

Generations

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One Room School Houses in New Brunswick (story on page 2)

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Generations

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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.

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From the Editor's Desk

With the end of summer approaching and fall just around the corner, it makes me think back to when I attended a one room school house. Times have changed a lot but it is always nice to remember your childhood years.

I was fortunate to be able to attend one day of the Genealogy Conference that was held in Moncton the end of July. It was the first conference like this that I have ever attended and I must say I was not disappointed.

The lectures were very informative and the market place was filled with lots of used and new books as well as other genealogy information. It is always nice to meet fellow genealogist.

In the next few issues of **Generations**, I will be putting in some of these lectures for those who missed them. I hope that you will enjoy them as much as I did.

A special "Thank You" goes out to each person who worked and organized this conference. I hope that we can have another conference like this one in the near future.

Mary Rosevear

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One Room Schools of New Brunswick

By: Marion Johnston Dunphy

This is dedicated to the memory of Mona G (Morrison) Orchard, who died on June 11, 1999, my friend and colleague for 30 years.

With the closing of 285 one-room schools in 1967, an educational era ended in New Brunswick.

The era of the small community school in the Province began shortly after New Brunswick became a separate colony. In 1784, Governor Thomas Carleton was issued Royal Instructions to set aside 500 acres (202 hectares) of land near each township for the construction of a church and for the maintenance of a schoolhouse. The Instruction also required Governor Carleton to bring before the Legislative Assembly an Education Act to be passed as soon as possible. The first Education Act was not adopted until 1802.

The Public Education Act (1802) offered each Parish a grant of ten (10) Pounds Sterling for the establishment of a school. Not a single Parish requested a grant.

The Second Public Education Act (1805) provided for two schools to be built in each Parish — one for boys and one for girls. Again, there were no takers. During the tenure of this Act, however, a Grammar School was built on Germain Street in Saint John.

The next Public Education Act (1818) provided for the provision of "Madras Schools". This educational model, originally developed in the city of Madras in India, involved the teaching of many pupils in one large room by one or two teachers and an assistant; with older children often teaching younger ones. Women were allowed to be assistants. All teachers were men—"Schoolmasters". By 1834, thirty-nine (39) Madras-model schools had been established throughout New Brunswick.

In an attempt to equalize ("normalize" in the language of the time) the delivery of education and the training of schoolmasters throughout New Brunswick, three Normal Schools were established in 1847. Only male students were accepted in these schools at Saint John, Fredericton, and Chatham. These all-male bastions were not breached until 1853 when Martha Hamm Lewis was admitted, with conditions to the Saint John Normal School. She had to cover her face with a veil and enter class five minutes before male students and leave five minutes before the end of class, so as not to distract her classmates. Ms. Lewis eventually became New Brunswick's first Schoolmistress.

In the same year as Ms. Lewis brought "equal opportunity" to education in New Brunswick, the Legislative Assembly adopted yet another Public Education Act (1854). Again with the aim of

standardizing the provision of educational services, each county was allotted a Superintendent and an Inspector for its schools.

The Parish School Act (1858) permitted Parishes to establish their own schools through local tax assessment. The Act also made provision for the support of teachers' salaries. Again there were few takers.

As an historical aside, it must be remembered that the Loyalist ancestors of many New Brunswickers of this period, had, less than 100 years previously, joined the King's side in a war precipitated by taxes on imported goods. Although much has been made of the Loyalists' love of learning and the very early establishment of what became the University of New Brunswick, their descendants were not willing to tax themselves for the quality education of their offspring. They did not go to war over the proposed school tax—they simply ignored it. And so things remained until 1871, eighty-seven years after the initial Royal Instruction to Governor Carleton.

Despite the seeming reluctance of the citizens of New Brunswick to support their own schools, one must not assume that this period was an educational dark age. In addition to the Normal Schools there were numerous schools run by religious denominations and individual men and women. What we now know as "home-schooling" and "self-directed learning" also appear to have been prevalent, as were apprenticeships to various occupations, trades, and professions. In nineteenth-century New Brunswick, "school" and "learning" were not necessarily synonymous.

In 1871, with the passage of the Common Schools Act (1871) things changed radically. This Act made all property within a county subject to assessment and taxation for the support of non-sectarian—not associated with a church or other group—schools for all children between the ages of six to twenty years of age. With such legislative and financial support available, the era of the One-Room School dawned. By 1899 about 1600 one-room school buildings had been built in the 490 individual school districts established under The Common Schools Act.

The Act of 1871 also structured the school year—another innovation—into four 12 week terms. Initially, there were no specific holidays assigned, not even Christmas Day.

Students in one school in a "Northern County" made their own first Christmas holiday by the simple expedient of stacking a load of wood that arrived at the school that day in front of the schoolhouse door. The teacher was unable to enter the school. No teacher. No school.

One Room Schools of New Brunswick

One possible explanation for this lack of official holidays might be that many of the events we now commemorate had not yet happened by 1871. Since then, however, amendments to the various Schools Acts and Education Acts have included holidays and special events in the official school calendar: Arbour Day, Empire Day, Armistice Day – and Christmas Day. These were all marked in schools throughout the Province with pageants and other special activities.

In the interval between the 1600 one-room schools of 1899 and the 285 schools, which were finally closed in 1967, change and educational innovation whittled down the numbers. In the early twentieth century, many small rural schools were “consolidated” into larger district facilities. This necessitated the transporting of children who could no longer walk to school. The first “school bus”, had a one- or two- horsepower engine and was used to pull a long covered wagon fitted with seats for the students.

A Provincial Department of Education was established in 1936.

Both World Wars, though fought far away from rural New Brunswick, made their impact on its small rural schools. Many male schoolteachers “joined up”. Women entered the labour force to release men for active service, and the education field was no exception. To fill the need, many women with “local permits” and /or a drastically shortened teacher training program manned the one-room schools.

In the post-World War II years, change in the form of “regionalization” led to the closure of more small local schools – often the only building with the community’s name on it –and children being bussed even further from their home communities.

The ultimate demise of the one-room school as an essential element in the educational fabric on New Brunswick happened in the latter half of the 1960’s with yet another round of reform. This time it was called “Equal Opportunity” where in all provincially delivered services including education and health were “centralized” and “standardized” throughout the province. Within this package the province was subdivided in to approximately twenty large districts. The last 285 one-room schools were closed and replaced with larger schools. Teachers were now to be paid on a single scale based on formal qualifications rather than having individual teachers negotiating their own pay and working conditions, as had heretofore been the case. No pay differentials were available for teachers with special “talents” or for those whose classes did particularly well on the “Matrics”, standard province-wide exams written at the ends of Grade Eleven and Grade Twelve. “Matrics” also disappeared with “Equal

Opportunity”.

This pay-by-qualification condition led many teachers with basic credentials to return to Teachers College, and Universities to upgrade their qualifications. Many of these individuals had taught in the recently closed one-room schools and needed to prepare themselves for the larger schools.

It seemed a shame that such a venerable institution as the one-room rural school house should simply disappear with the stroke of the legislative pen, or that the memories and lessons learned about educating young people simply be forgotten and undoubtedly, need to be relearned in the future. A curiosity about this unique institution, and a desire to record what was left gave rise to the preparation of The One Room Schools of New Brunswick, a scrapbook of photos and reminiscences.

In 1974 about seven years after the closure of the remaining one room schools, my friend Peter Dunphy and myself (Marion Johnston) drove past the one room school building at Musquash, where my cousin Bernice Quinlan had taught in the 1950s. I wondered out loud, “What became of all the old one room schools?” So we set out to find out.

Through a combination of archival research of the reports of the School Superintendents and Inspectors and the Department of Education Annual Reports, school lists from Mr. Doucette of the Education Department, correlating old maps with new road maps, and a lot of mileage and film. We were able to locate and photograph over 160 school buildings.

Each schoolhouse located was then photographed and a short history was prepared. Much of this information came from the Annual Reports of Schools of New Brunswick between 1871 and 1967. Other information and anecdotes was obtained from many local histories, and in response to letters to the Editor in provincial newspapers, additional information was received from individuals, Historical Societies, and interviews with residents of nursing homes.

The quest for the lost schoolhouses of New Brunswick progressed from idle curiosity to a long-term hobby. The search extended throughout the length and breadth of the Province, especially after Peter and I married in 1978.

