers in their own pursuit of genealogical eureka's. I welcome constructive comments and suggestions.

If you have a genealogy publication of interest to New Brunswick family researchers for review in this section, simply forward a review copy to: Sandra Devlin, 81 Weston St., Moncton, N.B., E1A 7B8.

Maryland Loyalists, 185 pp, hardcover, includes biographical reference and index; Cornell Maritime Press, PO Box 456, Centreville, Maryland, U.S.A. 21617.

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

Many more Maritimers might today claim Maryland Loyalists ancestors had not so many been abandoned by a gutless ship's captain. Fifty-seven men, women and children drown on the sinking transport vessel Martha enroute to Saint John in September 1783 when its captain sailed away alone in its only functional lifeboat.

Because of their small numbers (only about 45 souls survived), the Maryland Loyalists in New Brunswick were largely overlooked until history buff Christopher New decided to investigate.

New's research has produced a compelling, well-documented book well worth \$26.95 (American).

Intriguing characters come to life, like Elizabeth Woodward (Woodworth), wife of Samuel, a private in Philip Barton Key's Regiment of Maryland Loyalists. (Key was an uncle of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner. Elizabeth later remarried Jeremiah Hopkins, 104th New Brunswick Regiment of Foot - War 1812).

Elizabeth was a scrapper. Before marriage to Samuel, she freed her first husband, along with 22 others who were imprisoned and sentenced to death. Later, as Samuel's wife, she camped with the Key regiment and once in a fierce battle in Florida used pieces of her clothing to wad cannons.

When the Martha sank in 1783, a pregnant Elizabeth, clutching her youngest child in one hand and some floating ship debris in the other, drifted for 30 hours in the waters off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia before being rescued. Elizabeth and Samuel settled first in Saint John, later near Fredericton.

Other Maritime surnames in this book: Cayton, Clements, Cohee, Cottingham, Fisher, Harris, Hayman, Jones, Kennedy, Love, Matthews, McDonald, Morris, Noble, Remson, Shaddock, Steeples and White.

Rebels and Royalists (\$14.95); 137 pp, soft cover; includes biographical references; published by New Ireland Press, Fredericton, N.B.; available from Global Genealogy Supply, 13 Charles St., Suite 102, Milton, Ont. L9T 2G5; telephone: (905) 875-2176; website: <http://globalgenealogy.com>

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

Perhaps we will never fully appreciate how very close we, as Maritimers, came to becoming part of the United States in the turbulent years of the Revolutionary War between the colonies and England.

Book Review

A band of American rebels, calling themselves Patriots, under the leadership of Jonathan Eddy did its level best in the autumn of 1776 to take over Nova Scotia, which then encompassed all of current-day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In 1775 and the spring of 1776, New England privateers invaded Saint John (Fort Frederick), and Margerville, further up the St. John River. On May 14, 1776 many of the leading citizens of Margerville, including Israel Perley and Moses Pickard, were among the 125 who were convinced to sign a declaration of allegiance to the government of Massachusetts Bay.

In November 1775, plundering American privateers raided Charlottetown and abducted Phillips Callbeck, Thomas Wright and David Higgins who were presented as prisoners of war to George Washington at his headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Washington was not impressed.

"Contrary to a popular belief, our nation came into being not in calm and order, but amidst the clash of recurrent conflicts." Saint John historian and author M. A. MacDonald writes in the prologue to her book **Rebels and Royalists**.

Genealogists who trace their roots to pre-Loyalist, English-speaking settlers, particularly in New Brunswick, will want to devour MacDonald's book which expertly documents the era through its extant artifacts.

Prominently mentioned surnames: Burpee, Chapman, Davidson, Dixon Goodwin, Harper, Keillor, Lutes, Morse, Pickard, Steeves, Trueman, Hazen and White.

Pioneer Profiles by Charlotte Robinson, ISBN 0-919303-44-7, Mika Publishing (1980).

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

Did you know that door-to-door street-peddlers sold clean water for tea by the dipperful in Saint John 200 years ago? It was much safer to buy tea-water than to dip it out of the backyard well which was probably contaminated with bacteria because of the barns and outhouses behind the house which crowded city lots.

Can you imagine a trip from Saint John to Fredericton taking three days by boat -- in the early 1800s there were no roads. Passengers slept on deck wrapped in woollen great coats.

These tidbits are a mere sampling of the wealth of historical and genealogical information in Charlotte Robinson's delightful, 220-page book **Pioneer Profiles**.

Robinson chronicles the lives of 20 pioneer women in New Brunswick and in doing so offer up

startling insights, vivid detail and thought-provoking awareness of their exertion, terror and enterprise. There are stories of a child's kidnapping, privateer raids, devastating fires, sea voyages, gala balls, political intrigue and much more.

Introducing the book, Geoffrey Crowe writes: "My, they were plucky, these unsung heroines of 200 and more years ago!"

Among the prominent surnames (many others hide between the pages) are: Benjamin, Caleff, Channel, Chipman, Christy, Darling, Frost, Haines, Hazen, Innes, Jordan, Ludlow, Mallard, Melick, Mowat, Mott, McColl, Newton, Owen, Peabody, Peters, Phillipse, Quinton, Regan, Robinson, Russel, Simmonds, Smith, Verplanck and White.

The only criticism of this book is the lack on an index.

Pioneer Profiles (\$19.99) can be ordered from Global Genealogy Supply, 13 Charles St., Suite 102, Milton, Ont. L9T 2G5; telephone: (905) 875-2176; website: <http://globalgenealogy.com>

Some Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, Cemeteries

-- including Shulie, Ragged Reef, Minudie, Barronsfield, River Hebert, Maccan, Nappan, Fenwick, West Amherst and Fort Lawrence by Susan Hill, ISBN not assigned, self-published (1997)

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

The latest proof of Susan Hill's dedication to genealogy is an index entitled **Some Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, Cemeteries** -- including Shulie, Ragged Reef, Minudie, Barronsfield, River Hebert, Maccan, Nappan, Fenwick, West Amherst and Fort Lawrence. The cemeteries include well-known church and community burial grounds and a not-so-well-known few like the cow pasture which contains two headstones on the property in Barronsfield known as Glenburn, formerly Franklin Manor. Besides the obvious interest to researchers in the coverage region, this index will be invaluable to folks all around the Maritimes whose roots (particularly Yorkshire and Loyalist) took hold in and around northern Nova Scotia before spreading out.

This book is extremely easy to use and follow. Each cemetery has a numbered diagram and every alphabetized list is cross referenced for maiden name/married name. Additional referenced information gleaned from death records, log books and obituaries have been added where known. And, Ms Hill has gone yet another step, by adding a section at the end of each list tagged: Others believed to be buried here. All are current to the fall of 1996. Cost is \$20 plus \$5 postage/handling. Order

Book Review

from author: 32 Anson Ave., Amherst, N.S. B4H 4H2; E-mail: sahill@auracom.com

The Vincent Family, Third Edition, by Sheridan E. Vincent (senior editor), Library of Congress Catalogue 98-86815, Privately Published (1998).

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

The Vincent Family, a fully surname indexed, 392-page, purely genealogy volume, builds on two previous books; but includes a unique difference which few family genealogies can boast -- an optional, fully searchable, IBM-compatible companion CD-ROM.

The Vincent Family ties the Loyalist branches of the family in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario to their New York beginnings. It chronicles 12 generations and brings known families up to date while adding several previously unpublished branches in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico.

An independent section beginning on page 387 details five generations of a branch of Vincents in southwestern New Brunswick (Saint John, Kings County and environs) which have not been yet firmly linked to the main tree.

Copies of The Vincent Family have been distributed, courtesy of The Vincent Family Association, to repositories including public archives and provincial genealogy societies in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The CD version is available to view by appointment at the Family Research room, second floor, Moncton Public Library.

Order through senior editor Sheridan E. Vincent, PO Box 15523, Rochester, New York, 14615-0523; telephone (716) 723-0820 ; Email: vincent@servtech.com The standard edition is \$35. (US); or bundled with the CD, \$45. both plus shipping. Other ordering options include deluxe binding, independent CD and slip-case boxes.

The 1815 Diary of a Nova Scotia Farm Girl (\$14.95 plus tax and shipping); 111pp, soft cover; includes bibliographical references and index; publisher Brook House Press, Dartmouth, N.S., available through Global Genealogy Supply, 13 Charles St., Suite 102, Milton, Ont. L9T 2G5; telephone: (905) 875-2176
website: <http://globalgenealogy.com>

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

Who can resist the opportunity to read someone's diary? When teenager Louisa Collins put quill to

parchment in the early mornings in 1815 and 1816, she left a legacy.

There are so many delightful entries in Louisa's extant diary, it is difficult to cite only a few.

Louisa's days were filled with endless rounds of mundane, often back-breaking, chores at her family home at Colin Grove, on the outskirts of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. She worked most weekdays from early morning to well after dark and she often reports exhaustion. She picked berries and currants; mad butter, helped with the haying, helped out on wash day and busied herself with spinning, sewing and knitting.

But there was also time for fun and frolic; falling in love, socializing and shopping.

Superb editing and annotating by Dale McClare.

On Sept 21, 1816, Louisa Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Phoebe (Coffin) Collins, married Thomas Ott Beamish. Their children found mates in the Abbott, Brush, Church and Davidson families. Subsequent generations intermarried with Brooks of Ecum Secum and Liverpool; Dart and Hole.

The 1815 Diary of a Nova Scotia Farm Girl is so much more than a mere reprint of Louisa's words. It is almost impossible to put down.

Arrivals 99 - Our First Ancestors in New Brunswick

Saint John Branch is pleased to announce the upcoming publication of "Arrivals 99 - Our First Ancestors in New Brunswick". This book contains first generation family group sheets for 615 ancestral arrivals of Saint John branch members and others. Fully indexed. 400+ pages. Cerlox bound. Price \$39.95 Canadian plus \$7.00 shipping and handling to Canadian addresses. \$28.00 US plus \$7.00 shipping and handling to US addresses. Overseas - send \$39.95 Canadian plus \$10.00 shipping and handling.

It also can be obtained by sending a cheque or money order for the required amount to:

NBGS - Saint John Branch - Arrivals
P.O. Box 2423
Saint John NB E2L 3V9

List of Passengers on Board The Brig "Australia"

With David Seeley Master going from Saint John, NB Bound for Melbourne, Australia

Thanks to Ruby Cusack for suggesting this article, which she found on the NBDigest chat line. It was placed there by Gail Durant, who found the information at the Quaco Museum & Library in St. Martins.

This vessel of 178 tons was built in 1852 by John Brown in West Quaco, St. Martins, NB and was launched just 13 July 1852. This was her maiden voyage. Cleared out of Saint John, NB August 7th, 1852 for Australia Gold Rush.

This vessel was built at West Quaco on Brown's Beach and launched on 13 July 1852. Her dimensions were 90 feet keel, 30 feet beam, and 10 foot hold. She was purchased by a company in Saint John, New Brunswick who fitted her out for the Australian gold diggings. There was a second deck built fitted up with berths for passengers.

On August 15th, 1852 she sailed for Australia having on board about 70 passengers, the greater portion of them being young men, natives of Saint John and St. Martins.

She was towed out of Saint John Harbour by the tug "Commodore". From the fact of the vessel containing so many individuals connected in her, more than ordinary anxiety was felt for the success of the venture, and in common with others they wished the brig "Australia" a speedy and prosperous voyage to the region from which she derived her name. There is no further record of this vessel to be found.

This is in Cochrane's History St. Martins Ships

The Passenger list actually came from Mrs. Betty Lee. This is what it says on the side of the page:

Mrs. Betty Lee, one of our Florida members recently provided us with a copy of the passenger list of the brig "Australia" which sailed from Saint John, NB to Australia in 1852. The list was sent to Mrs. Lee by Allen J. Tompkins of Melbourne, Australia. Both persons had great grandfathers among the 89 passengers.

The vessel was built at St. Martins left Saint John on 7 August 1852, and arrived at Melburne 28 December 1852. Mrs. Lee's forbears continue on to New Zealand, making their new home in a district they called "Brunswick", in memory of their old homestead.

Mentioned in the New Zealand Genealogy of the McKenzie Family "Pointsfield" by Robert Knight are these names as also being from New Brunswick, A.G. Hurley, wife and son Frank, Frank and George Jackson, Alfred Perry Lemen Seperall.

The ship was last heard from in 1856.

Passengers

John Fenton	52 years	
Catherine Fenton	50	
Alexander Fenton	22	
Elizabeth Fenton	16	
Catherine Fenton	13	
Mary T., (?) Mailman	22	
George F. Mailman	5	
Henrietta Mailman	7	
Francis Mailman	3	
Matthew Suffren	26	
Elizabeth Suffren	25	
George Suffren	7 months	
George H Cunnabell	47	Boatbuilder
Eunice Cunnabell	38	
Lorena Cunnabell	16	
Rufus Smith	21	Clerk
Edmond P Shaw	21	Clerk
Horaatio N Arnold	18	Clerk
James Watson	26	Painter
Thomas Whitney	21	Clerk
Oliver D Barbaric	22	Farmer
Courtland Barbaric	22	Farmer
David Curry	26	Farmer & Tanner
Thomas Magee	54	
Jane Magee	40	
John Magee	13	
Hester Magee	6	
Anne Magee	3	
Thomas Magee	9 months	
Sarah Magee	19	
Joel Tompkins	24	Farmer
John Berryman (?)	23	Miller
W.H. Davis	42	
Maria *Davis	30	
Samuel Shaw	24	Mariner
George W. Curry	26	Tanner
(?) Duckindorf	21	Millman
John A Brown	22	Farmer
James Sullivan	35	Joiner
Martha Sullivan	32	
Elizabeth Sullivan	6	
Johnston Sullivan	3	
James W Robinson	27	Mariner
William Charlton	25	Millwright
Hugh Quigley	22	Millman
Daniel Yerxa	22	Farmer
Peter Hanson	32	Ship's Carpenter
Robert Menzies	29	
John Davis	28	Ship's Carpenter
John Bond	22	Joiner
Robert Hazen	21	Farmer
Henry Charlton	29	

Passengers on Board the Brig "Australia"

Charles F Estey	18	Coach Builder
Thomas Everett	21	Hatter
Hugh Van (?) or Vair	25	
David Baker	24	
Gilbert G Prince	21	Clerk
Benton Nealey	20	Blacksmith
John D Prince	25	
John McLoud	25	Carpenter
Charles Belmain	25	
Tamberline J Campbell	40	
Elizabeth A Campbell	39	
Eliza Ann Campbell	17	
Mary Eliza Campbell	13	
Allen T Campbell	8	
George W Campbell	3	
Alfred E Campbell	1	
Armstrong Elliot	25	
Charles E Weldon	18	Farmer
William Atchinson	50	Master Mariner
Mrs. Seeley	29	
Miss (?) Kelly	23	
Mary Seeley	6	
Marion Seeley	1	
John Belmain	25	Cordwainer
George Scoullar	16	Watchmaker
George Holmes	23	Painter
Edward Moore	26	
William Alexander	50	
Isaac Sherrard	30	Tailor
William Trott	24	
William Purvis	36	Clerk
Alex Richards	29	Boat Builder
Ward Brown	26	
Leah Nealy	36	
Sarah Nealy	6	
Richard Nealy	8	

*Maria Davis is listed at 30 years old. On the same line is listed an infant 2 months. Or possibly the same as mother.

Total of 69 Adults, 17 children, 3 infants, Date Arrival December 28, 1852 in Melbourne, Australia.

Soon after arriving in Australia, three of the families went on to live in New Zealand. These were: Tamberlaine Joseph and Elizabeth Campbell and their four children. Alfred E Campbell died at sea on the voyage to Melbourne. Then they had one more daughter born in New Zealand at "Brunswick" which they had names their district after their old home. The daughter was Alice Eugenia (b)?10, 1853.