The Scrapbook was completed in 1984, New Brunswick’s Bicentennial year. As a commemoration, I deposited it with the New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B.

I began my own teaching career in 1965 following graduation from Teachers College, the successor of the original Normal School and the University of New Brunswick. I had always wanted to teach in a one-room school. But it was not to be. I have always felt that it was a loss to have had a year

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or two experience there. It used to be all teachers started in the country schools and moved up to the schools in the larger communities.

My friend and colleague, Mona Orchard, taught in several one-room schools in Kings and Saint John Counties, including Nauwigewauk, Lower Golden Grove, Westfield Beach, and Land's End. Photographs of these schools, taken from the Scrapbook illustrate this article. Mrs. Orchard was very interested in this project and was very helpful in locating some of the school buildings. She also shared this insight: "Female teachers during the Depression often kept their marriages secret. Jobs were so scarce that married female teachers were not entitled to a job in New Brunswick. However, World War II brought a change to all that."

Many of the older one-roomed schoolhouses were simply abandoned and left to rot and fall down. Others were demolished, as was the case of the school at Queensbury. On the day I photographed it, it was being torn down. All that was left was the front wall with its name-board. The sun shone across the St. John River through the empty door. Most of the

structures shown in the Scrapbook have been "recycled" into homes, businesses, community centres, farm sheds, and one was still used for children as a daycare centre.

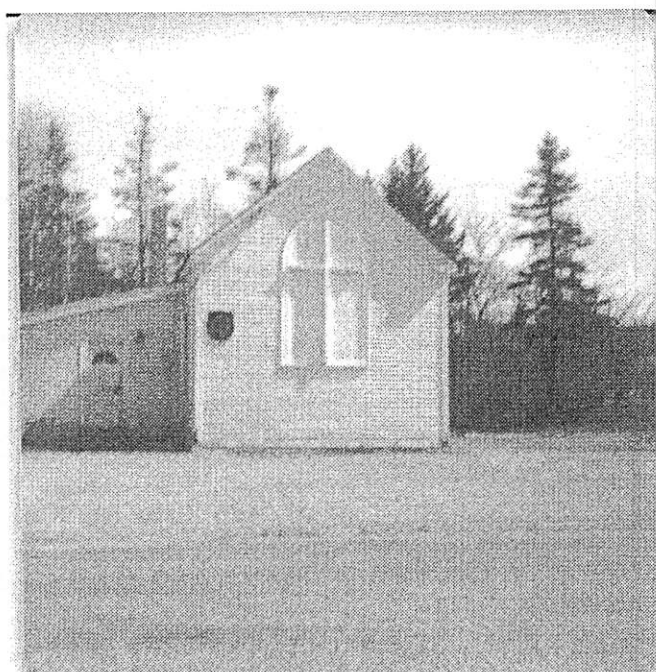
Perhaps the sun has not completely set on the one-room school in New Brunswick. The increasing centralization of schools has led to the construction of mega-schools with over 1000 students—but they still don't seem to be big enough. It has become necessary to augment them with "portables" or "temporary" classrooms detaching from the main structure. There are reports of ventilation problems: In the one-room schools teachers knew how to cross-ventilate the building by opening windows top and bottom with a window pole. This seems like a lost art, nowadays. There are also complaints about the lack of washroom facilities in portables: one-room schools didn't contain facilities within them either.

What's next? The latest educational innovation appears to be placing the responsibility for education back in the hands of the communities, with each school having its own "Parent Council". That sounds vaguely familiar!

The following are One Room School's in which Mona G. (Morrison) Orchard taught and are some of the pictures taken by Marion Johnston Dunphy for her Scrapbook.



Westfield Beach (Kings, Co)

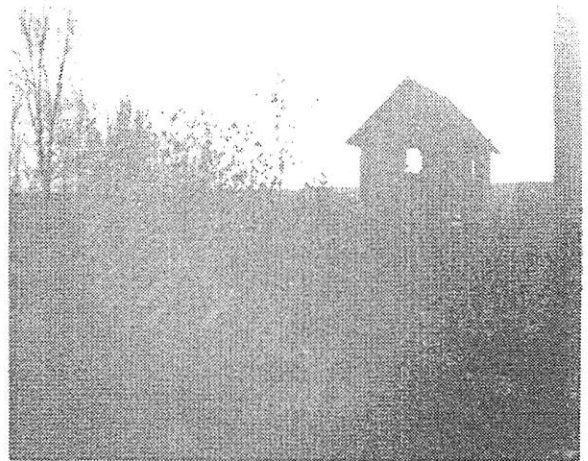


Lower Golden Grove (Saint John, Co.)

One Room Schools of New Brunswick



Nawegeuwauk (Kings, Co.) Closed 1967



Upper Queensbury (York, Co.) Closed 1976

The School Days Museum

The School Days Museum is located in the Annex of the Justice Building, Queen Street, Fredericton. This location is most significant, as it happens to have been part of the Provincial Normal School, which was opened in 1871. This Annex, so called, was opened in 1914 and housed a Model School and gymnasium. It survived the disastrous fire of 1929, which destroyed the main building and is a real link with the past in the field of public school education in New Brunswick.

The "School Days" Museum Inc. had its beginnings in the 1980's as an Archival Committee, established by the Central Branch of The New Brunswick Society of Retired Teachers (NBSRT). As collections increased, it was soon realized that the Museum should have a broader base than just one branch. The Provincial Executive of NBSRT was approached, requesting that it become a standing committee of the NBSRT. They agreed to become the official sponsor in 1989. The Museum was incorporated in 1991.

The Museum functions:

As a collector and repository for artifacts and archival material used in the public schools in teacher training and in the Department of Education in New Brunswick.

As a research facility for those interested in education and as a site for exhibiting and interpreting artifacts and archival material.

Sources of the Collection:

N.B. Department of Education, Retired teachers and their families, New Brunswick Society of Retired Teachers, Schools that have closed or are closing, Friends of the Museum

The accessioning or recording of artifacts began on September 30, 1987 and continues today to a total in excess of 5,500 items. Monetary donations and donations of artifacts are gratefully accepted. Gifts of artifacts can be appraised and a receipt for income tax purposes can be issued.

Hours of operation: June 1-Labour Day (Sept.) Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m. -4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. 1 p.m.-4 p.m.

After Labour Day -May 31, by appointment, phone: (506) 459-3738

Location: rear of Justice Building, Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B.

For more information, contact: "School Days" Museum Inc. P.O. Box 752, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5R6

The Reluctant Loyalists

By: Ross Hebb

*Editor's note: Ross Hebb is an Anglican clergyman at St. Peter's Parish in Fredericton. His doctoral work from the University of Wales, Lampeter Campus deals with Loyalist Connecticut Anglican clergy who came to New Brunswick. He has authored *Quaco St. Martins* and *The History of Holy Trinity Anglican Church, St. Martins*. Ross Hebb was one of the session speakers at the Conference in Moncton in July.*

After the Revolutionary War, approximately 15,000 Loyalist refugees settled in what was later to become the province of New Brunswick. Among this mass of exiles from the former Thirteen Colonies were Anglican missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the SPG. Eight Loyalist SPG missionaries would make New Brunswick their new home after 1783. They were the Reverend George Bisset, the Reverend John Sayre, the Reverend John Beardsley, the Reverend Samuel Cooke, the Reverend Mather Byles junior, the Reverend James Scovil, the Reverend Samuel Andrews, and the Reverend Richard Clarke. These eight Loyalists were joined by other colonial Anglican clergy in New Brunswick during this period. The Revd John Eagleson was a pre-Loyalist clergyman who served in isolation in the Cumberland area on the border between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. As well, there were three men who moved north as members of the laity and later entered holy orders being ordained by the first colonial bishop, Charles Inglis. They were the Revd George Pidgeon, the Revd Oliver Arnold and the Revd Frederick Dibblee. Two others, Welsh in origin, would also serve for brief and undistinguished periods in colonial New Brunswick. They were the Revd James Jones and the Revd Walter Price.¹

The SPG, often referred to as simply the Society, was a quasi-official organ of the Church of England.² Originating as the idea of the Reverend Dr Thomas Bray, the SPG was established by Royal Charter in 1701. The primary purpose of the SPG was to find orthodox Anglican clergy, to send to the colonies and to be supported there until the parishes they served became self-sufficient. From the beginning, however, the SPG learned that in most instances their support would be needed for the long term. The SPG's main goal was to firmly establish the Anglican Church in the colonies. In most instances this did not mean legislative establishment but rather ministry to Churchmen already present. Their expressed goals also entailed actively seeking the conversion of the native American First Nations, the Black slaves and any non-Church of England settlers who could be brought into the fold.³

In the very early days, the Society sought men in Britain, especially in the universities who were already ordained or suitable candidates for ordination. However, men from the colonies were soon offering themselves for service. In these cases, which became much more frequent as time went on colonial men had to make the long, expensive and dangerous journey to England for ordination and then return to the colonies for service, usually in their home area. The reason for this long and life threatening journey was the continued and much lamented absence of an Anglican bishop in the Thirteen Colonies until after the Revolution. Once a suitable man was found and ordained in England, the Society sent him out to the colonies. The Society agreed to pay him an annual salary, usually of £50.00. The Society also provided the mission with a small theological library. This library remained the property of the Society and was held in trust by the mission; it was not the personal property of the clergyman. The church people on the receiving end were expected to provide a parsonage house for the missionary and his family, if he had one, glebe land for him to farm and from which he could hopefully derive additional income by renting part of it, and a church or churches in which to officiate. They were also expected to pay him as much salary as they could possibly afford.⁴

Each year missionaries were required to submit two reports to the Society in London. As well as parochial statistics on baptisms, marriages, burials and the number of their communicants, the missionaries also reported on the general state of their pastoral charges. Since parishes were part of the greater community, missionary reports often included observations and comments on politics, demographics, economics and social behaviour. In colonial North America, a missionary's cure usually comprised several churches spread over a large geographic area. In early New Brunswick, the area assigned to the missionaries often included entire counties made up of several civil parishes and numerous scattered congregations.

The trio of the Revd James Scovil, the Revd Samuel Andrews and the Revd Richard Clarke are unlike the other early SPG Loyalist Missionaries who came to New Brunswick. These three men did not have to permanently flee their homes for fear of their lives and seek safety behind the British lines during the Revolution. Unlike the other refugees they were not forced to abandon their families in a hasty flight to save their lives. Not having had to flee also meant that they did not endure the frustrations and idleness of refugee life behind British lines in New York. They did however suffer persecution during the Revolutionary War. Because they were watched and harassed by the Sons of Liberty, they were included in lists of persecuted Loyalist clergy and did receive compensation for their hardships from the SPG.⁵ However, what was especially unique in the careers of these three missionaries was their desire to remain in Connecticut after the war was over. As it turned out, given the threefold deprivation of loss of personal property, the removal of most of their congregations and the cessation of their SPG grants, they had little choice but to move. Remaining in Connecticut after 1786 promised nothing but continued and worsening poverty. Reluctantly, all three left Connecticut and accepted missions in New Brunswick. Their attempts to remain in Connecticut, coupled with their late removal, made them ineligible to submit memorials to the Loyalist Claims Commission. Accordingly, there are no claims from these three Loyalists.

¹ For an excellent overview of New Brunswick's colonial Anglican clergy see D.G Bell, *Charles Inglis and the Anglican Clergy of Loyalist New Brunswick*, Nova Scotia Historical Review Vol. 7, # 1 (Halifax, N.S. 1987), pgs 25-47

² see H.L Thompson, *Life of Dr Bray*, also C.F. Pascoe, *Classified Digest of the Records of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. (London, SPCK, 1895)

³ H.L Thompson, *Into All Lands: The History of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701-1950*, (SPCK, London 1950), ch. 1, pp. 3-35 for a discussions of the origins, goals and organization of the Society.

⁴ Thompson, *Into All Lands*, 46

⁵ Lambeth Palace Library SPG VI, p 370

The Reluctant Loyalists

James Scovil

James Scovil was born on January 27, 1733 in Waterbury, Connecticut. His parents were Congregationalists, Lieutenant William and Hannah (Richards) Scovil. Soon after James was born his family moved to nearby Watertown where his mother died. James' father remarried Elizabeth Brown, the daughter of James Brown, an Anglican and a member of the extended family of the Revd Daniel Browne, an Anglican clergyman. Through this marriage to Elizabeth Brown, William Scovil and his family became the first Anglicans in Watertown. James is said to have begun learning the weaver's trade but suffered a serious leg injury in his late teens. During his time of recovery under the care of Dr Daniel Porter he was brought to the notice of the Revd John Southmayd, the town's retired minister, who recommended him for a liberal education. At his father's death, young James was left £200 to complete his education. James graduated from Yale, then Congregationalist College, in 1757. In July 1758 the Anglicans of Waterbury agreed to give James '£22.10 sterling, to carry him home,'⁶ that is, to pay for his trip to England for ordination. He was ordained priest by Bishop Pearce of Rochester in Westminster Abbey on April 4, 1759. His commission was for Waterbury and his annual allowance from the Society was £30.⁷ Scovil returned to Connecticut in the fall of 1759 and commenced his duties. In November 1762 he married Amy Nichols, daughter of Captain George Nichols of Waterbury. They had seven sons and two daughters. In 1761 he received an MA from King's College, New York.⁸ Scovil's parish also included churches at Westbury, Northbury and New Cambridge.

American-authored local histories dating from the last century characterize Scovil during the Revolution as a man of Tory principles 'who suffered no personal indignity.'⁹ However, even one of these histories had to admit that 'as we are told was the case with all the principled members of his congregation, he was carefully watched by the 'Sons of Liberty', and not allowed to go beyond the limits of his glebe or farm.'¹⁰ Another historian related a rather serious incident with respect to Scovil's personal safety.

On one occasion, when returning with his cows from a pasture on the east side of the river, just at night fall, he discovered a man loading a musket in the borders of a wood, whose conduct awakened his suspicion. He immediately hastened to him and asked him pleasantly if he saw any game. The man replied rather angrily, 'I should have shot you if you had not spoken to me, for I knew you were a Tory.' He then advised him to leave his cows and take the shortest course home, or he might fall a victim to others who were greatly incensed at him and who might not be appeased by being spoken to. Mr Scovil thought it best to take this advice, and leaving his cows crossed the fields, waded the river and hastened to his home.¹¹

Experiences like this convinced Scovil that personal indignity was a real possibility. As a precaution, Scovil 'did not feel safe in his own house and leaving it at night he secreted himself in a barn which belonged to him ... where he remained hidden for some time, various members of his family supplying him with some food.'¹² That the danger was real was proven by an incident which happened to one of his sons who was returning from supplying his father. The son 'was met by two soldiers, who took his horse from him and compelled him to walk as a prisoner to Stratford (about 30 mi), where he was detained some time in confinement.'¹³ Loyalist author Samuel Peters confirmed that James Scovil lived for some time with the threat of violence over his head.¹⁴

During almost the entire Revolutionary War the Society's missionaries were unable to safely communicate with London. Being in Patriot territory, their correspondence was sure to be confiscated and opened. Scovil was unable to write the SPG from June 1774 to March 1783, a gap of almost nine years. His resumed correspondence is worthy of extensive quotation.

After a long, and to me, a melancholy interruption of intercourse with the Venerable Society, I resume my pen again to acquaint them in what manner I have spent my time since my last letter in the year 1774. I have, by the grace of God, endeavoured to the utmost of my power,

⁶ Franklin B. Dexter *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, (New Haven, University Press, 1924) Vol 2, 492-493

⁷ Franklin B. Dexter *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, (New Haven, University Press, 1924) Vol 2, 492-493

⁸ G Herbert Lee *An Historical Sketch of the First Fifty Years of the Church in the Province of New Brunswick* (1783-1833), (Saint John, Sun Publishing, 1880), 88

⁹ Henry Bronson *Old Connecticut* quoted in K.W. Cameron *Anglican Experience in Revolutionary Connecticut and Areas Adjacent*, (Hartford, Transcendental Press, 1987) 58.