The ship they traveled on was the "Creole Belle". It is not known if their other families were on this also. George H. Cunnabell and Eunice and their daughters. Mary T Mailman and three children are also known living in New Zealand, arriving at a later date from New Brunswick.

George Frederick Baker born February 24, 1849, married August 8, 1865 to Henrietta Mailman born ca. 1830. Lived in New Plymouth, Taranaki Province.

Alexander DeWolfe Cunnabell born March 20, 1841, son of John Hunt Cannabell married had two daughters, surviving daughter Lorenna unmarried. Lived in Taranaki Province, retired in Hawers. (a daughter and two sons of Azuba (Cunnabell) and Mathias Abraham) Elizabeth Lovegrove and William Braddock born April 3, 1831, Walter Pound Abraham born April 1835, Lorenza Mathias Abraham born April 12, 1829 lived in Wanganui, Wellington Province.

The above families were all related by being descendants of Edward Samuel Godfrey Cunnabell born in Windor Hants Co. Nova Scotia, June 30, 1764; married Lydia Hunt of Gaspe or Molbury, Lower Canada born 1782, daughter of John and Desire (Lucas) Hunt.

Occupation Terms

by: Mary Rosevear

I thought it was a good idea to describe some of these jobs for you.

Mariner – a person who obtained a living on the sea in whatever rank, equivalent to any able seaman

Millwright - designer & builder of mills or mill machinery

Hatter – maker of or dealer in hats

Master Mariner –ship's captain

Joiner/Joyner – skilled carpenter

Clerk/Clericus – clergyman or cleric

Tanner/Barker – one who tans (cures) animal hides into leather

Tailor/Cissor/Sissor – one who made or repaired clothes

Cordwainer/Cordiner/Corviner – shoemaker originally any leather worker using leather from cordova, cordoba in Spain

Painter/Pictor – a person who painted things (houses, wooden goods, etc. or an artist)

New Brunswick Strays

From: Pat Bayliss, 6760 L and A Road, Vernon, B.C. V1B 3T1 who writes "please find the enclosed obituary of a former St. John, N.B. resident who was the Vernon M.P. in 1922, dying in Ottawa in June 1922. He was the editor of the Vernon News, the newspaper I have been indexing for the last 10 years from 1891-1923 for births, deaths and marriages."

From: Vernon News, Vernon, B.C. Canada 22nd June, 1922 page 4 (editor's note: This was a lengthy article which dealt with the attributes as a politician, his speechmaking and contributions to debate and has been abbreviated. The entire article has been given to Joan McLeod, Queries Editor for safekeeping. If you have an interest in the entire article, please contact her.) **JOHN A. MACKELVIE**, M.P. He was elected as Government candidate in the famous by-election of 1920, by 389 majority. The member for Yale is editor of the Vernon News (\$2.50 a year in advance) leading journal of the Okanagan Valley. He has edited that excellent weekly since 1893. Mr. MacKelvie is a native of St. John, N.B., but went west to Calgary in 1883, and has been a resident of British Columbia since 1888, so knows all about the reasons for the tariff views of East, Prairies and Coast. He served in the Alberta Mounted Rifles during the Rebellion of 1885. He is a Mason, an Oddfellow and a citizen of quiet ways and regular habits, who doesn't know what horses are entered in the fifth race at Connaught Park, but is eminently well posted on all aspects of the tariff, particularly as they affect British Columbia. Mrs. MacKelvie was Miss Jessie Stuart McIntyre, daughter of Donald McIntyre of Invernesshire. Their home is at Vernon.

From: Pat Bayliss, 6760 L and A Road, Vernon, B.C. V1B 3T1. If anyone would like a copy of this man's death certificate, I can photo copy it for 20 cents plus return postage through our public library.

Crandlemire, Mr. W.A. died in the Vancouver General Hospital, 17th February, 1923. He was survived by his widow and 5 young children. He came to the Grindmod area near Vernon, B.C. C1917 from New Brunswick. He was also survived by his parents, 2 sisters, Mrs. Emeny of Enderby, near Vernon & Mrs. Edgar of Grindmod.

Ref: Vernon News, Vernon, B.C. 22nd February, 1923. "Happenings Throughout the District" Pg 7

These obituaries have also been abbreviated

From: Helen Reaume, 10 Trillium Village, Apt.204, Chatham, Ontario, N7L 4A1

GILMOUR, Kathleen (Kay) nee EMERY Suddenly at home on Friday, April 25, 1997. Born on May 6, 1917 in Saint John, New Brunswick. Kay was the devoted wife of the late Arthur Clair Gilmour. Loving mother of Karen Barrett and Joan Gilmour. Caring mother-in-law of Craig Barrett and Paul Rosenberg. Dear grandmother of Ross and Neil Barrett and Michael and Adam Rosenberg. She will be fondly remembered by her brother Walter Emery of Montreal, sister-in-law Margaret Emery of North York. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

JOHNSTON: Verne B. of Blenheim passed away on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1997 at Public General Hospital in Chatham. She was born in Chatham, N.B., 70 years ago, daughter of the late Fred Wilt and Elizabeth Veneau. Survived by her husband Hugh Johnston; daughter Valerie Johnston of Vancouver; sons Stafford & Mary Johnston, Douglas Johnston; grandsons Stafford and Ryan all of Blenheim; brother Stafford and Hazel Wilt, Blenheim; sisters Frances & Burnie Murphy, Doris MacCormick of St. John, N.B., Mary Totten, Venice, Florida; Jean Russell, Miramichi, N.B. Several nieces and nephews also survive. Predeceased by sister Lillian brothers Herbert, Harry and Fred. Resting at the J.L. Ford Funeral Home in Blenheim. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

Reunions

CALKINS FAMILY ASSOCIATION

The Calkins Family Association, Inc. is sponsoring an International Family Re-union for all descendents of the immigrant ancestors, Hugh and Ann Calkins who arrived in North America in 1638. The reunion will be held at Norwich, Connecticut on May 4, 5, and 6, 2000. There will be one full day devoted to a bus tour of as many Calkins related places as possible. Events include work shops, a business meeting and a banquet. For information write, e-mail or telephone:

Minnie Frese, Calkins Family Association,
509 Rusagonis Rd. Rusagonis,
New Brunswick, Canada, E3B 8Z3.
E-mail: minmin@nbnet.nb.ca
Phone: (506) 357-3841

Descendants of Robert Archibald & Lucilla Rogers

By: Jim Archibald

Editor's Note: This information was contributed by: Jim Archibald 14316-79 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5C 1K3 (email jimarch@connect.ab.ca)

First Generation

1. **Robert B. Archibald** b. 19 Jun 1815, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, (son of John Barnhill Archibald and Catherine Hoar) occupation Farmer, m. 29 Dec 1840, in Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, **Margery Lynds**, b. 31 Jul 1820, (daughter of THOMAS LYND and ELIZABETH CLARKE) d. 9 Feb 1887, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN. Miller, Thomas - "Historical & Genealogical Record of Colchester Co." (1873), p86 list his date of birth as Jan 21, 1815. Margery: Death reported in the P.W. Sat, Feb 19 1887.
Children:
 2. i **Melissa Archibald** b. 12 Apr 1841.
 3. ii **James Alfred Archibald** b. 14 Oct 1842.
 - iii **Luther Archibald** b. 21 Dec 1844, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, buried Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN. According to Thomas Miller, Luther moved to California. This seems unlikely as he is buried in Hopewell, NB. There is also a Luther Archibald listed in the 1881 Hopewell census.
 - iv **James "Clark" Archibald** b. 3 Mar 1847, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, occupation Farmer, d. Bef ____ 1923.
 4. v **Marshall Archibald** b. 19 Aug 1849.
 5. vi **Peter "Gregor" Archibald** b. 23 Oct 1851.
 6. vii **Ross Archibald** b. 4 Apr 1854.
 - viii **Daniel Archibald** b. 23 May 1856, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. Bef ____ 1923.
 - ix **Elizabeth Archibald** b. 30 May 1858, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. Aft ____ 1923.
 - x **Logan Archibald** b. 24 Sep 1860, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. Bef ____ 1923.
 - xi **Cyrus Archibald** b. 15 Jun 1864, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. Aft ____ 1923.

Second Generation

2. **Melissa Archibald** (1.Robert1) b. 12 Apr 1841, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 3 Apr 1870, in Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, **Samuel Scott Nelson**, b. 7 Feb 1831, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, (son of Robert John Nelson and Agnes "Nancy" Hoar) d. ____ 1908, Yazoo, MS, USA. Melissa died 23 Jan 1923, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN. Family legend reports she went by wagon alone with 4 children from Mobile, Alabama to Truro, Nova Scotia to rejoin her husband who feigned drowning.
Children:
 - i **James "Jamie" Simon Edgar Nelson** b. 14 Mar 1871, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, occupation Contractor. Jamie was a contractor. builder in Melrose, MS, USA.
 7. ii **Lillian May "Lilly" Nelson** b. ____ 1873.
3. **James Alfred Archibald** (1.Robert1) b. 14 Oct 1842, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, occupation Gaoler (Jailer), m. 14 Oct 1862, in Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, **LUCILLA ROGERS**, b. 9 Mar 1844, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, d. ____ 1936, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, buried Mountain View Cemetery, Hopewell, NB. James died ____ 1915, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, buried ____ 1915, Mountain View Cemetery, Hopewell, NB. James Alfred moved from Colchester County, Nova Scotia to Hopewell Cape, New Brunswick, where he married Lucilla Rogers and raised his family. Some records suggest he was born in 1844. Thomas Miller (page 86) identifies this child incorrectly as "Ralph". Buried in the United Baptist Church cemetery at Hopewell cape, NB ...James Alfred Archibald & Lucilla (Rogers) Archibald (his wife), George Archibald (son) Mary Archibald (daughter) James Archibald (son) &

Descendants of Robert B. Archibald & Lucilla Rogers

Alfretta (his wife) on the same stone ... daughter beside, husband Silas and son Pierce. Have a stone with Rose Herrsey on the back. She maybe Silas' mother?

LUCILLA: 1881 Census lists Lucilla as age 37.

Children:

- i **George Owen Archibald** b. 15 Sep 1863, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, d. ____ 1923, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, buried Mountain View Cemetery, Hopewell, NB. George was listed in the 1881 census for the Parish of Hopewell, but was not listed under this family in the 1891 census. The 1901 census shows him living with his mother and going by the name Owen G. Archibald. Thomas Miller (page 86) records Two children - George and Oran. I believe he was referring to this One child.
 - 8. ii **Bessie L. Archibald** b. 1 Oct 1865.
 - iii **Alonzo M. Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1868, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN. Thomas Miller (page 86) refers to this child as "Longo".
 - 9. iv **James A. Archibald** b. 23 Sep 1870.
 - v **Charles E. Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1872, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN.
 - 10. vi **Walter Scott Archibald** b. 4 Sep 1876.
 - vii **Mary E. Archibald** b. ____ 1879, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, d. ____ 1891, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, buried Mountain View Cemetery, Hopewell, NB.
 - viii **David Andrew Archibald** b. 2 Mar 1880, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN.
 - ix **Lena B. Archibald** b. 19 May 1885, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN.
4. **Marshall Archibald** (1.Robert1) b. 19 Aug 1849, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 16 Dec 1870, in Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, **Dorcas Elvincent Virgie**, b. 20 Nov 1850, New Brunswick, CAN, d. 29 Jun 1929, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN. Marshall died 4 Jan 1920, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN.
- Children:
- i **Florence L. Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1872, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 14 Aug 1895, in Colchester Co, NS, CAN, **John R. Douglas**, b. Abt ____ 1871, River John, Pictou Co, NS, CAN, (son of ANGUS DOUGLAS and ELIZABETH ____).
 - ii **William P. Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1873, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 7 Nov 1894, **Mary A. McSween**, b. Abt ____ 1875, Acadia Mines, Pictou Co, NS, CAN, (daughter of JOHN MCSWEEN and CHRISTIANA ____).
 - iii **Dorcas Archibald** b. Jul 1875, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. 15 Sep 1875, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN.
 - iv **Carrie Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1878, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 25 Jul 1895, in Colchester Co, NS, CAN, **William Clark**, b. Abt ____ 1874, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, (son of HERBERT CLARK and ELIZABETH ____).
 - v **Carl Archibald** b. 23 Nov 1880.
 - vi **Blair Archibald** b. 2 Jun 1882, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 10 Apr 1905, in Colchester Co, NS, CAN, **Bessie Archibald**, b. Abt ____ 1884, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN. Bessie: ** Could this be Bessie Kenney Archibald, born about 1883 in Truro as the daughter of Isaac Adams Archibald and his wife, Eleanor Hall? *** -jra
 - vii **Crawford Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1886.
 - 11. viii **Frederick Lawrence Archibald** b. 9 Oct 1889.
5. **Peter "Gregor" Archibald** (1.Robert1) b. 23 Oct 1851, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, occupation Draper, General Merchant, m. 13 Feb 1877, in Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, **Elizabeth Ann "Libbie" Dunlap**, b. 16 May 1855, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, (daughter of THOMAS DUNLAP and SARAH ____) d. ____ 1929, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, buried Robie Street Cemetery, Truro, NS, CAN. Peter died ____ 1922, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, buried Robie Street Cemetery, Truro, NS, CAN. Elizabeth: Libbie's marriage was reported in the P.W. Sat, Feb 17 1877.
- Children:
- 12. i **Ryland McGregor Archibald** b. 1 Apr 1878.

Descendants of Robert Archibald & Lucilla Rogers

- ii **Mamie Archibald** b. Dec 1879, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. 21 Jun 1881, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, buried Robie Street Cemetery, Truro, NS, CAN.
 - iii **Cora P. Archibald** b. 13 Jan 1881, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. ____ 1956, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, buried Robie Street Cemetery, Truro, NS, CAN.
 - iv **Marguerite M. Archibald** b. 9 Feb 1883, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 20 Sep 1909, **Charles J. Thomas**, b. Abt ____ 1880, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, (son of DAVID THOMAS and ROWENA ____).
 - v **Thomas P. R. Archibald** b. 1 Dec 1885, Colchester Co, NS, CAN.
 - vi **Max S. E. Archibald, R.F.C.** b. 23 Jul 1887, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. ____ 1917, Flanders Field, Belgium. Killed in action - Flanders Field, 1917.
 - vii **Gladys Page Archibald** b. 6 Jan 1890, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 19 Nov 1912, **John Stuart Snook**, b. Abt ____ 1884, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, (son of ISAAC SNOOK and MARGARET ____).
 - viii **Jean Archibald** b. 31 Mar 1893, Colchester Co, NS, CAN.
 - ix **Walter G. Archibald** b. 24 Sep 1895, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. ____ 1966, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, buried Robie Street Cemetery, Truro, NS, CAN.
6. **Ross Archibald** (1.Robert1) b. 4 Apr 1854, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, occupation Teacher, m. 26 Sep 1882, **Hannah Butler**, b. ____ 1860, Stewiacke, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, (daughter of SAMUEL BUTLER and MARY OLIVIA FISHER) d. ____ 1944. Ross died ____ 1915.
- Children:
- i **Earnest Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1883, Nova Scotia, CAN.
 - ii **Alice Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1885, Nova Scotia, CAN.
 - iii **Laurie Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1887, Nova Scotia, CAN.
 - iv **Minnie Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1890, Nova Scotia, CAN.