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Joseph Anderson *The Town and City of Waterbury, Conn. from the Aboriginal Period to the Year 1895* (New Haven, 1896) quoted in Cameron *Anglican Experience*, 58.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Samuel Peters to SPG London December 1774 found in K.W. Cameron, *The Papers of Loyalist Samuel Peters* (Hartford, Transcendental Press, 1978) 7

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to preserve the sense of religion alive in my parishes by officiating constantly among them and inculcating upon them the great necessity of leading quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty; as a means to render them worthy members of civil society and to qualify them through Christ to become members of that blessed society above...¹⁵

Scovil's 'officiating' was, of course, non liturgical, i.e., not using the *Book of Common Prayer*.

His conscientious pastoral concern for his flock and the overtly spiritual nature of his world view are readily apparent. Scovil described the extraordinary effects of the war on his people and parishes.

My Parishes at the beginning of the troubles were in a flourishing condition and able to pay their annual stipend punctually but the times have made miserable havoc among them, many of my principal parishioners and the greatest part of the young men who were coming upon the stage of action, went from us and joined the British Forces. This diminution of our numbers and strength, together with the heavy burden of public taxes, render my Parish unable to contribute anything considerable to my support.¹⁶

Scovil's description made it clear that the effects of the war would not be undone in short order but that it would take years to recover. At war's end he was reduced to utter dependance upon the Society's generosity. As for his personal sufferings, he declined to enunciate them. 'I have gone through a series of distresses, to mention which particularly, would be but the renewal of former grief.'¹⁷

In April 1784, accompanied by the Revd Samuel Andrews, Scovil journeyed to Nova Scotia to survey the prospects of removal and resettlement there. In his letter to the SPG that September, Scovil gives three reasons for the trip: first to accompany his unwell son whose doctors had recommended the voyage, second to visit former parishioners who had removed there and desired his visit and third to 'find whether any such lands and other emoluments might be obtained under British Government as would render a move ... more eligible.'¹⁸ The previous fall their resettlement group had sent two agents to Governor Parr of Nova Scotia requesting grants of land as well as 'rations and other helps of settlement in the same manner in which the refugees received them.'¹⁹ They had hoped that the Governor would have heard back from England by the time of their visit to Nova Scotia but such was not the case. Governor Parr was willing to assign them lands and dispatched the Surveyor General to survey such a settlement at 'Milford Haven a little west of Canso.'²⁰ However, the Governor would not promise any provisions until he had heard back from England. Without such encouragements Scovil was doubtful whether any of his people would move to Nova Scotia.

In 1785 the SPG informed its missionaries in the former American Colonies that its founding Charter would not permit the Society to continue supporting missionaries outside the King's domains. Scovil received a letter from the Society on May 15, 1785, written months earlier in November 1784, informing him of four missions which the government was opening in New Brunswick. In his letter to the SPG of May 1785, Scovil asked if 'government will make the like provision in any other new settlements in Nova Scotia.'²¹ Clearly Scovil had not given up on resettling in Nova Scotia. The Society however wanted to know if he was interested in one of the New Brunswick missions. Scovil replied,

As for a removal to any of the missions concerning which you desire to be told at present, my family's necessities, which are great and the spiritual wants of my parishes which are great also, keep me in suspense. I have a wife and nine children who depend chiefly on the Society's bounty for support, I have about 130 families in my two parishes but in general poor, reduced greatly by the late troubles and present heavy public taxes so that they are unable to give me much support. But their salvation is of as much consequence and as dear to them as if they were ever so rich and I have for six and twenty years administered to their spiritual needs in such a manner as I have been able. And by God's grace, I trust, with some success. I am now very unwilling to leave them to go astray like sheep having no shepherd so long as I can obtain any thing like a decent support.²²

In short, the Society in its desire to move its missionary north had run up against its own missionary's determination, devotion to duty and pastoral sensitivity, qualities which made for an excellent missionary but which now were working to thwart the Society's hastily arranged plans for resettlement. James Scovil did not intend to uproot his family and precipitously forsake his flock.

¹⁵ Scovil to SPG, March 26, 1783 C/AM/3 Connecticut, 57 Rhodes House Library, Oxford

¹⁶ Scovil to SPG March 26, 1783

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Scovil to SPG Sept., 26, 1784 C/Am 3/ Connecticut/ 58 Rhodes House Library

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Scovil to SPG May 25, 1785 C/Am 3 / Connecticut 59 Rhodes House Library

²² Ibid

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But in truth Scovil's options were stark. On August 20, he wrote the Society that he had received their letter of the first of May informing him of their unalterable decision to terminate support to their former American missionaries. Scovil wrote that such news 'necessarily gave me pain.'²³ To leave the place of his birth and the scene of almost twenty seven years spiritual labours as missionary filled him 'with the utmost concern lest they whom I have been labouring so long to build up in faith and holiness ... being destitute of a guide, should become an easy prey to error and vice.'²⁴ Before the outbreak of war Scovil felt that his parish was on the verge of self-sufficiency, 'but their loyalty to their King subjected them, with myself, to such a series of sufferings that I do not wish to enumerate, and in the end reduced us to poverty, which must terminate in a separation, they being unable to support me.'²⁵ With a heavy heart Scovil consented to leave.

The logistics of the move were his next concern. To move himself, his wife and nine children and support them 'in a new country where provisions are not as yet raised in plenty, will be very expensive.'²⁶ He hoped that his past services and suffering would plead on his behalf for a decent support. The Society had apparently indicated that they would save two of the New Brunswick posts for their eldest Connecticut missionaries. Scovil concluded that one of the posts must be for him. The Revd Samuel Andrews was also planning to move but Scovil was his senior. As for actual travel, he could not receive a return letter from the Society until too late in the season for travel and then he could only make such a trip if the Society provided him with a gratuity. As a consequence, he planned not to go to New Brunswick until the spring of 1786.²⁷ In October Scovil wrote the Society repeating this information and adding that the Revd Clarke of New Milford would also like to remove to New Brunswick in the following spring.²⁸

Scovil and Andrews wrote the Society in April 1786 informing them of their planned departure on a vessel from New Haven to Saint John, New Brunswick on the first of May. Scovil, Andrews and Clarke all arrived at Saint John on May 23, 1786.²⁹ The Revd Cooke, the resident missionary at Saint John, allowed each missionary to officiate in turn in the Parish. Since Cooke was moving to Fredericton, Governor Carleton permitted Scovil and Andrews to choose between the missions of St Andrews and Saint John. Scovil chose Saint John but his stay there was short-lived because the Revd George Bisset soon after arrived with an appointment to the city from the SPG. Though he had 'officiated as minister of the parish and considered it as his fixed place of residence, and the Church wardens and vestry were taking measures to make preparations for the reception of my family,'³⁰ Scovil had to leave. Governor Carleton was not prepared to oppose the Society's appointment of the Revd Bisset. In place of Saint John, Scovil accepted an appointment to Kingston where the people had previously petitioned the Governor for a clergyman.

With permission from both the Governor and his parish, Scovil, like Andrews and Clarke, returned to his family in Connecticut for the winter of 1786/87. Writing from Waterbury, Connecticut in December 1787, Scovil reported that upon the disappointment of not receiving government assistance for building a Church and parsonage, he had immediately applied for a lot of land which was granted. He then set labourers to clearing it and building a home for his family which he hoped would be ready by the following spring. While in his new mission he had officiated at seven or eight locations in turn, given several lectures and baptized 57 infants and five adults. He also pointed out the need for a school master in the parish.³¹ He further appealed for prayer books, tracts, a large Bible and prayer book and a library for the new mission.

In June 1788 Scovil and his family finally arrived in Kingston. The house they moved into was 'so far finished as to make them in a measure comfortable in it.'³² It was built 'wholly by himself, his parishioners, who are poor to an extreme not having been able to afford him any considerable aid.'³³ He had received some books for himself but none for the parish. He estimates that there were about 220 church families in Kingston but due to the scattered nature of the infant settlement and the primitive nature of the roads his congregation's size never exceeded 100 souls. Besides Kingston, the parish included three other towns where he officiated when he could.

At age fifty-seven, in the thirtieth year of his ministry, Scovil had to travel by horse, foot and open boat to serve his new parish. In March 1790 Scovil reported that the previous summer his people had exerted themselves beyond their abilities in erecting and enclosing a church measuring 50 by 38 feet.³⁴ He had opened it the previous November and officiated in it throughout the winter. He hoped that they would complete the structure in the summer of 1790 aided by the £400 promised by government on the basis of the latest bounty from Parliament. Some of his parishioners had built another small church some ten miles distant from Kingston at Oak Point. It was hoped to be suitable for service by summer of 1791.

On August 8, 1792 during his first visit to Kingston, Bishop Inglis consecrated Trinity Church, confirmed 202 residents and administered Holy Communion to 102 communicants.³⁵ On his way to Kingston, Bishop Inglis learned first hand of the problems of Scovil's vast and scattered parish. Traveling by river and stopping along the shore at Long Reach to eat his lunch in the rain, Bishop Inglis heard complaints about Scovil from his parishioners. In his journal Bishop Inglis recorded,

²³ Scovil to SPG August 20, 1785 C/Am 3/ Connecticut 60 Rhodes House Library

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Scovil to SPG August 20, 1785 C/Am 3/ Connecticut 60 Rhodes House Library

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Scovil to SPG October 1, 1785 SPG Journal 24 PANB

²⁹ Scovil to SPG July 25, 1786 PANB F10007 also Cooke to SPG July 10, 1786 Journal 24, PANB F9996

³⁰ Scovil to SPG July 25, 1786

³¹ Scovil to SPG Dec., 25, 1787 SPG Journal 24

³² Scovil to SPG July 10, 1788 Journal 24

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Scovil to SPG March 25, 1790 Journal 24

³⁵ Ibid., 180

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The people of this house complained that Mr Scovil had not visited this part of his parish for upwards of a twelve month of which neglect the Methodists had availed themselves and were very assiduous making proselytes. Church people offended at Mr Scovil's neglect and officiousness of the Methodists, who do much injury to the country.³⁶

Whether Bishop Inglis took the matter up with Scovil is unknown but the Bishop was fully aware of the problems Scovil faced in his enormous parish. On this same visit to Kingston, Bishop Inglis was presented with a petition from Captain Spragg of Belleisle signed by 142 heads of families asking for a resident missionary there. Belleisle was also part of Scovil's parish. Bishop Inglis concluded in his Journal that, 'Scovil's parish would be large enough for three clergymen and as many parishes.'³⁷ Scovil told the SPG that 'he officiated about half his time in the remote parts of his own parish, and in Westfield and Springfield, vacant adjoining parishes which is attended with much fatigue to himself.'³⁸

On June 25, 1803 James Scovil wrote the SPG his last letter. In actuality Scovil dictated his report to Mr Arnold of Sussex who was visiting and who was going to officiate for Scovil the coming Sunday. Scovil related the story of his continually deteriorating health, 'since I wrote the Society in March 1802, my health and strength has been gradually on the decline.'³⁹ He said that he was under the best medical care available in the colony. Although he continued to have great weakness of body he was able nonetheless to discharge his duties in his own parish and occasionally even in a few of the neighbouring parishes. While his doctors held out some hope for improvement in the warmth of the approaching summer, Scovil thanked the Society for having taken his case into their planning and to have appointed his son Elias as his assistant.⁴⁰ James Scovil expected his son to arrive in the parish by mid July 1803.

Elias Scovil had been schoolmaster and catechist as early as 1797 in the parish of Greenwich.⁴¹ Greenwich was yet another civil parish adjoining his father's vast charge. Ordained a deacon by Bishop Inglis in 1799, Elias was made a priest on September 11, 1803 and then returned to run his father's parish.⁴² In November 1803, young Elias Scovil wrote the SPG respecting his father, 'that his health is not materially altered since last June when he procured Mr Arnold to write a letter for him to the Society. He is still unable to write or indeed to perform any of the duties of his mission, he has in a great measure lost the use of his limbs...'⁴³ Bishop Inglis repeated this assessment of James Scovil's illness in his letter to the SPG in August 1804. His son Elias gave a touching example of the high regard in which the Kingston parishioners held his father when he related that, 'he however retains his mental faculties as well as most men at his advanced period of life which enables him to be still beneficial to such of his parishioners as may call upon him for instruction.'⁴⁴ Roles had now reversed and those who used to be visited by their priest were now visiting their bedridden invalid rector. James Scovil died on December 19, 1808. His old friend and colleague from Connecticut the Revd Samuel Andrews preached at his funeral. By request, the sermon was later published.

Samuel Andrews

Samuel Andrews was born at Wallingford, Connecticut on April 27, 1737. Samuel was the youngest son of the Congregationalist family of Samuel Andrews and Abigail Tyler.⁴⁵ Through the influence of an older brother, Laban, who had apprenticed under a Major Ward, the family converted to Anglicanism.⁴⁶ Samuel graduated from Yale in 1759.⁴⁷ He acted as lay reader in his congregation for two years before sailing to England for holy orders in April 1761.⁴⁸ He was ordained deacon on August 23 and priest on August 24, 1761 by Dr Hayter, Bishop of London.⁴⁹ Sailing for home with a licence from the Bishop of London to act as SPG Missionary in New England he served in the parishes of Wallingford, Cheshire and North Haven. His ensuing reports to the SPG have been characterized as showing 'a steady growth in Church membership while recounting the difficulties in ministering to widely scattered congregations, some of them far outside his own mission.'⁵⁰ At the time of the Stamp Act crisis, Andrews adopted a line similar to that of his fellow Anglican clergy

³⁶ Ibid., 136

³⁷ Ibid., 50

³⁸ Scovil to SPG March 26, 1792 SPG Journal 24

³⁹ Scovil to SPG June 25, 1803 PANB F10009

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Inglis to SPG Sept., 28, 1798 Bishop Inglis Letters PANB

⁴² Elias Scovil to SPG November 5, 1803 PANB F10009

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ E. Scovil to SPG Dec., 3, 1804 PANB F10009

⁴⁵ John L. Williamson, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1987) Vol. V, 24

⁴⁶ Joseph Hooper, *Diocese of Connecticut: Formative Period, 1784-1794* (Connecticut, 1914) quoted in Cameron, *The Church of England in Pre-Revolutionary Connecticut*, (Transcendental Press, Hartford, 1987) 269.

⁴⁷ Williamson, DCD, V, 24

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Dexter, *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, Vol 2, 568

⁵⁰ Williamson, DCB, V, 24

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by preaching on a Christian's 'duty of obedience to the higher powers.'⁵¹ This preaching marked him as a Tory in the eyes of his adversaries.

In June 1775 Andrews was present at a local dinner held in honor of George Washington. After a long opening Patriot prayer by the local congregational minister, James Dana, Andrews was asked to offer a closing prayer. With great wit and tact he quoted the Biblical text from Ecclesiastes 5:2,

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty
to utter anything before God: God is in Heaven, and thou
upon earth, let thy words be few.

Andrews then sat down.⁵² By the simple expedient of quoting an unobjectionable Biblical text Andrews had succeeded in revealing his political stance.

On July 20, 1775 Andrews took an overt and public action against the Revolution. On a day declared a public fast by the Continental Congress he preached a sermon on the text from Amos 5:21 - 'I hate, I despise your feast days'. Urging his people not to resist established authority and advising that they remain within the bounds of lawful opposition, the sermon caused a serious stir. Andrews published his sermon, as one commentator wrote, to show that he was 'not in contempt of the fast day but prompted by a concern for his countrymen.'⁵³ On another declared fast day he is said to have closed his church and ridden his horse through the streets of the town.⁵⁴ Such behaviour aroused great resentment among local Patriots leading to Andrews' being forced to put up a costly bond to keep the peace as well as agreeing to severe restrictions in his movements. Samuel's brother Moses also suffered confinement. Moses was denied his request to attend church and was forbidden by the local Inspection Committee from attending his clerical brother's services. Persecution was both violent and deadly when 'a mob shot and killed one of Andrew's beloved parishioners, Daniel Tyler, while he was abiding quietly at home.'⁵⁵ Andrews had also heard that other parishioners were to have their wells poisoned.

After years of interruption Samuel Andrews renewed his correspondence with the Society in July 1782. He informed his benefactors that his churches were open and that throughout the colony services were now performed where there were clergymen to do them. However, as he wrote without a permit from the new authorities he could not promise continuous uninterrupted correspondence with the Society.

By 1784 Andrews was able to report a significant change in the mood of the colony.