Third Generation

7. **Lillian May "Lilly" Nelson** (2.Melissa2, 1.Robert1) b. ____ 1873, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. 5 Aug 1896, in Nova Scotia, CAN, **Albert Edward Hunt**, b. 30 Mar 1867, Mabou, Cape Breton, NS, CAN, d. 16 Aug 1926, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN. Lillian died 24 Jan 1901, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN. Albert: Albert opened A.E. Hunt & Co.Ltd., men's clothing store in 1900 in Truro, NS.
- Children:
13. i **Joseph Roy Hunt** b. ____ 1898.
8. **Bessie L. Archibald** (3.James2, 1.Robert1) b. 1 Oct 1865, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, m. Bef ____ 1895, **Silas J. Benjamin**, b. ____ 1856, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, d. ____ 1921, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, buried Mountain View Cemetery, Hopewell, NB. Bessie died ____ 1938, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, buried Mountain View Cemetery, Hopewell, NB.
- Children:
- i **Pierce C. Benjamin** b. ____ 1895, d. 1967, buried Mountain View Cemetery, Hopewell, NB.
9. **James A. Archibald** (3.James2, 1.Robert1) b. 23 Sep 1870, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, occupation General Labourer, m. Bef ____ 1893, **Alfatta J. _____**, b. 30 May 1872. James died ____ 1943, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, buried Mountain View Cemetery, Hopewell, NB.
- Children:
- i **Ethel V. Archibald** b. 26 Apr 1893, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN.
 - ii **Elva A. Archibald** b. 23 Jun 1897, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN.
10. **Walter Scott Archibald** (3.James2, 1.Robert1) b. 4 Sep 1876, Hopewell Cape, NB, CAN, occupation Street Car Conductor, m. ____ 1904, in Saint John, NB, CAN, **Pauline L. Estey**, b. ____ 1881, Hampstead, Queens Co, NB, CAN, (daughter of Charles Abel Estey and Elizabeth Reid) d. Aft ____ 1909, Saint John, NB, CAN. Walter died 1 Jul 1933, Saint John, NB, CAN, buried 3 Jul 1933, Fernhill Cemetery, Saint John, NB,

Descendants of Robert Archibald & Lucilla Rogers

Walter and Pauline were apparently not married in Saint John, but elsewhere. They were not listed in the 1903 Saint John phone book, but did show up there in the 1904 book. When his wife died, Walter was unable to raise both of his two sons, so he kept the youngest (Walter) with him, while his oldest son (Douglas) was raised by his wife's unmarried sisters, Eva (Evelyn?) and Alice Estey.

OBITUARY: - Evening Times Globe, Saint John, N.B. - July 3, 1933 - Page 5

ARCHIBALD - Suddenly in this city on July 1, 1933, Walter Scott Archibald, son of Mrs. Lucilla Archibald of Hopewell Cape, leaving to mourn - his mother, two sons, three brothers and one sister. Funeral today (Monday) from Brennan's Funeral Home 111 Paradise Row, at 2:30 p.m.

Pauline: Pauline died of a ruptured appendix.

Children:

- i **Pauline Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1905, New Brunswick, CAN, d. Abt ____ 1905, New Brunswick, CAN. Pauline died in infancy.
 - 14. ii **Charles "Douglas" Archibald** b. 9 Jun 1907.
 - 15. iii **Walter Estey Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1909.
11. **Frederick Lawrence Archibald** (4.Marshall2, 1.Robert1) b. 9 Oct 1889, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. Bef ____ 1921, **Sarah Reid Muirhead**, b. 5 Oct 1893, Glasgow, SCT, d. 12 Apr 1959, Cole Harbour, Halifax Co, NS, CAN. Frederick died 26 Apr 1959, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN.
- Children:
- 16. i **Lawrence Ainslie Archibald** b. 21 Mar 1921.
 - 17. ii **Frederick Marshall Archibald** b. ____ 1923.
 - iii **John Alexander Archibald** b. 2 Feb 1925.
12. **Ryland McGregor Archibald** (5.Peter2, 1.Robert1) b. 1 Apr 1878, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. **Grace Hamm**.
- Children:
- 18. i **Catherine "Cora" Archibald**.
 - ii **Gwen Archibald** b. Bible Hill, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. ____ **Stewart**. Gwen was living in Halifax in Sept 1998 at the time of her sister's death.

Fourth Generation

13. **Joseph Roy Hunt** (7.Lillian3, 2.Melissa2, 1.Robert1) b. ____ 1898, m. **Margaret Currie**, b. ____ 1896, d. ____ 1977. Joseph died ____ 1934.
- Children:
- i **Molly Hunt** b. ____ 1928.
14. **Charles "Douglas" Archibald** (10.Walter3, 3.James2, 1.Robert1) b. 9 Jun 1907, Saint John, NB, CAN, occupation Newspaper Circulation Mgr, m. 27 Sep 1930, in St David's United Church, **Willa Esther Woodley**, b. 26 Dec 1907, Englewood, CO, USA, (daughter of Harry Gordan Woodley and Kate Lindsay Godsoe) occupation Secretary, d. 20 Sep 1996, Edmonton, AB, CAN, buried 26 Oct 1996, Fernhill Cemetery, Saint John, NB, CAN. "Doug" died 19 Dec 1973, Edmonton, AB, CAN, buried 22 Dec 1973, Fernhill Cemetery, Saint John, NB, CAN. Doug died in EDMONTON, AB, CAN while visiting his son James and daughter Ann. Doug was with the Telegraph Journal and Evening Times Globe, Saint John, NB for his entire working career, retiring from the newspaper as Circulation Manager just a year before he died in 1973. He was an avid fisherman and curler and set a record for achieving a total of four 8-end games while skip. Willa:
- WILLA was born near Denver. Her parents moved there due to the health of her father who had TB. After his death, WILLA and her mother returned to Saint John, NB. After surviving two husbands and her oldest child, DAVID Douglas, she moved to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada to be near her surviving children, JAMES Robert Archibald and Carol ANN Martin in late 1995. On September 15th, 1996 she attended her great

Descendants of Robert Archibald & Lucilla Rogers

grandson's (Graeme Archibald) 5th birthday party. The next morning she suffered a stroke which left her bedridden and unable to talk. With her families at her bedside through most of the week, she passed away quietly 5 days later on September 20, 1996.

Children:

- 19. i **David Douglas Archibald** b. 11 Aug 1932.
- 20. ii **James Robert Archibald** b. 12 Jun 1936.
- 21. iii **Carol "Ann" Archibald** b. 13 Jul 1949.

15. **Walter Estey Archibald** (10.Walter3, 3.James2, 1.Robert1) b. Abt ____ 1909, Saint John, NB, CAN, m. **Mary** _____. Walter died Bef ____ 1964, Whitby, ON, CAN. My Uncle (father's brother). ** need to contact a member of this family to obtain dates, etc. ***

Children:

- i **Phyllis Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1934, Whitby, ON, CAN.
- ii **Pauline Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1935, Whitby, ON, CAN.
- iii **Douglas Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1936, Whitby, ON, CAN, d. Ontario, CAN.
- iv **Jean Archibald** b. Abt ____ 1937, Whitby, ON, CAN.

16. **Lawrence Ainslie Archibald** (11.Frederick3, 4.Marshall2, 1.Robert1) b. 21 Mar 1921, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. (1) in Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, **Mary Elizabeth Biswanger**, b. Abt ____ 1918, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, (daughter of Joseph Harlan Biswanger and Sarah Stevenson) m. (2) **Stella** _____. Lawrence died 13 Apr 1994, Oshawa, ON, CAN.

Children by Mary Elizabeth Biswanger:

- i **Diane Lorraine Archibald** b. 20 Aug 1942, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, d. 10 Jan 1993, Calgary, AB, CAN. Diane never married.
- 22. ii **Gregory Stephen Archibald** b. 22 Jul 1947.
- 23. iii **Bruce Archibald** b. 26 May 1950.
- iv **Lawrence "Larry" Douglas Archibald**.

Children by Stella _____:

- v **Kevin Archibald**.
- vi **Craig Archibald**.
- vii **Cheryl Archibald**. Cheryl was Stella's child from her first marriage and she was adopted by Lawrence Archibald.

17. **Frederick Marshall Archibald** (11.Frederick3, 4.Marshall2, 1.Robert1) b. ____ 1923, Truro, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. **Grace McElmon**. Frederick died 1958, Windsor, Hants Co, NS, CAN. Frederick died as the result of an operation for peptic ulcer. Grace: Living in Windsor, NS at the time of her son's death in 1998.

Children:

- 24. i **Laurie Owen Archibald** b. ____ 1942.
- ii **Darlene Joy Archibald** m. **Neil Moore**. Living in Windsor, ON at the time of her father's death in 1998.

18. **Catherine "Cora" Archibald** (12.Ryland3, 5.Peter2, 1.Robert1) b. Bible Hill, Colchester Co, NS, CAN, m. **Theodore Rasmussen, Dr.**. Catherine died 29 Sep 1998, Montreal, QC, CAN. OBITUARY: HALIFAX CHRONICLE HERALD - WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30 1998 -

Children:

- i **Donald Rasmussen**. Donald was living in Ottawa at the time of his mother's death, Sep. 1998.
- ii **Ruth Rasmussen** m. **James Coleman**.
- iii **Mary Rasmussen** m. **Roy Cook**.
- iv **Linda Rasmussen** m. **Steve Heckbert**.

South Eastern Branch News

By: Judi Berry Steeves

South Eastern Branch held its annual spring workshop on April 17. Over 90 people came from Toronto, Saint John, Quispamsis, Sussex, Dalhousie, Miramichi, Wayerton, Sackville, Amherst, Northport and Halifax to join with our local members for a day of lectures and research. Special guests were Bob Fellows of the NB Archives and Jerry Walford and Hélène Bourgeois of the Moncton Public Library.

Gerald Dawson lectured on *Researching in NB 1770-1851*. This covered the difficult time frame when few records existed and offered some new ideas on where to research for the elusive ancestor.

Eleanor Goggin discussed *Organizing your Research Material* which was of benefit to the beginners as well as the seasoned researcher. Everyone reaches the stage of boxes of tiny scraps of paper and asks the question "What do I do with this?"

How to Write an Interesting Family History was the subject of Sandra Devlin's talk during the afternoon session. Sandra offered many ideas on creative writing designed to hold the reader's interest.

Public Archives of New Brunswick were guests for the day bringing with them a vanload of research materials from the archives and staffed by Bob Fellows. The research room was never empty as people delighted in the opportunity to research their ancestors. In addition a marketplace of genealogy material provided another opportunity for people to add to their libraries.



Harrigan Family Index Web Site

By: Mary Rosevear

Anyone researching the name **Harrigan** in New Brunswick or beyond is welcome to visit the website at <http://personal.nbnet.nb.ca/wbharrig/index.html>. This site is created and maintained by Wayne Harrigan of Riverview. He was born in Northern New Brunswick and grew up in Campbellton.

This is a very good site with lots of good information. You can also contact Wayne at:

F. Wayne Harrigan
136 Wentworth Drive
Riverview, New Brunswick
Canada, E1B 2T5

Or email: wbharrig@nb.sympatico.ca

From the Maple Leaf

Contributed By: Judi Berry Steeves

The Maple Leaf had a life span of just over two decades 1880-1901. Published each Thursday in Albert, Albert County, it has two editor/proprietors, the first, L.M. Wood was succeeded by J.H. Rhodes in the late 1880's. At a subscription of \$1.00 per year and a circulation at times exceeding 1,000, the paper covered Albert County News, some Westmorland County, provincial and world events and was liberally supplemented with the literary smattering that were the fashion of the day. The originals can be found on microfilm at the New Brunswick archives, Fredericton, N.B. (Microfilm reel F11328).

21 DECEMBER 1893 SPECIAL EDITION

Albert County is one of the smallest counties in New Brunswick, its present (1893) population being about 11,000. The nearest cities are Saint John with a population of 40,000 and Moncton with a population of 9,000. The locality to which this article is devoted is within a three mile radius of Albert Village including the villages of Albert, Riverside, Hopewell Hill, Harvey and Harvey Bank. This locality was formerly known as Shepody or as the Acadians called it Chapeau Dieu referring to the cloud crest, that prior to rain rests on the top of the mountain, the base of which skirts the Bay of Fundy near Hopewell Hill. The population of this area is estimated to be about, 1,000 characterized as a peaceable, happy and contented people among whom absolute poverty is unknown.

The Salisbury and Harvey Railway connects this district with the Intercolonial railway at Salisbury passing en route Hopewell Cape, the shiretown and the village of Hillsboro, noted for the superior gypsum manufactured there.

Visitors to the county are attracted and surprised at the beauty of the scenery-hill and valley, wood and water, hardwood and evergreen, mountain range, the Bay and the Islands, with long skirting slopes of the Nova Scotia coast on the opposite shore.

The chief employment of the people is agriculture and lumbering. As the lumber becomes exhausted, the farmers are beginning to realize how to best utilize the extensive and valuable marshes as well as the well watered uplands. The quarrying of building stone and the mining of plaster and manganese are also important industries.

The Maple Leaf is the only newspaper published in the county. In the publication no plate matter is used but rather every inch of reading material is set up by the staff which is probably the youngest staff of composers in the province. It gives work to four youths as compositors and is regarded as a kind of training school. The Maple Leaf was started fourteen years ago by L.M. Wood, a native of Albert County. Other editors included Jos. Howe Dickson, William J. Jones and the present editor J.H. Rhodes.

Industries Etc. of Riverside

Farmers: Job Stiles, W.E. and Alonzo Stiles, John McClelan, I.T. Pearson, T. Dobson, A.W. Peck, Wm. McLaughlin, Allan Tingley, D. Stuart, John Peck, N. Peck, Hon. A.R. McClelen makes heavy shipments of hay.

Merchants: W.J. Carnwath JP and postmaster, engages largely in shipping, lumbering, milling, etc. He also runs a large general store in which he does a business perhaps second to none in this section of the county. McClelen and Turner, besides running a general store, are proprietors of a large steam rotary saw-mill. This mill is run by a Leonard engine of 65 horse power and cut during last season about a million feet of lumber giving employment to twenty men.

Peter Bishop, who supplies the public with fresh meat etc. also does an extensive grocery business.

Manufactures: The factory of J.R. Stevens situated on Water Street is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved wood-working machinery for the manufacture of furniture, sashes and doors mouldings of all kinds, matched lumber, flooring, dimension-stock and in fact everything required in house building. Mr. Stevens has lately placed in the store recently vacated by McClelan & Turner a complete stock of caskets and mountings, furniture, etc. and will be pleased to supply the public with requisites in those lines.

J. McLeod does a general repair business and manufactures sleighs, carriages, truck-waggons, etc of a superior quality.

John A. Moore the popular blacksmith supplies the wants of the public in this line.

James Hunter who has for the upwards of 29 years satisfactorily supplied his customers with boots and shoes may still be found at his post.

J.J. Downing does an extensive business in shoe-making and contemplates engaging in the near future, a first class workman to assist in his rapidly growing business.

Situated on Main St. is the tinshop, W.J. Carnwath proprietor, wherein may be found a complete stock of tinware stoves, plough-fittings, etc.

In ye olden times' it was customary to find the farmer on the big barn floor pounding grain with the

From the Maple Leaf

time honored flail. Now we may be met with the hum of the threshing machine and the genial countenance of Nicholas Pearson of T.H. Dobson. We understand Mr. Pearson has threshed in the vicinity of 8,000 bushels this season.

Shipping is an important industry here during nine months of the year. Prominent on the list of our vessels may be mentioned schooners Utility, Luta Price, and Jessie commanded by Captain W.A. Copp, A.O. Copp, and E. Kinnie respectfully.

The school continues in a satisfactory condition with a good average attendance. During the past term it has been efficiently conducted by Miss Florence Widlake and it is much regretted that she is about to resign her duties at the close of the present term.