We feared great mischiefs should America gain her Independency
from the unrestrained effects of the spirit which raged against the
Church in this state during the course of the late war; but contrary to expectations, so soon as the war was ended,
every violent passion
towards the professors of the Church seemed to be hushed and the
contrary spirit to reign, with little interruption in all ranks of them.
The General Assembly have passed an Act which puts the Church
upon the same legal footing with their own profession and the
leading members of it, as well as their principal clergy, have declared
their full approbation of our plan to procure a resident bishop for
Connecticut. And the people at large seem desirous to see an event
take place which would be so happy, and is so necessary, to the Church
here.⁵⁶

Despite this new found toleration for a decimated Church, Andrews was very worried. Not only were the clergy few and poor and their people fewer in numbers than before, Connecticut's Anglicans were also so greatly reduced in financial resources as to be unable to offer any support to their clergy. Given these factors, Andrews had nowhere to turn but to the Society, 'if we may not yet look at least for some mitigation of this evil, from the generosity of our ancient Benefactors in England, our prospects must still be discouraging.'⁵⁷

As with Scovil, Andrews agonized over leaving his Connecticut parishioners. He stated that he felt 'pain at the thought of leaving a parish he had served long to the mercy of chance.'⁵⁸ Andrews empathy for his people proceeded at least in part from shared suffering for they were 'a people who in the course of the last War, suffered everything but death, having been afflicted in everything in which he himself was afflicted and for the same cause.'⁵⁹ Andrews' record in his mission was impressive.

In all the 24 years that he has been in his present mission,
he has failed but one Sunday to officiate to the several parishes

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Baldwin, *The Clergy of Connecticut in Revolutionary Days*, Tercentenary Commission of the State of Connecticut, Committee on Historical Publications, (Hartford, 1916) 23

⁵³ Williamson, DCB, V, 24

⁵⁴ Baldwin, *The Clergy of Connecticut in Revolutionary Days*, 24

⁵⁵ George M Curtis, *Meriden and Wallingford in Colonial and Revolutionary Days in Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society*, VII (1908), 298-327

⁵⁶ Samuel Andrews to SPG Feb., 10, 1784 C/Am 3 Connecticut #37 Rhodes House Library, Oxford

⁵⁷ Ibid

⁵⁸ Andrews to SPG Sept., 29, 1785 PANB F9997 Journal 23

⁵⁹ Ibid

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in town; and that one failure was owing to distress of weather. For 17 years, neither sickness nor any other cause prevented him unless when he attended some vacant parish. During the term of his ministry, he has baptized 60 adults, and more than 1100 infants. Large accessions have been made to the Episcopal Church and more than 300 new communicants have been admitted.⁶⁰

Declaring that 'concern for his people's spiritual interests would prevail over every consideration except for the fact that the penury to which his family must soon be reduced would prevent the success of his ministry,'⁶¹ Andrews decided to leave. In the end, like Scovil, he concluded that removal to New Brunswick was his only course. At the conclusion his letter Andrews noted that the Revd Richard Clarke was also interested in moving to a parish in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

Along with Scovil and Clarke, Andrews arrived at Saint John, New Brunswick in May 1786. After waiting upon the Governor, Andrews received his appointment to the town of St Andrews and county of Charlotte and immediately removed there. His first letter to the SPG from St Andrews recorded his initial impressions.

There is a considerable body of people of different national extractions settled in this town but in harmony and peace. They generally attend divine service and behave with propriety and devotion and I find to my great satisfaction that the civil magistrate has regularly called the people together on Sunday and read the liturgy of the Church to them and sermons since the beginning of the settlement.⁶²

Andrews had called a general meeting of the inhabitants and selected wardens and a vestry. As to emoluments from the parish to the missionary, he believed it would be some years before they amounted to anything of significance. Andrews was nonetheless optimistic as to the community's future prospects referring to 'increasing cultivation' and land 'excellent for husbandry.'⁶³ Andrews asked that the £50.00 advance be converted to a gratuity from the Society for 'the removal of a large family and fixing them in a wilderness (was) attended with more expense than I imagined.'⁶⁴ He pointed out that poverty could be the only result of moving a large family to an uncultivated country after a 'six year span of being constantly persecuted and plundered.'⁶⁵ Andrews wrote the Society again in September 1786 informing them that his county included seven towns which he hoped to visit the following year once there were roads. However, he noted that the population of St Andrews was sufficiently large to require at least half of his time.⁶⁶

In October 1786 Andrews returned to Connecticut to settle his affairs. He intended to be back in St Andrews in April but was thwarted by an 'apoplectic shock, which for a little time deprived him of sense and motion.'⁶⁷ This apparent stroke had been severe, depriving him of 'reason, vision and utterance ... (and)... paralytic affections seized his limbs on the left side.'⁶⁸ Andrews nonetheless hoped to return to St Andrews as soon as possible. Andrews mentioned his son Samuel J. who, at 22 years of age, wanted to be the Society's school master in St Andrews and to take holy orders when he came of age. Given his college education from Yale, the Society approved of the appointment, granting young Andrews the usual small sum of \$10 per annum. Andrews returned to St Andrews with his family on July 14, 1786. His health had sufficiently improved that he 'officiated one half of the day every Sunday since his arrival, though he was yet so feeble that it was with great difficulty and pain that he stood so long a time.'⁶⁹

In June 1788 Andrews was able to inform the Society that his parish had received £500.00 of the £2000.00 granted by Parliament for Church construction in New Brunswick. With these funds they had bought a glebe house and erected a church 52 feet by 40 feet which they hoped to open for service by October 1788.⁷⁰ The church building was actually 'opened on St Andrew's day, and had the name of that Apostle.'⁷¹ The glebe house the parish had bought was unfortunately untenable and the government money having been spent, Andrews was compelled to build a new one for his family. This however had 'thrown him in debt, from which he cannot soon emerge in a country where all the necessities of life are very dear... the glebe will not produce any profit for years to come, nor can any perquisites from the people be expected soon.'⁷² When the Society received this news about the glebe house they were most disapproving and instructed Andrews to tell his people to fix it up.⁷³ Andrews' health had continued to improve throughout 1788 so that he did duty every

⁶⁰ Ibid

⁶¹ Ibid

⁶² Andrews to SPG June 27, 1786 C/Can/NB 1 1a Rhodes House Library

⁶³ Ibid

⁶⁴ Ibid

⁶⁵ Ibid

⁶⁶ Andrews to SPG Sept., 27, 1786 PANB F9997 Journal 24

⁶⁷ Andrews to SPG May 28, 1787 PANB F9997 Journal 24

⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Andrews to SPG August 15, 1787 PANB F9997 Journal 25

⁷⁰ Andrews to SPG June 24, 1788 PANB F9997 Journal 25

⁷¹ Andrews to SPG Dec., 11, 1788 PANB F9997 Journal 25

⁷² Ibid

⁷³ Andrews to SPG Sept., 29, 1789 PANB F9997 Journal 25

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Sunday and 'even traveled to remote parts of his mission, though his left side is still very much affected and he cannot walk the distance of half a mile.'⁷⁴ This disability made it very expensive for him to travel for he had to be accompanied by two servants.

[By the fall of 1792 Andrews was able to report on an increase in the spiritual life of the parish. He noted that 'there has of late been seen an apparent reformation of manners and the church has been crowded and a considerable body of new faces are now seen in it regularly which have been strangers there til now. Either through an indifference to all religion or strong prejudice against our excellent church.'⁷⁵ Progress was also being made in the nearby community of St Stephen. 'They have erected there a large schoolhouse which will accommodate them for some time to meet in for public worship - and to second their laudable endeavour for a school I intend to send my second son to instruct their children this winter.'⁷⁶ Andrews, though disabled, was not working alone and was more than willing to enlist the services of his sons in the Church's good cause.]

[Andrews' eldest son had been the Society's school master in St Andrews since 1787 and had sought holy orders. Bishop Inglis mentioned him in approving terms in his letter to the Society in 1788,

I saw young Andrews. He is a decent, serious young man, about 25 years of age. If the Society will give him a title by appointing him assistant to his father, and he is found on examination, to be qualified for Holy Orders, I shall ordain him. In the meantime, I recommended some books for his perusal, and advised him to go to the several distant settlements in the mission as often as he conveniently could, and catechize children, read prayers and a sermon on Sundays.⁷⁷

In the fall of 1792 Samuel Andrews regretfully informed both Bishop Inglis and the Society of his eldest son's resignation as school master and catechist. Young Samuel had apparently tired of waiting for a paid opening and decided instead upon a trade.⁷⁸ He and his family later returned to the United States.⁷⁹ Meanwhile, Samuel senior had just received his licence from the Bishop of Nova Scotia during the bishop's visitation that August.⁸⁰ Of the three, Andrews would be the only missionary who did not have a son follow in his footsteps.]