Presbyterian Church Riverside

The foundation stone of the Presbyterian church at Riverside was laid 22 September 1884. The building was dedicated on 8 December 1885. The church will comfortably seat 300 persons and is both to interior and exterior the handsomest little church in the county. The building committee was headed by the late James Carnwath, Esq and was debt free at the opening and thus the seats would be free.

The interior of the church is handsomely furnished, the windows are of stained glass, the reading desk is on a raised dias, the desk, chair and furniture are of walnut, the seats are cushioned with rep, the aisles are covered with matting, two beautiful chandeliers furnish the light and all the furnishings are in modern style. The mission is only small and the services of late have been conducted by theology students but the church may justly feel proud of the model sanctuary it has dedicated to the service of Almighty God. (Dr. R. C. Weldon, MP)

Richard Chapman Weldon, BA, PhD, member of parliament for Albert county was born in Sussex, NB 19 Jan. 1849. He was the s/o the late R.C. Weldon of Penobsquis who carried on a tanning business there and was a leading member of the Methodist church. He died there last September at the age of 77. His mother, whose maiden name was Geldart, died about three years before at the age of 76. Dr. Weldon's Grandfather, Andrew Weldon, a native of Yorkshire, came to Westmorland county near the close of the last century. His paternal grandmother was a sister of Rev. William Black, the pioneer of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces.

His education commenced at the Superior school at Sussex; at Sackville Collage he took the degree of BA, subsequently studied for two years at Yale College where he obtained the degree of Ph.D. He afterwards went to Germany and studied Internal

Law at the university in Heidelberg. he was a professor in Sackville College from 1875-1883 since which date he has been professor of Constitutional Law at Delhousie College, Halifax, NS and Dean of the University.

In 1877 he was married to Maria eldest d/o Rev G.W. Tuttle, Methodist minister then of Stelleration, NS, an estimable and much loved lady who died in the prime of womanhood in 1892.

At the general Dominion election in Feb. 1887 Dr. Weldon successfully contested the county of Albert as a candidate for the government. He was opposed by Alex Rodgers the result being Weldon 1047 Rodgers 923. In the election in March 1891 he was again returned for this county by a majority.

Dr. Weldon is possessed of considerable talent in some directions, he is an effective platform speaker and in the house his effort have been received with marked attention and much lauded by his party. He has on several occasions shown a commendable independence. On the whole his course has been of a close follower of the methods and tactics of his party.

Alexander Rodgers Esq.

Alexander Rodgers Esq. was born at Hopewell Hill, A.Co. on 12 Feb, 1842. He is the s/o William Rodgers by Eliza, d/o James Longhead of Truro, NS. He is of Irish extraction, his grandparents having emigrated from the north of Ireland to North Scotia about the year 1760. Mr. Rodgers was educated at the Sackville institution. He was married 5 Dec. 1866 to Bessie d/o the late Thomas B. Moore Esq. barrister of Hopewell and has four children: Sarah, Fred, Alice and William.

Mr. Rodgers is a merchant and has carried on business at Hopewell Hill since the spring of 1867, at the old stand, formerly occupied by his uncle James Rodgers Esq. He has been secretary-treasurer of the Albert Agricultural Society since its organization in 1861. During the last 12 years, Mr. Rodgers has been prominent in the political contests that have taken place in the county. He was first elected to the General Assembly of New Brunswick at the election of 1874 at which time there were six candidates, the poll standing as follows: Alex Rodgers 768, James Ryan 708, M.B. Palmer 514, G.S. Turner 504, Elisha Peck Jr. 331, and Peter Duffy 130. A petition being filed against Messrs Rodgers and they were unseated on 17 July 1875, but were reelected 25 August 1875. On 6 Dec. of the same year Messrs Rodgers and Ryan were again unseated and were again reelected 18 Jan 1876. He was unsuccessful as a candidate for the General Assembly at the election of 1878.

From the Maple Leaf

25 JULY 1895

Garden party: 'Going to the Garden Party?' 'Of course I am. I wouldn't miss it for anything.' Riverside band will finish music for the party and the promenade concert. The gates will be opened and the merry-go-round start at 5pm standard. Birch Ave and Victoria Ave will be finely illuminated during the garden party and promenade concert. At the oriental garden party some of the ladies will be dressed in Chinese, Japanese, Greek, and Turkish costumes. Ten cents admits to garden party, promenade concert, lawn tennis, balloon race, comic concert by picnic club minstrels, balloon ascension and a grand display of fireworks. The grand oriental garden party and promenade concert will attract persons from all parts of the county as well as Westmorland. The fact of the Albert picnic club giving it is of itself a sufficient guarantee of its success. Two hundred and fifty trees are being set out on the grounds for the garden party. The Chinese lanterns, balloons and fireworks will arrive from New York. Upwards of a thousand persons are expected at the party.

28 MAY 1891

From Alma to the Launch.
The Iron Horse Calls Forth Jubilant Strains From the
Alma Correspondent

The morning of May 23 dawned auspiciously upon the fair village of Alma. The sun arose in his beauteous strength radiating heat and light in every direction. The fields and wayside had dawned their vernal robes. The woods were dressed in green.

Early in the morning, groups of people from various highways and byways were wending their ways to the eastern end of the village. Your correspondent went with the multitude to the center of the attraction impelled by the first passenger train that ever arrived at or was to leave Alma. The iron horse was exceedingly spirited and restless while the driver was holding him until the appointed time to start. He snorted loudly and stepped back and forth while the crowds were gathering into the carriage he was to draw to Harvey Bank.

When about a hundred people had gotten in and 9:30 am local had arrived we started out of the village with our genial conductor Bliss Steeves from Hillsboro in charge of us and our tickets. Away we moved to Audie's where we found none to join us. Not stopping there we rolled on the Cleveland's where a few were added to the multitude. From Cleveland's when all aboard we darted away to west river making the woods reverberate with the snort of the horse, the clang of boots, and the rumble of

wheels. At West River a few more excursionists joined their fellows on board and away we speed to Magee's Cut (or more properly Magee's) where our numbers were further swollen. Then away to Beaver Brook where we received a further addition making about 150 who all went to the Bank feasting on the luxurious ride and the captivating strains of music floating out of the noisy corner of one of the cars where the harmonicas had been called in requisition and were doing noble service on the mouths of W.W.McK and others, while at the same time King Alcohol rules over three or four of our number slightly to the annoyance of the rest. But on the whole we had a good crowd, a good road, a good engine, a good train, and at the Bank a good launch and a good time.

Arrived at the Bank we disembarked and behold the Alexander Black the MMP's new bark pompously decorated with signal flags and ordinary flags.

About 12 o'clock, noon, when the carpenter has allowed gravitation to sot on the vessel, she began to move toward her native element, having on board one woman, one minister of the gospel and several men and children. Faster and faster she moved until her stern and up her prow. As her prow left the ways, down into the water it plunged, and up went her stern and off she speed without touching bottom. A beautiful launch. G.S.Turner naturally delighted! Captain Buck well pleased and no one else displeased. But while one launched on board drops and rises with the vessel, who can describe the sensation of pleasure experienced by such a one? Truly the pleasurable sensation thus experienced is beyond description. Yet such was the experience of those launched on board the Alexander Black on Saturday. Your correspondent was well pleased with the captain who evinced marked qualities of commanding ability and clear headedness while bringing the vessel of the wharf where she soon moored to the pleasure of all concerned.

We then replenished the inner man and were soon again in the A.S. train moving back to Alma. On our return there were about 200 people, about 50 of them were strangers coming for the first time to see our seaside village.

One thing among many others which speaks favorable for the obliging disposition of Conductor Steeves is the fact that on the way to Harvey bank he stopped the train in order to give Barzillai Corner an opportunity to pick up his (Conner's) straw hat which had got overboard. We reached Alma in about one hour and ten minutes from the time we left the Bank – the same length of time we were going up.

All had obviously enjoyed themselves and why? for sic est vita. (W. Rommel Alma, A.Co.).

Ancestors Remembered - Clayton Families of New Brunswick

By: Dolores B. Anderson, Box 133, 21 White Birch Road, White Lake, Ontario, K0A 3L0

In the "Clayton Family", as chronicled by Henry F Hepburn, Esq., LLB, of Philadelphia, Pa., read before the Historical Society of Delaware, February 15, 1904, the Clayton family has had numerous illustrious ancestors over the ages, from Robert, born in Caudebec, Normandy, France, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. He was a soldier well skilled in arms and, after the battle of Hastings, had the Manor of Clayton given him by William the Conqueror for his laudable services in battle. He was afterward known as "Robert de Clayton" and was Lord of the Manor of Clayton, and the first Clayton spoken of in the history of England.

Many notable Claytons descended from Robert, among these were: John (d 1399), who accompanied John of Gaunt in 1356 to assist the King of Navarre against the French and also King Edward in most of his expeditions.

John (b 1419), m. Mary Mainwaring, said to have descended from Amacia Mainwaring, great granddaughter of Henry I, King of England, and the great grand-daughter of the Earl of Garva of Marcia, also descendant of the Earls of Normandy and the early Saxon kings. Her half-sister, Maude, was the ancestor of Baloil, king of Scotland, also of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland and his descendants, making her related to the ancient Anglo-Saxon kings, to the English Norman kings, to the Scottish kings and the nobility of Normandy.

Robert (ca. 1530) Vice Chancellor of Cambridge

Robert (b. 1695-d. 1756) Bishop of Clogher

Richard (b. 1706-d. 1774) King's Counsel, Lord Chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, which office he resigned the year of his death, 1774.

This ancient family produced soldiers of valor and skill, preachers and monks of great learning and lawyers and jurists of great ability.

But, there is also mentions of one Clayton, Samuel, in "English Convicts in Colonial America (Vol. 11): The City of London".

Samuel Clayton was sentenced in London, England, for an unspecified offence in November, 1752. He was transported from Newgate Prison, along with thirty other convicts, to the Americas in December, 1752, on the "Greyhound", a ship captained by William Gracie.

It is uncertain as to whether my line descended from the famous or infamous, but begins with Samuel Clayton, Loyalist, Cornet in the Queen's Rangers, who fought in the American Revolution of 1776 sailing from New York with the Fall Fleet on board the "Cyrus" to Saint John, New Brunswick (Nova Scotia) in September, 1783.

The loyal Americans who supported the Royal cause in the American Revolution of 1776 did so for a variety of reasons. They organized themselves into bodies of irregulars, independent companies, loyal militia and, most significantly, into uniformed, fully armed and outfitted Loyalist provincial corps.

Recruits, who were to serve two years, or "during the present war in North America", received a bounty of money upon enlistment and the promise of a land grant following the end of hostilities.

No Loyalist corps was more celebrated than the Queen's Rangers. Colonel Robert Rogers, who commanded the famous Rogers' Rangers during the Seven Years' War, recruited the regiment in 1776, mainly in New York and Connecticut.

Five Loyalist provincial corps were placed on an equal level with British regular regiments. The corps so honoured were, in order, the Queen's Rangers, designated and numbered by his Majesty, George III, as the 1st American Regiment (May 2, 1779), followed by the Volunteers of Ireland, the New York Volunteers, the King's American Regiment, and the British Legion. All these corps had particularly distinguished war service records.

When it was decided to change the uniform of the Loyalist corps from green to scarlet, the Queen's Rangers, along with several other corps, refused to alter their uniforms and retained their distinctive field green. The Rangers' commander, John Graves Simcoe, wrote that green was the colour best suited to North American conditions: "If put on in the spring, by autumn it nearly fades with the leaves, preserving its characteristic of being scarcely discernible at a distance" The colours of the Queen's Rangers,

Revolutionary War era, regimental banners – the Union flag prior to the addition of the cross of St. Patrick in 1802 and the blue ensign – were carried by the Queen's Rangers from 1777 to 1781, when the regiment surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia. The colours were saved from the Americans by John Graves Simcoe when he was wounded at Yorktown and allowed to go to New York City to recuperate, taking the flags with him, secreted in his baggage.

Following late summer victories in 1776, Royal forces held the vital city of New York as a British and Loyalist stronghold throughout the war until November, 1783.

New York was the key evacuation port for the loyal Americans. Between April and November, 1783, five major fleets transported as many as thirty thousand refugees to various locations in Nova Scotia

Ancestors Remembered - Clayton Families of New Brunswick

and to what became the Loyalist Province of New Brunswick in August, 1784.

The Queen's Rangers were disbanded in New Brunswick in 1784. Although some of the veterans of the Queen's Rangers took up land in the St. George area, most settled in York County and gave their regiment's name to the parish of Queensbury.

Samuel Clayton, Cornet in the Queen's Rangers, Loyalist, was married to Sarah Archibald, an orphan, in the house of her guardian, James Peters, in New York in 1779-80 by Rev. M. Doyle.

He came to Saint John, New Brunswick (then called Nova Scotia), sailing from New York with the Fall Fleet in September, 1783, on board the "Cyrus".

Due to delays in being assigned land entitled to him according to his rank, he purchased a small tract of land upon the Nashwaak in New Brunswick, according to his Land Petition of September 10, 1785. Here he and his wife, Sarah, raised a family consisting of John, Samuel, Archibald, Charity Harriet, Moses, Sarah and Elizabeth.

He died December 1, 1819, in his 78th year, without a will, the estate being administered by his wife, Sarah.

Our interest now focuses on his second son, Samuel, who was born in 1793 in New Brunswick. This Samuel married Margaret Dennison, daughter of

Michael Dennison, of the 1st Delancy Brigade. They had a large family consisting of William, Samuel, Sarah, Charles, Grace Ann, Hannah, Deborah Jane, Elizabeth Anne and Mary Lou.

According to the 1861 Census of York County, St. Mary's Parish, both Samuel and Margaret Clayton were living with their daughter, Sarah and her husband, James Elder. Samuel's date of death is uncertain, but occurred between 1861 and the census of 1871, which lists Margaret Clayton as having died of heart disease some time in the twelve months preceding.

Their son, Samuel, born in 1821, married Jane Elizabeth Howe, the only daughter of Anne and Thomas Howe, Lieutenant in the 34th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Fredericton, on July 3, 1845 in the Baptist Church at Nashwaak.

They had nine children, Thomas Valentine Howe Clayton, Ann, Samuel Lemuel, Charles Humphrey, Margaret Jane, George Whitfield, Esther Anne, Deborah and Samuel Plummer Clayton.

Esther Anne Clayton was born on June 5, 1860 and died June 21, 1929. She is buried at Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario. She married John Harper Foley after her first husband, John Howard, froze to death in Western Canada.

Alward – Distinguished For Loyalty

This is a new publication being released in time for **ALWARD REUNION '99**, which is being held in Havelock and New Canaan, NB, from July 30- August 2, 1999. It is the story of two Loyalists, Benjamin and Oswald Alward who settled on the Canaan River in Queens County, New Brunswick in the 1790's. From Woodbridge, New Jersey, they were first-cousins-once-removed.

This four-volume set, which sells for \$70, identifies over 23,000 direct descendants of these two men, as well as most of their spouses and many spouses' parents. Over 300 pages in length, the index will contain all of these people. First generation marriages of their 23 children, connected them to Cameron, Carle, Clark, Corey, Cromwell, Dunham, Humphrey, Lewis, Keith, McDonald, McFee, Parker, Perry, Price, and Smith families. Many more families are connected in the subsequent generations.

It traces the family from the marriage of Thomas and Anne (Storey) Alward in 1659 in Ipswich, England, down to some who are 14th generation Alward descendants.

The Publication is being authored by Rev. Ford Alward. It will total over 2,400, 8X11 pages, and will include over 130 pictures. It may be picked up at the Reunion, at our residence at Waterborough on the Trans-Canada Highway, or ordered by mail.

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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. Please send queries on a separate page, and be sure your name and address is on the page with your queries for the page is separated from other items and sent to the Queries editor for typing. Send queries, along with the appropriate fee, to the queries editor:

Joan McLeod
4956 Route 3
Brockway, N.B.
E6K 1Z6

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.

Hi, my name is Joan McLeod and I am your new Queries Editor.

I have been interested in Genealogy for about 20 years. I got interested in it because I live in a small country place named Brockway, which was named after my gr. gr. Grandfather Brockway. So naturally I was interested in who settled here and to learn all that I could about him and his people. I think it is a terrific and fun hobby to have. A few brick walls do come along once in awhile, but also along comes that little piece of the puzzle that you couldn't find and you thoroughly jump for joy.

I enjoy receiving the Queries. They come in from all over Canada and the United States. Sending in Queries is such a wonderful way of getting help that you need and who knows where that help can come from. Also the Answers that come in to some of these Queries are just as interesting. I enjoy reading them as well as typing them for Generations

We would like to apologize for any errors that may have been made in the Spring issue of Generations.

Q4128 - BARNES. Seek info on Charles Barnes b. 1808 and Lavinia Scott Barnes. Did Charles have

two brothers (Issac and Robert Gunn Barnes) in Saint John? Charles and Lavinia resided in St. George, NB. 1883. Charles died at Pembroke, Maine in 1892. Mrs. Melva L. Morrell, Rt. 1, Box 216, Robbinston, ME. 04671, USA.

Q4129 - BEERS, Minnie, b. 1889 in St. Johns, NB. Interested in complete birth date and info on parents. She mar. Henry Christian Hincks in the Yarmouth, ME area. Ramona Card Doten, 99 Meadow View Dr., Wethersfield, CT USA. E-mail: ramonac@ziplink.net or RAPIDAGING@AOL.com

Q4130 - BELL. Looking for info on John and Letty (Golding) Bell, Loyalist enigrants to NB during American Revolution. May be the John Bell who d. in Burton, Sunbury Co. in 1823. Son Richard married Deborah Farley 1811; dau. Elizabeth mar. Jonathan Burpe, and son John marr. Elizabeth White and moved to Maine in 1830's. John Lamont Griener, 229 Leatherleaf Lane, Pasadena, MD. 21122. E-mail: jlgwg3u@aol.com.

Q4131 - BROWN/BURDEN. Seeking information on the family of James Brown and his wife Susannah Burden. Children were: James Burden Brown b. Oct. 4, 1796 at Queensbury, York Co. d. January 1891; William b. 1800 - 1844, George b. 1801, Denphy b. 1805, Thomas b. May 1806 and Susannah. James Burden Brown was a Col. With the Charlotte Co. Militia. James, Thomas, Denphy and George were all long time residents of Campobello. Need info on James Burden's father who died prior to 1851 and his siblings. I have extensive info on James Burden's descendants should anyone be interested. Heather Leighton Waddingham, 342 Owens Crescent, Kingston, Ontario K7M 8H8. E-mail: lilman@king.igs.net.

Q4132 - BROWN/WILSON/BASSETT. Seeking info on the descendants of James Burden Brown 1796 - 1891 and his wife Thankful Wilson of Campobello. They had a family of 10 children. I am descended from their son Alfred who was mar. to 1. Frances Bassett and 2 Mary____. Alfred and Frances had a son William O. b. about 1859. Does anyone know when he died and where? Could be prior to 1891. Have info to share. Heather Leighton Waddingham, 342 Owens Crescent, Kingston, Ontario. K7M 8H8. E-mail: lilman@king.igs.net.

Q4133 - BRYANT/LINTON. Elizabeth Bryant b. Mar. 3, 1847 in Char. Co., NB and d. Dec. 16, 1931 in Char. Co. d/o Isaac and Elizabeth (Boles) Bryant,

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marr. Ca 1875 Char. Co., to William **Linton** b. 1833, unknown and d. 1891/1901 Char. Co. Elizabeth (**Bryant**) **Linton** remarried after 1901 Census of Char. Co., NB to Thomas **Blackwood** b. ? d. ? Like to have parents of both husbands and their vital statistics. List of children and who they marr. Vital Statistics of William **Linton** and Elizabeth **Bryant**'s children. *Hubert Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, NB. E7P 1A5. Phone 506-375-6017.*

Q4134 - **BRYANT/SCOTT**. Isaac **Bryant (Jr)** b. Jan. 29, 1845 Char. Co. d. Dec. 23, 1927 in Pittsfield, Maine, marr. Oct. 17, 1870 Margaret **Scott** of Baillie, Char. Co. NB. She was b. May 12, 1850 Char. Co., NB; d. Aug. 7, 1927 at Pittsfield, Maine. Isaac **Bryant (Jr)** and wife moved to Pittsfield, Maine early in 1870. I have their children, grandchild, etc. Would like to have Margaret **Scott**'s parents. Was she a sister of John Kirkland **Scott**? Isaac **Bryant (Jr)** son of Isaac **Bryant (Sr)** and Elizabeth **Boles**. *Hubert Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, NB. E7P 1A5. Phone 506-375-6017.*

Q4135 - **BRYANT/AMES**. Mary **Bryant** b. Sept. 3, 1860 Char. Co., NB d. after 1925 Char. Co., NB daughter of Isaac **Bryant** and Elizabeth **Boles**, marr. Sept. 25, 1880 at Calais, Maine to Charles **Ames** b. March 4, 1881 in New Brunswick or Maine. Had 4 children listed 1901 Census of Char. Co., NB Would like a list of all their children and their statistics. Who was Charles **Ames**' parents? And his death date? Also Mary **Bryant**'s date of death? They lived in Honeydale area of Char. Co., NB *Hubert Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, NB. E7P 1A5.*

Q4136 - **BRYANT**. Nancy/Ann **Bryant** b. 1862 in area of St. Andrews, NB d/o Isaac and Elizabeth (**Boles**) **Bryant**. Last known information was in 1871 Census of Char. Co., NB. When did she die: Who did she marry? And when? Did she have any family? *Hubert Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, NB E7P 1A5.*

Q4137 - **BYANT/SCOTT**. Sarah **Bryant** b. Nov. 13, 1843 Char. Co., NB d/o Isaac **Bryant (Sr)** and Elizabeth **Boles** marr. on Oct. 27, 1866 to John Kirkland **Scott** b 1832/34 d. June 26, 1921 in Char. Co., NB This was John K. **Scott**'s 2nd marriage. 1st marriage was to Hannah **Towne**. John K. **Scott** had eighteen children by both marriages. Like to have a list of all these children and who were their mothers? Sarah **Bryant Scott** d Jan 30, 1913 Char. Co., NB Also like to have John Kirkland **Scott**'s parents? Was he a brother of Margaret **Scott** who marr. Isaac **Bryant (Jr)**, brother of Sarah **Bryant**? *Hubert*

Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, NB. E7P 1A5.

Q4138 - **CLINGEN/SKELLEY**. Samuel **Clingen** married Martha **Kelley** (may have been born in Scotland) and had children including James, Robert and Sarah. Robert was b. May 1834 in Saint John, NB and immigrated to Boston, MA in 1850 (per nat'lization papers). His occupation was listed as a carriage smith. He marr. Henrietta E. **Stoner** in Chelsea, MA on June 27, 1859 and had children including Martha, Henreitta (my great-grandmother), Samuel, Robert Jr., and David. Any info on these folks would be appreciated.

Beth Hurd, P. O. Box 496, Harmony, RI 02829.

E-mail: beth@the-hurds.com.

Q4139 - **COLLETTE/LEGER**. Seeking information on the descendants of Olivier **Collette** b. 1850 in Bouctouche and mar. Natalie **Leger** and they had 12 children. Olivier was a descendant of Julien **Collette** b. 1742. I am descended from Olivier's daughter Marie Anne. Have info to share. *Heather Leighton Waddingham, 342 Owens Crescent, Kingston, Ontario. K7M 8H8. E-mail: lilman@king.igs.net*

Q4140 - **CRESEY/CREASEY/CREACY**, John B. m. Sarah **Lassels**, both of St. Patrick's, NB, on Oct. 8, 1835. Ch: Mary, William, John, Sarah Ann, Caroline, Rachel and Euphemia. Need more info on this family. *Anita Grearson, Box 485, St. George, NB E0G2Y0. E-mail: ggrear@fundytek.nb.ca*

Q4141 - **CURRY**. Seeking a birth record of my grandfather, Constant Churchill **Curry**, b. Dec. 29, 1858 or 1861, son of Constant Churchill **Curry** and Martha Maxner **Curry**. He was raised in the Windsor, NS area laving at about the age of 16 and finally settled in the territory of Washington in the Pacific Northwest. The **Currys** were Baptists and Methodists, according to family lore. My confusion comes as most of his family was born in Windsor and it seems unusual for him to be born in Saint John. The information center at the Saint John Regional Library indicates there is no information listed for him and civil registration of births began in 1888. *Betty Merrick, 605 Westminster Street, Orlando, Florida. 32803 E-mail: bettymerrick@hotmail.com.*

Q4142 - **CURREY**, John b. 1741, came to Upper Gagetown, NB 1783 living there until his death in 1802. Also his children: Richard b. 1765 d. ?, Daniel, Phoebe b. 1780 d.?, Joshua, Gilbert, and David. My descendant was Richard (b.1765 mar. Rebecca **Dykeman** b. 1767 d.?, their ch. Were

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Richard Currey 1798-1871, Joshua 1788, Garrett 1790, Ann 1796, Gilbert 1794, Charles 1804, Daniel Hatfield or Hatfield Dykeman 1807, William 1809, Rebecca Tamer 1800, Elizabeth 1792, David 1802, Hatfield 1822. My g. g. grandfather was Richard 1798-1871, left Gagetown as a young man and settled in the town of Union, New Jersey, USA. He mar. Eliza **Gardner**. Their ch: Annie Louise b. 1840's, d. 1869 (my g. grandmother), Mary b.? d.?, Richard b.1840 d.?, Jennie b.1846 d. 1916, Lelia b.? d. 1930's. Leila came back to NB to visit **Currey** relatives as recently as the 1880's until around 1914. She saw sons, daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of William **Currey** b. 1809; ch: George, John, Annie, Charles, Henry and Eliza; and Hatfield **Currey** b. 1822, ch: George, Bertie, Samuel Leonard, John, Milton and Lottie. Lelia also visited with other cousins, including a Mrs. Tom **Currey** living at Saint John, NB in 1899. Would there be readers who have a connection to any of these people? If so I would be very interested in corresponding with them.

Lisa Marin, c/o NBGS, P. O. Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, NB, E3A 5G9.

E-mail: marinlis@mail.jbhs.mcsd.k12.me.us

Q4143 - CURRIE. Looking for info on Dr. George Johnson **Currie** and wife Jane **Morrison**. Supposedly arrived in NB 1824, surviving shipwreck. Dr. **Currie** killed soon afterward in logging camp accident where he had performed trepanning operation. Daughter Georgianna mar. Charles E. **Bell** in Hodgdon, Maine in 1847. *John Griener, 229 Leatherleaf Lane, Pasadena, MD 21122.*
E-mail: jlgwg3u@aol.com

Q4144 - FRASER. Seeking info on John **Fraser**, b. c1822 (potential range - 1821-1825) in East River, Pictou Co. NS. His parents came to NS from Scotland. Religion-Presbyterian. He married Josephine **Aubin** (1854-1932) in Grand Falls, NB on May 12, 1879 (2nd marriage?) They had children who mostly settled in and around Grand Falls: John/Jack (1875-1948); Marie (b.1878); Daniel (b. 1880); Annie (b. 1884); Josephine Louise (b. 1887), and Thomas (b. 1889). John **Fraser** was a miller (may have owned a mill in Grand Falls) and a laborer. I have read that he was an Anglican minister but queries to both Anglican and Presbyterian Archives did not confirm this. He died in Grand Falls on Nov. 16, 1894. John **Fraser** was not in the Grand Falls area in the years 1851, 1861, and 1871. I am looking for clues regarding when (and why) he came to NB and any links to Pictou co., NS and to the names of his parents. *Lily Fraser, 58 Stairs St., Fredericton,*

NB E3A 5V6. E-mail: lfraser@nb.sympatico.ca or Phone: 506-474-0154.

Q4145 - GOSS - Willie Duren, s/o Henry E and Hannah S. **Goss**, d. in Calais, ME Aug. 30, 1860 aged 10 mos. Need Hannah's maiden name and their marriage date. Were there other children. *Anita Grearson, Box 485, St. George, NB E0G 2Y0. E-mail: ggrear@fundytek.nb.ca.*

Q4146 - HUBBARD, Sarah Georgia, b. 1893 in Chatham, NB. Interested in complete birth date and info on parents. She mar. John Henry **Hincks** on Nov. 9, 1915 in Yarmouth, Maine. *Ramona Card Doten, 99 Meadow View Dr., Wethersfield, CT USA. E-mail ramonac@ziplink.net or RAPIDAGING@AOL.com*

Q4147 - HUDGINS/HUDGIN/HUDGEN.

My husband's ancestor was Sgt. William **Hudgin**, U.E.L. according to the book, "200 Years of Hudgins, 1776-1976", p. 12, by C. L. Proctor. Sgt. William **Hudgen** and his brother Corp. John **Hudgen** serviced together (1778) in Lt. Col. John Graves Simcoe's Queen's Rangers under Capt. John Mackay. On Oct. 7, 1780 at Richmond Heights the brothers were transferred to Col. Saunders' Troop of Light Dragoons. Mr. Proctor also writes that on 6 Jan. 1781, Corp. **Hudgins** was killed and Sgt. **Hudgin** was "confined as a P.O.W. in Philadelphia". Mr. Proctor does not cite his sources, unfortunately, so I have no idea where he found all the information in his book. Where can I find fore information about the brothers' military records? And Sgt. William's confinement in Philadelphia, etc. All of his children were born in New Brunswick. Was he married there or in the States? What was her name? Could there be a marriage record in NB? His land grant in NB was in York County, Southampton, Lot. 39 according to Mr. Proctor. Would appreciate any and all help in my research of the above. *Mrs. Anna Daum Hudgins, 5145 Northcliff Loop W., Columbus, OH USA 43229-5251*

Q4148 - HUMPHREY. Seeking ancestors and siblings of John Peters **Humphrey**. He was b. in Hampton, NB, April 30, 1905 and d. March 14, 1995. He mar. (1) Jeanne **Godreau** and (2) Dr. Margaret **Kunstier**. *Doug Eastman, 6223 Rose Place, Nanaimo, BC. V9V 1N3. Tel. 250-756-1762. E-mail: deastman@direct.ca*

Q4149 - JOCELYN/JOSLIN. See info on Mary **Jocelyn/Joslin** b. ca 1831, NB, marr. James **Hunter** b. 1831, Ireland. Where, when, parents? Oldest

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child, Ellen b. 1850 in Brantford, Ontario. *Leland Guest, P. O. Box 97, Comins, MI 48619-0097.*

Q4150 - **KIRLIN**. Seek info on my **Kirlin** ancestry in the Richmond, Scotch Corner, and Woodstock areas of NB, and also in the Green Road or Irish Settlement road area in Debec. Any info most welcome. *Jean Mayo-Lakatos, 11 Summit Rd., Nagatuck, CT USA 06770*

Q4151 - **LACELLES**, Samuel b. d. June 8, 1890 – wife Seelye (Celia **Trenholme** d. Mar. 19, 1895, age 76. She was from St. Andrews, and he from St. Patrick Par., NB. They were m. in Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews. Both buried in Calais, ME cemetery. Did they have children? *Anita Grearson, Box 485, St. George, NB E0G 2Y0. E-mail: ggrear@fundytek.nb.ca.*