Andrews' letter of 1795 reflected the strain of responsibility for such a geographically large mission. Having done his duty as best he could the previous year he found

the inattention of the people both to the doctrines and duties of religion but too generally prevailing. Little indeed could one clergyman do although ever so healthy and active, to prevent the spread of irreligion and wrong religion by travelling a country large enough for a province without roads and with all the inconveniences attending an infant settlement and at the same time sequestered as this mission is from all other parts of the Christian world, there being no clergyman of any denomination, the missionary excepted, through the long distance of 60 miles through an impassable wilderness and the waters or fog of Fundy Bay - unless one Methodist teacher and other straggling New Lights may be called clergymen.⁸¹

Andrews wished to counteract these traveling non-conformist's 'visionary folly among the ignorant...(with)... more rational and regular Christian instruction'⁸² but was personally unable. In the following year, he did however prevail upon a 'Mr Browne, a gentleman of good education and character to read prayers and present sermons among them'⁸³ at St Stephen.

Andrews' advancing years coupled with his enormous parish led to his repeated cries for assistance from the Society. Having 'the largest county in the province settled chiefly by Presbyterians and Independents who become an easy prey to a swarm of ignorant, enthusiastic teachers'⁸⁴ he saw no other remedy than 'an increase of the regular clergy.'⁸⁵ He reported the need for two missionaries, one at St Stephen and another as an assistant at St. Andrews. Andrews' assistant would counter the disruptive influence of 'these un-

⁷⁴ Andrews to SPG Dec., 11, 1788 PANB F9997 Journal 25

⁷⁵ Andrews to SPG Oct., 2, 1792 C/CAN/NB 1 # 4c Rhodes House Library

⁷⁶ Ibid

⁷⁷ Bishop Inglis Letters, PANB p.26

⁷⁸ Andrews to SPG June 25, 1792 C/Can/NB 1 # 4a Rhodes House Library

⁷⁹ Robert J Fellows, *Early Families in New Brunswick, Canada* (New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Fredericton, 1998)

⁸⁰ Bishop Inglis Letters PANB p.180

⁸¹ Andrews to SPG Oct., 12, 1795 C/Can/NB1 # 4e Rhodes House Library

⁸² Ibid

⁸³ Andrews to SPG Oct., 26, 1796 PANB F9997 Journal 26

⁸⁴ Andrews to SPG July 7, 1797 PANB F9997 Journal 27

⁸⁵ Ibid

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teachers (which) infested the extremities of the mission⁸⁶ where Andrews' age and declining health prevented him from regularly visiting. [Andrews' concern was deep and abiding and led to the unusual expedient of recommending a newly arrived Methodist preacher for the Society's consideration.

That there is one Methodist teacher in the county, ordained by a bishop of John Wesley's succession, but, although illiterate, he is however, a modest well disposed man - his doctrines in most points sound and consonant to our Church, and had he a valid ordination, would probably be of real service to the interest of religion in the settlement where he is.⁸⁷

Clearly Andrews was deeply concerned for the spiritual welfare of the people in his parish and was willing to consider any reasonable solution.]

From 1805 to 1810 Andrews' correspondence with the Society reflected one overriding concern, the Parish of St Stephen. A parish which was 'by water sixteen miles and by land twenty miles distant'⁸⁸ had greatly increased in importance and size having 'more inhabitants than any town in (New Brunswick) except Saint John.'⁸⁹ Unfortunately for Andrews it was settled mostly by Presbyterians who were little enamoured of the local illiterate Methodist preacher, while Andrews himself could visit there only twice a year. In 1805 Andrews was urging action and in the same year the government granted a glebe of 195 acres near the settled part of the parish. The people had purchased a lot and commenced a subscription for the erection of a church. Andrews urged the Society to 'encourage their good beginnings by ordering them their usual allowance for a schoolmaster and grant him the liberty of nominating whenever a suitable person can be found.'⁹⁰ Samuel Clarke, son of the Society's missionary at Gagetown, began teaching at the new school building in St Stephen on July 1, 1806.⁹¹ Young Clarke had a view to entering the Society's service after he had completed the necessary studies under his father's care. Clarke 'kept his school and read prayers and printed sermons on Sundays in the old school house.'⁹² In short, Clarke served as both school master on week days and lay reader on Sundays. In 1807, St Stephen Anglicans were also constructing a new building which was to serve as both school house and church. Fifty feet by twenty-five feet, it was designed with a partition in the middle which could be drawn open or closed as the need arose.⁹³ Andrews officiated in the church section of this building for the first time on January 4, 1809. He found it 'handsomely finished both within and without, a very commodious room thirty feet by twenty-five, with a good chimney and is sufficiently large for a decent and respectable congregation.'⁹⁴ St Stephen's school experienced a change in school master in 1808 when Samuel Clarke left to return to his studies for holy orders under his father's direction. Ebenezer Bugbee assumed the position upon Clarke's retirement.

Having secured a schoolmaster for St Stephen, Andrews pressed his claims for a resident clergyman. [Not only was St Stephen the second largest settlement in the province, it was also strategically located at the head of navigable waters on the St Croix river which formed the boundary with the American states. As a consequence, securing a resident missionary for the open-minded kirkmen was, in the opinion of 'Andrews and others ... of interesting importance not only in a religious but political view.'⁹⁵]

Andrews' plan involved his friends, the Clarkes of Gagetown. Working with Bishop Inglis, Andrews' plan was that the Society should appoint the senior Clarke to St Stephen and the junior Clarke to the established mission of Gagetown.

In October 1809 Andrews was again soliciting Bishop Inglis' help in securing a missionary for St Stephen. Andrews showed the Bishop a letter from the Society which stated that 'the Society had accepted to erect St Stephen's parish into a mission and that there was a prospect of obtaining a government grant, which gave me much pleasure.'⁹⁶ Bishop Inglis only needed to hear of the Society's approval of Andrews' plan in order to ordain young Clarke.⁹⁷ The approval must have been given because Samuel Clarke was ordained a deacon by Bishop Inglis on June 17, 1810.⁹⁸

In 1811 Andrews was able to express his joy and satisfaction at the outcome of his efforts for St Stephen's parish. 'All his wishes in respect of the parish of St Stephen were completely gratified, government and the Society were indeed liberal, and he had reason to hope, that the conduct and increase of the church there will answer their expectations.'⁹⁹ Andrews especially praised the wisdom of allowing his fellow Connecticut missionary the elder Clarke to move to St Stephen.

Not only is a handsome provision made for Mr Clarke's son,
his own long services rewarded with a decrease of labour

⁸⁶ Andrews to SPG Sept., 28, 1799 PANB F9997 Journal 27

⁸⁷ Andrews to SPG Oct., 6, 1798 PANB F9997 Journal 27

⁸⁸ Andrews to SPG Oct., 23, 1811 PANB F9998 Journal 30

⁸⁹ Andrews to SPG Jan., 7, 1809 PANB F 9998 Journal 29

⁹⁰ Andrews to SPG July 30, 1805 PANB F9998 Journal 28

⁹¹ Andrews to SPG Aug., 1807 PANB F9998 Journal 29

⁹² Ibid

⁹³ Ibid

⁹⁴ Andrews to SPG Jan., 7, 1809 PANB F9998 Journal 29

⁹⁵ Andrews to SPG Jan., 7, 1809 PANB F 9998 Journal 29

⁹⁶ Ibid., 92

⁹⁷ Ibid., 92

⁹⁸ Ibid., 185

⁹⁹ Andrews to SPG March 26, 1811, PANB F9998 Journal 30

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and an increase of pay; but at the same time his venerable appearance and discreet conduct (the result of long experience), will give him such weight and authority in a newly instituted Parish like St Stephen as a young man could not be expected to possess.¹⁰⁰

Andrews had cause to rejoice. He had secured, for an important district of his parish, experienced resident spiritual oversight, something which he was unable to provide. He had also gained for his old friend a new mission with better pay and less traveling. A new man had been admitted to the clerical ranks and a new and most promising mission opened in the province. All this had been accomplished in unison with Bishop Inglis and with the acquiescence of the Society.