Q4152 - **LASELLES/LACELLES**, Edward b. 1784 in Ireland, came to NB 1823, d. Mar. 12, 1868. Wife Mary b. 1774 in Ireland, d. Oct. 24, 1858. Both buried in Calais, ME cemetery. Ch: Sarah **Lassels** m. John B. **Cresey** Oct. 8, 1835; Samuel **Lascells** m. Seelye (Celia) A **Trenholme** mar. 21, 1838; Agnes (Ann) **Leselle** m. David **Stewart** Jan. 10, 1830. All m. in Presbyterian Church. St. Andrews, NB. Need maiden name of Mary **Lacelles** and children of Samuel. Note difference in spelling of last names. *Anita Grearson, Box 485, St. George, NB. E0G 2Y0. E-mail: ggrear@fundytek.nb.ca.*

Q4153 – **LAWRENCE/MILLS**. Seek info on William **Lawrence**, Eliphalet **Lawrence** and Nancy **Mills** b. ca. 1790 Fredericton, migrated to St. George Par. Charlotte Co. ca 1830. William and Nancy's son William H. mar. Mary Ann **Oliver** ca. 1830 in l'Etete area. *Leanne Soden, 1 Lara Rd., Lynnfield, MA USA 09140*

Q4154 - **LEIGHTON/WILBUR**. Seeking info on Daniel **Leighton** b. 1867 in Peterborough, England mar. Lillian **Wilbur** of Moncton in July 1892. Daniel later lived in B. C. from 1909 – 1939 where he died. Where was Daniel from 1898 – 1909? Daniel was my second great grandfather. Have info to share. *Heather Leighton Waddingham, 342 Owens Crescent, Kingston, Ontario. K7M 8H8. E-mail: lilman@king.igs.net.*

Q4155 - **MORRELL**. Seek info on James **Morrell** of Hampton, Saint John, who married Jane **Pickle** of Saint John, NB. *Mrs. Melva L. Morrell, Rt. 1, Box 216, Robbinston, ME. 04671 USA*

Q4156 - **RIDER**. Seek info on my 3-great grandmother, Anne, wife of Ebenezer **Rider** of New Canaan, NB, b. perhaps 1778-9, place unknown, mar. ca. 1793, 2h3n Ebenezer was living at Browns Flats, Greenwich Par., NB, later moved to New Canaan; d. prob. New Canaan, after 1849; no record of death or burial found. A distant source gives her name as Anne **Goldsmith**, but not daughter of Henry **Goldsmith** of Saint John or St. Andrews. In 1839 Ebenezer and Anne sold land to son Reuben; witnesses were Samuel T. **Gooldness** and Elizabeth F. **Gooldness**. Were these her parents? Was Samuel a brother? Uncle? Cousin? Any info on Anne or **Gooldness** family greatly appreciated. *Dale T. Lahey, 72 Vanier Dr., Guelph, ON N1G 2L3, Phone: 519-836-8247. E-mail: dlahey@albedo.net.*

Q4157 - **SEARLES/SIRLES/SURLES/SERLES**. Seeking info on the family of Jacob **Serles** b. 1808 and his wife Elizabeth **Ramsdell** of Campobello. Children: William, Dollie/Dorothy, Hulda, Nathan, Charles, Elizabeth and James. I am descended from William. The 1851 Campobello census also lists families for Edward, Nathan, Nathaniel, and Jesse **Serles**. Are these men brothers to Jacob? Are William and Elizabeth **Serles** the parents of these men? I have info to share on the descendants of Jacob. *Heather Leighton Waddingham, 342 Owens Crescent, Kingston, Ontario. K7M 8H8. E-mail: lilman@king.igs.net.*

Q4158 – **SHERWOOD**, Harry **Pearson**, d. in Plymouth, MA on Dec. 12, 1937. Birth listed as NB and his parents were Hannaford **Sherwood** and Anna **Tabor**. Would like any info pertaining to birthplace and ancestors. He was 41 years of age at death. Mar. Lucy May **Doten**. *Ramona Card Doten, 99 Meadow View Dr., Wethersfield, CT USA E-mail: ramonac@ziplink.net or RAPIDAGING@AOL.com*

Q4159 - **SHERWOOD**. Seek info on family of Elmira **Sherwood** b. c1836. She was the dau. Of Joseph and Elizabeth **Sherwood**. Elmira mar. Thomas **Harris** and moved to Old Town, Maine. *Becky Vaillancourt, 58 Franklin Pkwy, Brunswick, Maine. 04011*

Q4160 - **THACKERAY**, William was b. in Fredericton. The date given was April 28, 1834. His father at that time was a soldier in the British Army and stationed at the Fort at Fredericton. William moved at age 20 to Fall River, Massachusetts and spent the rest of his life there except for when he fought in the Civil War. William's death certificate states he was born in England, his name being John and his mother being Mary was born in Nova Scotia.

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I would like to have any certificates (which of course I will pay for) that tell of his father and mother's names and their birthplaces. Not sure of this info. *Shirley T. Christopher, 23 Brezner Lane, Centerville, MA. 02632.*

Q4161 - TRAINER/TRYNOR. Margaret Trynor b. ca. 1794 m. Donald McFarlane. Ch: Catherine b. 1811 m. Philip Justason Aug. 24, 1828. Who were Margaret's parents? Was she a sister to Robert Trynor? *Anita Grearson, Box 485, St. George, NB E0G 2Y0. E-mail: ggrear@fundytek.nb.ca.*

Q4162 - TREVORS. I am compiling a complete descendant family tree of John Traverse. John was b. in 1766 in Ireland, immigrated to Miramichi, NB with his 6 children and died 1854. I am interested in my "Trevors" relations who are willing to exchange family information. Cousins please contact: *Roxanne L. Leadlay, P.O. Box 32, Baddeck, NS B0E 1B0. E-mail: srleadlay@auracom.com.*

Q4163 - UNDERWOOD. Seek parents and origin of Rebecca b. 1813 and two brothers, Thomas b. 1811 and William b. 1816. They emigrated from Ireland in 1831 to Victoria County, NB. Rebecca marr. George Murcheson and settled in Grand Falls parish. She d. in Aroostook Portage in 1888. *Becky Vaillancourt, 58 Franklin Pkwy, Brunswick, Maine 04011.*

Q4164 - WILBUR/BRIGGS/WILKINS. Seeking info on Issac Newton Wilbur, Sr. 1798 - 1879 mar. 1. Sarah Briggs 2 Mary Wilkins. Issac fathered 24 children, most of whom were raised in the area of Moncton, NB Have info to share. *Heather Leighton Waddingham, 342 Owens Crescent, Kingston, Ontario. K7M 8H8. E-mail: lilman@king.igs.net.*

Q4165 - WILSON. Seeing any information on Mark Wilson b. 1816 in Ireland who mar. on Dec. 5, 1844 to Elizabeth (Betsy) Trevors b. 1821 in Ireland. They resided in Chatham, NB Require more info on their children who were Jane Wilson b. 1844, John Wilson b. 1845, Andrew Wilson b. 1847 and David Wilson b. 1850. Please contact: *Roxanne L. Leadlay, P. O. Box 32, Baddeck, NS B0E 1B0. E-mail: srleadlay@auracom.com.*

Q4166 - WILSON. Seeking any info on Andrew Wilson who married on Sept. 1, 1831 to Mary Trevors (she is a sister to Elizabeth Trevors). They resided in Miramichi, NB and had 3 children: John Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson, Richard Wilson. Require more info on their children. Please contact:

Roxanne L. Leadlay, P. O. Box 31, Baddeck, NS B0E 1B0. E-mail: srleadlay@auracom.com.

Q4167 - WRIGHT/CHASE/PATTERSON/DICKERSON. Seek info on 3 men believed to be brothers and living in Northampton in 1820, if not earlier. They were Caleb Wright b. NB 1800; Martin Wright b. NB; and Joseph H Wright b. NB 1794. Caleb mar. Sarah Chase and moved to Maine between 1843 and 1851. Martin mar. Lydia Patterson with no further info, Joseph mar. Mary Dickerson and lived his life in Canterbury, NB. All Were Free Baptists and were of English descent, but were b. in NB. Seek names of their parents, birth info, origin and family history. Any info most welcome. *Jean Mayo-Lakatos, 11 Summit Rd., Naugatuck, CT USA 06770.*

ANSWERS

Q4090 and Q4091 from Generations, Issue 1, Spring 1999 - PERRY/KENNEDY/RITCHIE. Re: info Myrtis (Myrtle) Perry. Myrtis Perry was the only known daughter of Harry C. Perry and Bessie Ritchie. Bessie was the daughter of Thomas Ritchie and Elizabeth Jones. E. J. was one of eight children of Moses Jones and Barbara Mitton. The ancestors of Moses Jones are known.

Myrtis Perry was known as a beauty and was courted by and married K. E. Clayton Kennedy ("Colonel"). She had two daughters by Kennedy, Kola (Cola?) and Carleen (Karleen?). He was an American who attempted to promote a company to extract oil from shale in the 1920's. The company failed. E. W. Larracey describes the attempt in his book *Resurgo*, Volume 2, page 262. Myrtis and her daughters lived in Moncton for a short time in the late 40's and were known to the writer.

Harry C. Perry had a brother Herbert Perry who came to Moncton as a musician with the Capital Theatre in the days it was a vaudeville stage and silent movie theatre. He was something of a composer as well and composed a song about Nurse Edith Cavell who enlisted to serve the troops during the First World War and died when her ship sank in the Atlantic. Herb Perry was married for a short time to Jennie Voneta Jones who was a first cousin to Bessie Ritchie. They had no children. I would be interested to know your connection with the Perry Brothers. *Norman L. Jones, 68 Glendale Crescent, Moncton, NB E1E 3Z7. E-mail: njones@nbnet.nb.ca.*

N.B. Genealogical Society

Information Sheet



How to research N.B. records at home

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

Researchers Available for N.B. Records

Certified Genealogists/Genealogical Record Searchers

- Don Dixon, G.R.S.(C), 129 Burpee Street, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 1M6, (506) 459-1512, <ddixon@nbnet.nb.ca>
- John R. Elliott, C.G.(C), Anagance Ridge, R.R. 5, Peticodiac, N.B., E0A 2H0 (506) 485-2033
- Tony LeBlanc, C.G.(C), 205 Karolie Rd., Riverview, N.B., E1B 4V3, phone (506) 387-7387, fax (506) 386-5768, e-mail <tonyaleb@nbnet.nb.ca>

Other Experienced Researchers

- Paul J Bunnell, F.A.C.G., U.E., 100 Whitehall Rd. #15, Amesbury, MA 01913, (978) 834-2399, <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, Douglas, 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 A. Hamm, 52 Needle St., Sussex Corner, N.B., E4E 2Z3, (506) 433-5210
- Carolyn Harris, PO Box 20226, Fredericton, NB,

E3B 7A2, (506) 454-4965, <hilderly@nbnet.nb.ca>, (specialize in NB research and as a contact person for both Canadian and UK research).

- Denise Jones, 637 Scully St., Apt. 3, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 1V3, (506) 455-9769 <history@nb.sympatico.ca>
- Mary Rosevear, 44 Ashfield Drive, Quispamsis, 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, 395 Main St., Unit 2, Hartland, N.B., E7P 2N3.
- Southeastern Branch, NBGS, P.O. Box 4321, Moncton, N.B., E1A 6E9.

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

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

Exclusively available from: John R. Elliott, C.G.(C), Anagance Ridge, R.R. 5, Peticodiac, N.B., E0A 2H0

- *Kings County N.B. Marriage Registers C and D*, \$27.00
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Vol. 1, Studholm Parish, \$33.00
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Vol. 3, Havelock, Cardwell, Waterford & Hammond Parishes, \$33.00

Exclusively available from: Benjamin Press, c/o Paul J. Bunnell, F.A.C.G., U.E., 100 Whitehall Rd. #3-15, Amesbury, MA 01913, <benjamin@Amesbury.net>, website<<http://members.theGlobe.com/Loyalists/index.htm>>

- *Thunder Over New England, Benjamin Bonnell, The Loyalist*, \$15.00 US + \$2.00 s&h.
- *The New Loyalist Index*, Vol 1, 1989, over 5,000 Loyalists listed. \$38.50 US + \$2.00 s&h.
- *The New Loyalist Index*, Vol. 2, 1996, a collection of more than 2,500 names, including many widows of Loyalists, \$22.00 US + \$2.00 s&h.
- *The New Loyalist Index*, Vol. 3, 1998, a new collection of approx. 2,000 names, histories and vital records of Loyalists from all over the colonies, but especially from the areas of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Mass. including N.H. Loyalists, \$21.00 US + \$2.00 s&h.
- *Research Guide To Loyalist Ancestors*, a directory to Archives, manuscripts, and published sources. \$17.00 US + \$2.00 s&h.
- *The House of Robinson: The Robinson Genealogy of Newport, Rhode Island, and History of The Robinson Oil Company of Baltimore, Maryland*, \$22.00 US + \$2.00 s&h.
- *Genealogy Starter Guide & Research Forms Packet*,

N.B. Genealogical Society Information Sheet

4.95 + \$2.00 s&h.

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- Also available for vendor table sales of our works at conventions and seminars, and 1 lecture on the loyalists.

Exclusively available from: Mrs. Nadine J. Fawcett, R.R. 1, Millville, N.B., E0H 1M0.

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- *Thomas Fawcett*. \$13.00.

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- *Albert Co. 1871 Census*, 297 pp., by Parish, alphabetically by family group, also includes a "head of household" listing in the original sequence, \$25.00.
- *Albert Co. 1881 Census*, 297 pp., by Parish, alphabetically by family group, \$25.00.
- *Westmorland Co. 1891 Census*, 2 volumes, 1027 pages, by Parish, alphabetically by family group, \$65.00.
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- *Westmorland Co. Marriage Register, Part 2, 1857-1888*, 459 pp., indexed, \$38.00.
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- *Descendants of 3-John M. Hill*. This branch of the family which was discovered after the 1982 book was published, 15 pp., 1994. \$3.00
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- *Descendants of 2-William Hill*, 23 pp, Sept. 1995. \$5.50
- *Biography and Origins of the Hopper Family*, Aug. 1995. \$6.50.
- *The Love Heritage of Rev. Dr. John Elias Peck Hopper and His Family*, biography & family history, 1996. 112

pp; three-hole punched, \$12.00; plastic spiral bound, \$15.00, postage included.

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- *The Descendants and Ancestors of Thomas Calhoun, of Albert County, New Brunswick*, 1994, 159 pp, indexed. Lists 600 descendants for 10 generations and 42 ancestors for 21 generations. Includes source notes. \$12.00 US.

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McFarlane St., Fredericton, N.B., E3A 1V4.

- *Willoughby and Harriett: Their Manzer and Hay Descendants*, 1995, 187 pp., indexed, descendants of Willoughby and Harriett (Hay) Manzer, \$16.00 + \$2.50 postage & handling.

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- *Excerpts from Assumption Roman Catholic Church, Grand Falls, N.B., 1868-1920*; \$15.00, postage included.
- *Grand Falls Anglican Church Records, 1880s to 1940s*; \$15.00, postage included.
- *The History of Morrell*, by Geneva Morrell. Includes school registers from 1870s to 1960s; \$15.00, postage included. All proceeds from the sale of this book will be used for further research in the county.
- *The Census Records for 1871 for the Parishes of Andover, Perth, Gordon & Grand Falls*. \$11.00 per parish or \$25.00 for the set of 4 parishes, postage included.

Exclusively available from: David Christopher, 160 Sussex Ave., Riverview, N.B., E1B 3A7, (506) 386-6020

- *Cemeteries of Albert County, N.B.*, 8½ x 11, coil bound, 297 pp., contains vitals from virtually all tombstones in Albert Co. as of 1977. \$35.00 Can., \$26.00 US, postage included.
- *The Descendants of James Martin of County Down, Ireland, and Hopewell, N.B.* (the first three generations), fully documented, \$8.00 Can., \$6.00 US, postage included.

Exclusively available from: Patricia Winans, B.Sc.N, B.Ed., 265, Randall Drive, Riverview, N.B., E1B 2V1

- *Entries from the 1795 Diary of Captain John MacDonald regarding his inspection of the Estates of Lt. Gov. DesBarres*, Menudie or the Elysian Fields, Macan, Napan and Tatmagouche, \$18.00
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- *Descendants of Joseph Lirette and Marguerite Guegen of New Brunswick, Canada*, listing over 6000 descendants and relations of the first Lirette couple in N.B., married around 1784, spread throughout southern N.B., the Maritimes, and various locations in Canada and the U.S. 320 pp., \$35.00 Cdn., \$30.00 US, postage included.
- *1871 census of Shediac Parish, Westmorland Co., and Dundas Parish, Kent Co., N.B.* Combined census of adjoining parishes, alphabetical by family grouping, 180 pp., \$15.00 Cdn., \$112.00 US, postage included.

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- *Northern Carleton County, N.B., Cemeteries. Vol. 1*, 274 pp., 1988, (Names & dates from all stones in 69 cemeteries), \$29.00.
- *Rev. James Henry Tupper's Marriage Register, 1844-1890*, 13 pp., 1990, (Rev. Tupper was a Baptist Minister who lived in the Parish of Queensbury, York Co., N.B.), \$3.50.
- *The Nevers Family*, 411 pp., 1991, (Descendants of Elisha & Bathsheba (Green) Nevers who came to the Saint John River about 1765), \$29.00.
- *Francis Drake, Loyalist*, 95 pp., 1991, (Of the Parish of Queensbury, York Co., N.B.), \$12.00.
- *A Holmes Migration: From England through New England and Maine to N.B., 1635-1992*, 111 pp, 1992, \$12.00.
- *History of Queens Co., N.B.*, 85 pp., 1993. Prize essay for The Watchman, by E. Stone Wiggins, 1876, reprinted and indexed, \$10.00.

- *Loyalist Officers, 1782/83*, 33 pp., 1993, A list of officers in some Loyalist regiments, showing country of birth, age, and length of service, \$5.00
- *Pioneer Families of Carleton Co., New Brunswick*, 87 pp., indexed, 1994. (37 newspaper articles on early Carleton Co families which were published in *The Observer*, Hartland, N.B., in the 1970s). \$10.00
- *William and Elizabeth (Fones) Hallett, and Some of Their Descendants, 1616-1694*, 308 pp., \$29.00.
- *George and Ann (Durley) Hayward, and Some of Their Descendants, 1739-1995*, 293 pp., \$29.00.
- *Israel Kenny, His Children and Their Families*, by Edwin Wallace Bell, Edited by Lillian M.B. Maxwell, 1944, reprinted and indexed, 1996, 127 pp., \$14.00
- *George G. Gray Diary, 1860-1926*, 56 pp., 1999 (George Gray, 1837-1926, lived at Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B., and the majority of his diary entries list deaths, marriages and a few births), \$8.00.

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

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- *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.

Thomas Charles Scott Baker

Exclusively available from: Dr. M. Frederick Amos, 352 Blythewood Rd., Burlington, On., L7L 2G8 Email: amos@spectranet.ca.

- *Malcolm and Ellen (Gillis) Amos and Their Descendants*, 160 pages – indexed. \$14.00
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- *Appendix 1 to The Descendants of Edmund and Jane (Webb) Price* –Unbound. Published 1999. 262 pages. Contains Corrections to, and material not in , the 1976/7 printing. \$24.00 CAN (\$19.00 US TO US addresses). Also available on computer disk, format is Wordperfect 6.1. \$9.00 CAN (\$8.00 US to US addresses).
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Volume 6, 1894, \$20.00 + \$3.00 p&h

Thomas Charles Scott Baker

By: Miss June Bennett

Editor's Note: enclosed with this article were two photocopied pictures. The Baker Family Home "Kincora", Crewkerne Somerset and the other of the family, Thomas E. Baker (Vet M.R.C.V.S.) 24-11-1861 to 21-06-1909, Matilda May, Thomas Charles (Scott) Baker br. 20-04-1887, George W. M., Florence Mary, Dorothy Gladys and Matilda nee Joy 20-12-1865- 12-01-1918.

Thomas Charles Baker was the son of Thomas Edward Baker M.R.C.V.S. and Matilda Baker nee Joy. Thomas was born 20th April, 1887 in Crewkerne Somerset. His father was the Vet in Crewkerne having been born in Torquay on the 24th November, 1861. He died of pneumonia on the 21 June, 1909. His mother, Matilda, was born 20th December, 1865 and died on the 12th January, 1918.

It is known that Charles, as he was known to his sisters, was not in England at the time of his father's death.

My mother, Dorothy Gladys and her sister Florence Mary both married Bennett brothers. Florence went to be married in China in 1919 and Dorothy to Ascension Island in 1924. Both men worked for the Far Eastern and Eastern Telegraph Company, now known as Cable and Wireless.

The third daughter, Matilda May, remained single and became the Millinery Buyer at Griffith and Spalding in Nottingham and was the person to keep in touch with Charlie and his children, who may have been as many as 10. Sadly Matilda, usually known as MAY, died very unexpectedly in November 1955 when all her correspondence was destroyed.

Thomas Charles Baker we believe came back to fight in World War I and it was thought it was in Princess Pat's Regiment but I have drawn a blank from all my enquires. Although he never trained as a vet himself he was very good with horses so may have been with a Horse Regiment.

I have been looking for my mother's brother "Thomas Charles Scott Baker" and his children for many years without success.

If anyone has ever met someone from or is connected to this family, I would love to hear from you.

Write to: Miss June Bennett, 106 Bishops Mansions, Bishops Park Road, London SW6 6DY

Grand Manan Marriages

Transcribed By: Hazel Nolan

Editor's Note: This information was given to me by Heather Leighton Waddingham. The information was taken from the New Brunswick Archives film RS 141, Marriage Register Film Number F13380 Charlotte Co., 1888-1919.

Fred Cliff s/o John Cliff m. Lora Tufts d/o John C and Jennie Burnham on 27 June, 1888

William Foster 32 s/o John and Mary Ann Foster m. Sarah Benson 28 d/o Caleb and Survana Benson on 15 Nov. 1888

Henry Waters 30 s/o Mer/Mero Waters m. Emily Thomas 28 d/o Mr./Mrs. Waters 14 Dec. 1888

Melvin Morse 22 s/o Alonzo/Helen Morse m. Dina Moan 19 d/o George/ Clara Moan 19 Feb.1889

George Wilson 21 s/o Elisha/Mary Ann Wilson m. Annie E. Lake 16 d/o Thomas /Georgia Lake 3 Jan. 1889

Lafayette Guptill 43 s/o Wm/Mary Jane m Mrs/ Frances Ingersoll 44 d/o Asa/Margaret Jordon 26 Jan .1889.

William Dunn 42 s/o Charles /Amelia m. Sarah Small 42 d/o Wm/Nancy Conk Feb 16 1889

Colon Benson Whepely 24 s/o Henry/Sarah m. Emeline H Wilson 19 d/o Wm/Marier 24 Mar.1889

Alvah Guptill 21 s/o Judson/ Susannah m. Linda Cheney d/o Burton/Harriet Mar.27,1889

Albert Ingalls 21s/o C./Abigail m. Addie Gliddon 21 d/o John/Eliza Mar.27,1889

Edward Dunbar 25 s/o Wm/Mary Ann m. Nettie Cronk 23 d/o Wm/Lavina 17 Apr. 1889

Dennis Murphy 45 s/o James /Ellen m. Bride? Dollard 30 d/o Michael/Anastasia Apr.29, 1889

Wallace Guthrie 24 s/o Newton Guthrie m. Effie Green 20 d/o George/Augusta May 29,1889

Roscoe Wilcox 22 s/o Abel/Amelia Wilcox m. Nellie Joy d/o Edward /Annie Joy Nov 9,1889

Scott Robinson 21 s/o Wm/Sarah Robinson m. Sarah Hutchinson d/o Joseph/Lineer Hutchinson Aug. 31,1889

Lewis Small 26 s/o Augustine / Margaret Small m. Etta Griffin 19 d/o James/Lizzie 25 Oct. 1889

Irvin Swicker 19 s/o John/Philina Swicker m. Hester Johnson 18 d/o John/Ellen Johnson 27 Nov.1889

Alexander Linton 25 s/o John/ Elizabeth m. Catherine Huntley 16 d/o Isaac Smith/ Delma Huntley Dec 12,1889

Wm.Edward Wilson s/o Wm/Martha Wilson m. Susan Emily Holmes 28 d/o 25 Dec.1889

Loving C. Ingalls 22 s/o Turner/Ann Ingalls m. Annie Parker 17 d/o Thomas/Annette Parker 15 Feb.1890

George Brown 21 s/o Wm/Martha Brown m. Annie McDonald 26 d/o Henry/Maggie McDonald 18 Jan, 1890

Newton Thomas 29 s/o John/Eliza m. Minnie Moulton d/o Joseph/ Parlin Moulton 16 Apr.1890

Stephen Huntley 23 s/o Alvin/ Nancy Huntley m. Della Leighton d/o Charles/Elizabeth Leighton 27 July, 1890

Austin Richardson 26 s/o Ebenezer /Louisa Richardson m. Albertine Ingersole 19 d/o Robert/ Bertha Ingersole 21 Aug. 1890

Peter A. Murphy 23 s/o James/ Pheobe Murphy m. Annie Gilmore 20 d/o Alex/Sarah Gilmore 31 Aug. 1890

Charles E. Holmes s/o Samuel/ Annie Holmes m. Alice Harthen d/o Henry/Sophia Harthen 6 June 1888

William J. Richardson s/o Eben/ Louise Richardson m. Kate A. Ellingwood d/o Gilbert/Mary Ellingwood 12 May 1888

Clarence Brown s/o Wm/Martha Brown m. Annie Brown d/o Charles/Mary Brown 10 Mar. 1888

William Erquhart s/o James/Eliza Erquhart m. Angeline Dooley d/o Charles/Mary Dooley 31 July, 1888.

Freeman M. Dakin m. Feenie Cronk 28 Jan. 1888

Lorenzo D. Cheney s/o Simon/Jane Cheney m. Dorcas Cassibloom widow 3 Jan. 1888

Grand Manan Marriages

Edgar Cheney s/o Simon/Jane Cheney m. Ella Randall 3 Jan. 1888

Alexander Flewelling s/o Wm./ Rachael Flewelling m. Corilla Griffin d/o Edmund/Corilla Griffin 31 Mar. 1888

Alton S. Lawson s/o AJ/Latitia Lawson m. Elizabeth Green d/o Magnus/Mary Green 24 Mar. 1888

Omar C. Thomas s/o John/Eliza Thomas m. Amelia J. Robbins d/o George/Pheobe Robbins 3 Apr. 1888

Albert Stanley 28 s/o John/M.J. Stanley m. Agnes Alston d/o Henry/Sarah Gardner 1 Feb. 1888

Simon Lord 24 s/o Andrew/Celest Ford m. Deborah Gardner 24 d/o Joe/Sarah Gardner 14 Feb. 1888

Loren Wilson 29 s/o John/ Lucretia Wilson m. Lena McFadden 23 widow d/o James/Elizabeth King 9 May, 1888

Byron Guptill 26 s/o John/Sarah Guptill m. Linnie Huntley d.o Alvin/Mary Huntley 23 May, 1888

Milton E Lakeman 18 s/o D.Webster /Cynthia Lakeman m. Annie Lawton 15 d/o Andrew/Eliza Antone 5 June, 1888

Hatsil Ingersoll s/o Frank/Addie Ingersoll m. Lottie Dunbar d/o Wm./Mary Dunbar 16 Dec. 1888

John Trenholm 24 s/o Robert/Etta Trenholm m. Velma Kelley 25 d/o Elija/Sarah Kelley 2 Mar. 1915

Herbert J. Small 21 s/o Irvine/Mary Small m. Celia Ramsdell 18 d/o John/Emma Ramsdell 19 Jan. 1916

Roland Miller 23 s/o Fred/Arvilla Miller m. Gladys Mitchell 18 d/o Wm./Rhoda Mitchell 19 June, 1916

Arthur Mallock 22 s/o Daniel/Eugenia Mallock m. Marian Swicker 19 d/o Irvine/hester Swicker 27 May 1916. He was a druggist at the time.

Maurice Scoville 21 s/o Charles/Grace Scoville m. Marrietta Wilcox d/o Ulysses/Edna Wilcox 27 Aug. 1916

Ronald Warren 21 s/o Edgar/Winefred Warren m. Ethel Bell 25 d/o Charles /Julia Bell 2 oct. 1916 by Rev. Tobin of Christian Temple Church, Lubec, Maine

Victor Ramsdell 24 s/o Alvin/Barbara Ramsdell m. Rena McNevin 28 d/o Niel /Arthamas McNevin 7 Dec. 1916

Jessie Harvey 25 s/o Samuel/Bertha Harvey m. Clara Harvey 18 d/o George/Mary Harvey 22 Nov. 1890

Charles Howard Trecartin s/o Wm./Ann Trecartin m. Doria Stimson d/o Archie /Jennie Stimson 23 Nov. 1890

Manford Smith 22 s/o Mr./Mrs. James Smith m. Mary Johnston 17 d/o Mr./Mrs. John Johnston 29 Nov. 1890

William Parker 21 s/o Daniel/Mary Parker m. Louisa Stanley 18 d/o Elijah /Susan Stanley 21 Mar. 1891

Colman Ingalls 23 s/o Turner/Annie Ingalls m. Eliza McDonald 22 d/o James Wm./Elizabeth McDonald 23 Jan. 1890

Oliver Kent 55 s/o Joshua/Barbara Kent m. Mrs. Gertrude Williams 35 d/o Asa /Laura Ann Foster 2 Apr. 1892

George Allen Wilson 19 s/o Wm./Emiline Wilson m. Clara Benson 21 d/o James /Abbie Benson 10 Apr. 1892

Frank Ingersoll 21 s/o Frank/Addie Ingersoll m. Lillian Gaskill 22 d/o Eben /Sarah Gaskill 28 Apr. 1892

Henry Cossabloom 25 s/o Daniel/Dorcas Cossabloom m. Abby Cheney 17 d/o Lorenzo/Ann Cheney 16 Mar. 1891

Lincoln Dalzell s/o Wm./Priscilla Dalzell m. Sophronia Dooley d/o Patrick /Mary Dooley 19 July, 1892

Howard Russell 23 s/o Robert/Cordelia Russell m. Ellen Ingersoll 7 Sept. 1892

Lewis Stanley 30 s/o Alfred/Rachael Stanley m. Bertha Morse d/o George /Lavina Orff 30 Oct. 1892

Chester Guptill s/o Horace/Henrietta Guptill m. Gertrude Allen 22 d/o Frank /Elizabeth Allen 27 Nov. 1892

Edward Taylor 23 s/o Wm./Harriet Taylor m. Amanda Stanley 18 d/o James 28 Nov. 1892

Grand Manan Marriages

Caswell Wilcox 22 s/o Abel/Amelia Wilcox m. Nellie Scoville 17 d/o Scoville 15 Dec. 1893

Sydney Guptill 20 s/o I.S./Susan Guptill m. Annie Ingalls d/o /Annie Ingalls 2 July 1892

John Henderson 57 wid. S/o Wm./Annie Henderson m. Mary Jane Brown 44 d/o Richard/Mary Foster 20 Apr. 1893

Asa Bucknam Mallock 29 Eastport, s/o James/Frances Mallock m. Lettie May Mosley 19 d/o George Elizabeth Mosley 15 Apr. 1893

Eugene Wilcox 24 s/o Abel/Amelia Wilcox m. Helen Green 21 d/o E.P./Mary Green 13 Mar. 1894

Alexander Fluelling 33 wid. S/o Wm./ Rachael Fluelling m. Sadie Flagg 19 d/o Elisha Flagg/Mary Stuart 6 Dec. 1894

William O. Brown 22 s/o Lewis/Silia Brown m Lelinda E. McLaughlin d/o Walter McLaughlin 23 Apr. 1895

Colman Green 24 s/o Ross/Hannah Green m. Edith Daggett 22 d/o Simon/Julia Daggett 30 Apr. 1895

Osell Parker 18 s/o Daniel Parker/Janey Taylor m. Flora Stanley d/o Job Stanley/Katey Griffin 12 Jan. 1896

Percy Stanley 22 s/o Calvin/Mary Ella Stanley m. Ina D. Benson 21 d/o Ward/Alicew Benson 24 Aug. 1907

Silas George Brown 24 s/o Levi Brown m. Sadie Jane Green 18 d/o Eloina Green 4 Aug. 1901

Guy Urquhart 21 s/o Isaac/Sarah Urquhart m. Minnie Small 24 d/o Alexander /Annabelle Small 3 Jan. 1898

Forest Small 19 s/o Nelson Small m. Bessie McDonald 19 d/o James/Elizabeth McDonald 1895

Silas George Brown 24 s/o Levi Brown m. Sadie Jane Green d/o Elina Green 4 Aug. 1901

Thadius Dixon 20 s/o Wm./Sarah Dixon m. Jesse Thomas 17 d/o George/Emily Thomas 13 May 1902

John Allington Joy 21 s/o John/ Josephine Joy m. Martha Jane Ramsdell d/o Arthut/Addie Ramsdell 24 May 1902

Allen Wilson 31 s/o Raymond/ Emeline Wilson m. Grace E.Benson 38 d/o James/Abbie Benson 15 June 1903

Ethel Harvey 23 s/o George/Mary Harvey m. Ida Foster 24 d/o Melvil/Jennie Foster 11 Apr. 1903

Samuel Wooster 25 s/o J.W./Julia Wooster m. Annie McLaughlin 18 d/o Abra/Alice McLaughlin 20 June 1903

Warren Green 22 s/o Elmer/Ida Green m. Ellen Dakin 17 d/o Isaac/Hannah Dakin 2 May 1903

William B. Trecartin 41 Widow s/o Wm./Annie Trecartin m. Cynthia Millar 41 d/o Peter/Mary Millar 16 Aug. 1902

Walter Trecartin 23 s/o Wm./Annie Trecartin m. Alice Morse widow d/o J.B./Jane Mac Nackin 18 Dec. 1907

The McSHANES

Contributed By: Charlene Beney

Editor's Note: This is one of a series of articles published in the 1972 editions of the Saint Croix Courier by Rev. Charles Smith of Rollingdam. He writes wonderful paragraphs on a lot of the original settlers of Rollingdam. This one was published, October 5, 1972

Patrick McSHANE and his wife, Mary Ann, came from Ireland (about 1826) and settled and built their home at Rollingdam on the old Fredericton Road where his descendants live today. According to the 1861 census that had at that time four children; James 28; Henry 25; Ann 22; and Peter 20. In the later years, Patrick and Mary Ann built another small two-room home at Simpson's Corner (McCann's) in the open field on the east side of the road. This building has long since gone. Patrick had a little "Cobbler's Shop", in the front room; the couple lived in the back room. They were very friendly and many young people enjoyed "chatting" with them. One bit of sentiment that comes down the years is to the effect that old Patrick "was never too happy about Canada and so often longed to return to his beloved native Ireland". This is one very important aspect of immigration; think of the loneliness our early settlers and forbears must have suffered--away from loved ones and scenes of their childhood. In fact, many did return. And, of course, about all kept correspondence with the home land, although letter writing in these days was infrequent, costly and long in transit and delivery; sailing ships mounted couriers, remote forest areas, limited writing capabilities--all of which held communications down and deepened the desperation of our brave forbears.

Patrick's daughter Ann McSHANE married William SCULLIN Jr., and Peter married Mary (DINSMORE). Peter and Mary's children were; James, married Lillian McALEENAN; Edward, married Susan CALDER; Nellie, married John McALEENAN; George, married Margaret McNABB; twins, Joseph and Mary (neither were married); Marg, married Vera OSGOOD; John, married Priscilla (STEWART?).

Silver Dollars

By: W.O. Raymond

Editor's Note: This article was taken from the New Brunswick Magazine, Vol 3 # 3, page 143 and transcribed by David Rand.

Charity Newton was a Rhode Island [Long Island, N.Y.] maiden, born in the midst of peace and plenty, and surrounded by all the refinements of the best New England society of a century ago. Little did she imagine when she gave her heart and hand to the man of her choice how chequered and adventurous her life would be. Her husband (who by the way bore the unromantic name of Ebenezer Smith,*) was a pronounced Loyalist at the time of the American Revolution. He incurred the ill-will of his neighbors and was obliged to flee with his family for security within the British lines. At the peace of 1783 they came with other Loyal exiles to St. John, and thence plunged into the wild woods of Kings County to seek their fortune amidst very discouraging surroundings. The Newton family, not having espoused the cause of the mother country remained quietly on the old Rhode Island homestead, and poor Mrs. Smith found herself far from her parents and relations.

Life in the wild woods of New Brunswick was a dreary contrast to the comforts and refinements in which Charity Newton had been born and bred, but devotion to her husband and children nerved her to endure the hardships, and even find enjoyment in her lonely situation. Life at first was almost a struggle for existence, but after some years of privation they found themselves in more comfortable circumstances. The young wife had more time for thinking, and little by little a strong yearning arose within her to revisit her old Rhode Island [Long Island, N.Y.] home. The undertaking was then a formidable one and it was very naturally the subject of much discussion in the family circle. However, "where there's a will there's a way."

The time was in the early years of the century and it was by no means opportune for such an undertaking. The relations between England and the United States were strained and a vexatious embargo had been declared. Passengers from St. John could only be landed at a very few ports, and then under embarrassing restrictions and at some expense. In spite of hinderances, Mrs. Smith embarked on a sailing vessel, said good bye to her husband and took her departure. Her luggage consisted of a barrel, a basket and a baby. The barrel contained some fruits of the field and garden wherewith to convince the old folks at Rhode Island [Long Island] that she was not spending her days in an utterly barren and unproductive land. The basket served in lieu of a trunk.

As they were entering Long Island Sound the vessel was becalmed. From her deck the heroine of our story gazed upon familiar landmarks, and at length discerned the house of a relative. She begged the captain to put her ashore, saying she would save several days time by not proceeding further with the vessel. Great was her disappointment when she was told by the

captain that he would be liable to a severe fine if he landed her elsewhere than at New York. Seeing her distress, he added that he had business for an hour in the cabin, and if the sailors chose to row her ashore she must understand that it was without his permission. The captain's tone and manner led her to infer that the consequences to the sailors were not likely to be very dreadful, and it will not be a matter of surprise to the intelligent reader to learn that Mrs. Smith soon found herself once more on terra firma with her barrel, her basket and her baby. As the twilight was now deepening, she proceeded at once to the house of her relation. She knocked vainly at the door, and finally peered in at the window. A glance sufficed to show the house was deserted. With night falling and the next house six miles away, the young mother was in a predicament. Her adventurous life in the New Brunswick forest had, however, taught her self-reliance and courage. She sought the barn, and to her joy discovered there were some cows in the stable. She made a bed for herself and her child among the hay and in spite of her lonely situation slept soundly, being confident that some one would come to feed the cows in the morning. Nor was she disappointed, for in the morning a cousin arrived, the former occupant of the house. He had purchased a new property to which he had removed with his family and had come to drive the cows there also.

Mrs. Smith soon reached her old home and was warmly welcomed. Her aged mother, who was now becoming childish, when she was told that Charity had come to see her, took her daughter's face in her hands and gazed long and earnestly at her, took her hands in her's and looked at them, and finally said, "Is it possible you were ever my child? You have grown so coarse!" It was a cruel speech, yet not entirely groundless. The hard toil and rough life of the wilderness had left its mark on the fair young girl the mother's memory recalled. It was not the Charity Newton of days gone by.

In due time Mrs. Smith embarked at New York to return to her own little household. The perils of the voyage at this time were not entirely confined to the elements. England and France were at war, and the cruisers of both nations were seizing merchant vessels as prizes. As the vessel on which Mrs. Smith had sailed neared the entrance of Long Island Sound, a sail appeared in the offing which the captain anxiously observed from time to time with his glass. He gave the order to "crowd sail", but despite his efforts the stranger began rapidly to gain and she was evidently an enemy. Seeing that his ship must inevitably become the Frenchman's prize, the captain confided to Mrs. Smith that he had a quantity of specie that he wished if possible to secure, and requested her assistance. Her woman's wit was equal to the emergency. She summoned all the women on board to her assistance and

Silver Dollars

by their united efforts the silver dollars were quilted between two petticoats, care being taken that no two should be in contact lest the "chinking" should betray her plan. She managed to don the uncomfortable garment just as the vessel was obliged to surrender.

The French captain, with the characteristic politeness of his race, declined to molest "madame." He also accepted a proposition from the captain to take his prize to the neutral harbor of New York and there accept a specified ransom. The weight of silver Mrs. Smith had upon her person was so immense that she could only walk with difficulty, and all the while with much fear and trembling lest something might give way, and she was particularly concerned as to her ability to walk the plank from the vessel to the shore. However, the captain proved equal to the emergency. Two planks were firmly placed and gallantly supported by an officer on either side, our bulky heroine was safely landed. She

lost no time in making a change in her apparel, and it is hard to say which felt the greater relief when the adventure terminated, Mrs. Smith or the master of the captured schooner. Suffice it to say that the vessel was duly redeemed and the Frenchman went back to watch for other victims. Mrs. Smith in due time returned in safety to the bosom of her family.

*Ebenezer Smith was the progenitor of most of the Smiths of Smithtown, Kings County, N.B.

The following paragraph was hand written in the margin of the magazine.

"She was the wife of Isaac Smith, Senior the mother of Ebenezer. Her husband died on March 30, 1812. Azor Hoyt records the interment of a Mrs. Charity Smith at Hampton on Aug. 17, 18 ?

A Brief Biography of Lewis Peter Fisher

Contributed By: Mary Rosevear

Editor's note: This article was given to me by the staff at the L.P. Fisher Public Library, 679 Main St. Woodstock, N.B. E7M 2E1.

Lewis Peter Fisher was born of Loyalist stock, in Fredericton, in 1820. After reading law he moved to Woodstock about 1845, and began the practice of his profession. Thereafter he actively identified himself in both business and community affairs until his retirement about the year 1895.

When Woodstock was incorporated a town in 1856 he was elected mayor, a position he held consecutively for twenty-one years; and for a quarter of a century was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School.

Mr. Allison B. Connell, K.C., was taken into partnership in Mr. Fisher's law office in 1874; later, with Lieut. Col. Dibblee, he was appointed co-executor of Mr. Fisher's last Will and Testament. But it was Mr. Connell who from 1895 until Mr. Fisher's death in 1905, managed his affairs.

Although, in his Will, Mr. Fisher provided for a Vocational School, a High School, a Hospital and a Library, he placed the High School and Library ahead of his other bequests. The clause in his Will relating to the Library is as follows:

He directed his executors to pay the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site on the north side of the Meduxnekeag stream and of erecting thereon a suitable building for a Free Public Library, and towards the purchase of books therefor. This bequest to be on the express condition that the said library shall not be kept open on the Sabbath day, and that books antagonistic to the Christian religion shall be excluded therefrom.

A further clause relates to the operation and control of the library as follows:

"And I hereby authorize and empower my trustees to appoint a commission for the said scheme in order that the said scheme may be administered for the benefit of those for whom it is intended, and my said trustees may appoint themselves or any one of them as members of such commission, and the said commission shall have entire control of the said scheme, or property belonging or appertaining to it, under such terms and subject to such conditions as my trustees may make or impose."

Mr. Fisher provided in his Will that the bequests for the library and the schools were not to become effective until the death of his wife. Mrs. Fisher died in 1910.

From The Presidents (Cluttered!) Desk

By: C.L.(Cal) Craig, U.E., CG(C)President, NBGS

We now have the long, but bearable winter behind us and it is time to look forward to fine weather and great activities of the summer months ahead. Here in New Brunswick many attractions and excellent events will occur to please travelers from near and far. One event that is well planned and nearly ready to go, is our NBGS Conference '99, "NB Ancestors - Arrivals & Departures", to be held July 31 - Aug. 2 at the Atlantic Baptist University of Moncton. It promises to be a "top-notch" conference which the attendees will find very interesting, informative and extremely worthwhile; especially those with Scottish, Irish, Loyalist and NB connections, and many other research topics. You are urged to submit your registration forms as soon as possible to ensure attendance.

Recently I have written letters of appreciation to George Hayward, U.E., CG(C), and Betty Saunders, our outgoing Generations and Queries Editors. Their work has been excellent and as a result, our Generations is a matter of great pride for us all.

Many genealogists have been concerned about the reliability of on-line sources or digital data; the following Standards are important and noteworthy.

STANDARDS FOR USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society, Arlington, VA.

Mindful that computers are tools, genealogists take full responsibility for their work, and therefore they:

Learn the capabilities and limits of their equipment and software, and use them only when they are the most appropriate tools for a purpose.

Refuse to let computer software automatically embellish their work.

Treat compiled information from on-line sources or digital databases like that from other published sources, useful primarily as a guide to locating original records, but not as evidence for a conclusion or assertion.

Accept digital images or enhancements of an original record as a satisfactory substitute for the original only when there is reasonable assurance that the image accurately reproduces the unaltered original.

Cite sources for data obtained on-line or from digital media with the same care that is appropriate for sources on paper and other traditional media, and enter data into a digital database only when its source can remain associated with it.

Always cite the sources for information or data posted on-line or sent to others, naming the author of a digital file as its immediate source, while crediting original sources cited within the file.

Preserve the integrity of their own data bases by evaluating the reliability of downloaded data before incorporating it into their own files.

Provide, whenever they alter data received in digital form, a description of the change that will accompany the altered data whenever it is shared with others.

Actively oppose the proliferation of error, rumor and fraud by personally verifying or correcting information, or noting it as unverified, before passing it on to others.

Treat people on-line as courteously and civilly as they would treat them face-to-face, not separated by networks and anonymity.

Accept that technology has not changed the principles of genealogical research, only some of the procedures.

Courtesy: Craig Links, Decatur, MI., Vol. XIX, #2, Apr-Jun 1999, pg.1974, and Jan-Feb 1998, Everton's Genealogical Helper -37.

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Poem on Starting

I started out calmly tracing my tree,
to find if I could, the making of me,
and all that I had was a great grandfather's name,
not knowing his wife or from whence he came,
I chased him across a long line of states
and came up with pages and pages of dates.
When all put together, it made me forlorn,
I proved that poor grandpa had never been born.
One day I was sure the truth I had found.
Determined to turn this whole thing upside down.
I looked up the record of one uncle John,
but then found the old man was younger than his son.
Then when my hopes were fast growing dim,
I came across records that must have been him.
The facts I collected made me quite sad.
Dear old grandfather was never a dad.
I think maybe someone is pulling my leg.
I'm not at all sure I wasn't hatched from an egg.
After hundreds of dollars I've spent on my tree,
I can't help wonder If I'm really me.

(Obtained from the Internet, Anonymous)