The remainder of Andrews' correspondence with the SPG during his last years as missionary in St Andrews were devoted to two themes, his increased age and infirmities and his need for an assistant. The two were very much interrelated. [In 1811 he reported that 'his health and strength daily decline (and) under these circumstances a respectable assistant would be of a great relief to him.'¹⁰¹ In 1810 Andrews had reached the milestone of fifty years of ordained ministry in the Society's service.¹⁰²

Not only was an assistant needed but Andrews even had a particular sort of person in mind, 'an Episcopalian from Scotland would be preferred as the great body of the people both in town and county are of that nation.'¹⁰³ By 1816 a potential candidate had been found. He was William Stuart, a graduate of the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Andrews himself had opened correspondence with a Scottish Episcopalian, the Revd William Routledge of Glasgow who recommended the young Stuart. Unfortunately for Andrews, in September 1817 he had to report to the Society a failure in his negotiations with Stuart.¹⁰⁴ Thus, despite a voiced proposal to expand the church building at St Andrews and the Assembly's having voted £200.00 for that purpose, Andrews would remain without an assistant until the very end of his ministry.¹⁰⁵]

After the death of his wife in 1816, Andrews was even willing to relinquish his glebe house for the use of an assistant.¹⁰⁶ Andrews however was not to receive an assistant until the final months of his life. Mr Mercer, a young deacon, arrived during Andrews last year. Although his arrival relieved Andrews of anxiety concerning the future of his parish, Mr Mercer's youth, inexperience and apparent Calvinist theological leanings would not endear him to the parish. He did not stay long. These troubles would become the concern of Andrews' long time friend and colleague Richard Clarke. Samuel Andrews died on September 26, 1818. He was eighty-two years old and in the fifty-eighth year of his ministry, thirty-one years of which had been spent in St Andrews.

Richard S. Clarke

Richard Samuel Clarke was born in West Haven, Connecticut in 1738.¹⁰⁷ The son of Samuel Clarke, he has the rare distinction among the Connecticut Anglican clergy of his day of having been born into an Anglican family. Indicative of this was his baptism by the Revd Doctor Samuel Johnston, who was the spiritual and intellectual father of colonial Connecticut Anglicanism. Clarke graduated from Yale in 1765 and also received a BA and an MA from King's College New York in 1762 and 1765 respectively.¹⁰⁸ In 1764 he began lay reading duties for Anglican congregations in Ridgefield and Ridgebury in Connecticut and also North Salem, in New York. In the autumn of 1766 Richard Clarke sailed for England seeking ordination.

Clarke was ordained sometime in February 1767 and received his licence for ministry in Connecticut from the Bishop of London on 25th of that month.¹⁰⁹ Clarke returned to Connecticut in June 1767 and assumed his duties in the parish of New Milford.¹¹⁰ Clarke's parish included congregations at New Milford, Woodbury, Kent, Sharon and a point in New York state called the Oblong.¹¹¹ Clarke's large and scattered congregations underwent the pressures and persecutions common to Connecticut Anglicans during the Revolution. In 1775 he could report that 'it affords me great satisfaction that amidst the disorders of a distracted world, the church people under my care are firm in their principles.'¹¹² Clarke's churches were closed for fifteen months after the Declaration of Independence and the ensuing Clergy Convention of July 23, 1776.¹¹³

In June 1783 Clarke was able to resume correspondence with the Society and reported that 'it is with the highest pleasure that I write to the Venerable Society acquainting them that by the blessing of God, I enjoy at present a state of health and after shutting up the churches

¹⁰⁰ Ibid

¹⁰¹ Andrews to SPG March 26, 1811, PANB F9998 Journal 30

¹⁰² Andrews to SPG Aug., 24, 1810 PANB F 9998 Journal 30

¹⁰³ Ibid

¹⁰⁴ Andrews to SPG Sept., 29, 1817 PANB F9998 Journal 31

¹⁰⁵ Andrews to SPG June 17, 1816 PANB F9998 Journal 31

¹⁰⁶ Ibid

¹⁰⁷ Franklin B. Dexter *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, (New Haven, University Press, 1924) Vol 2, 739-741

¹⁰⁸ Ibid

¹⁰⁹ MSS 2589 Bishop Seeker's Papers. Lambeth Palace Library, p 176

¹¹⁰ Clarke to SPG Oct., 9, 1767 Cameron, *The Church of England in Pre-Revolutionary Connecticut*, 147

¹¹¹ Clarke to SPG June 25, 1769 Cameron, *The Church of England in Pre-Revolutionary Connecticut*, 157

¹¹² Clarke to SPG June 25, 1775 Cameron, *The Church of England in Pre-Revolutionary Connecticut*, 195

¹¹³ Clarke to SPG June 4, 1783 Cameron, *The Church of England in Pre-Revolutionary Connecticut*, 211

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for about fifteen months ... since which time, (I) have not been molested in my sacred employment.¹¹⁴ Clarke was very busy, for he, like the other remaining clergy, were active covering congregations whose clergy had died or been compelled to flee during the war. Clarke lists seven such congregations which he was attempting to minister to. In the event that his previous letters had not reached the Society he summarized his activities as follows: 'number I have baptized since the year 1776, infants 635, adults 13 and married 38 couples.'¹¹⁵

Clarke wrote the Society in early May 1786, the day before he embarked on board ship 'in company with Mr Scovil and Andrews to New Brunswick.'¹¹⁶ The trio arrived at Saint John on May 23, 1786.

Clarke proceeded in the summer of 1786 to travel among and minister to the people of King's and Queen's county.¹¹⁷ There he 'preached to the people and baptized fifty-five infants and five adult persons and from what he could learn there were three times the number to be baptized.'¹¹⁸ By the end of July he had received his appointment to the parish of Gagetown which was in Queen's county and from there he intended to 'travel through every part of county that's inhabited that the people might have opportunity of presenting their children to baptism.'¹¹⁹ Though Clarke was in his forty-eighth year, like his friends Scovil and Andrews, he was doing his utmost to travel, visit and minister to a greatly dispersed people. Clarke like his friends also had to return to Connecticut the following winter in order to settle his affairs and fetch his family. Mrs Clarke was apparently pregnant in the summer of 1786 for he stated that she was in no condition to undertake the journey at that time.¹²⁰

Clarke and his family arrived in New Brunswick in early June 1787.¹²¹ He and his family of eleven moved immediately to Gagetown. Unfortunately, there was no glebe house but only accommodations which he described as a 'hut' and it for 'an extravagant price.'¹²²

The following year Clarke was able to inform the Society that his cure included four civil parishes in the county of Queens, namely, Gagetown with twenty-five church families, Hamstead and Wickham with a combined total of only eight families and finally Waterborough on the opposite side of the Saint John river with an indeterminate number of scattered families. All his people were poor and many in Gagetown were old settlers (pre-loyalist Planters) and thus non-communicants.¹²³ His people's poverty precluded their being able to erect a church or a school and so Clarke asked for the Society's help with the latter. In 1789 the parishioners 'spirits were much raised by the prospect of a bounty from government'¹²⁴ in order to erect a church and glebe house. Clarke reported on the construction of a church thirty feet by forty feet including a chancel and steeple (excluding spire) at the cost of £300.00 to be paid by the government bounty. His people were also building a small school house on their own initiative.

Clarke, like Andrews, commented on the poverty of his new parishioners and the lack of extra fees derived from his office. He said he only received fourteen dollars in one year for marriage fees.¹²⁵ Other news from Clarke which clearly displeased the Society was the fact that Clarke had had to build his own home. He had constructed it between his arrival and the parish's receipt of the government bounty. His assurance that 'there is no need of a parsonage house,'¹²⁶ did not go over well in London. The Society observed dryly that Clarke 'had deviated from the Society's rules which may be of ill consequence to his successor.'¹²⁷ They urged that the people 'ought to find him a house, especially as there was an allowance granted by government for that purpose, and that it is expected that they should, or else allow him the difference of expense and make his own house the parsonage.'¹²⁸

Bishop Inglis visited Gagetown in August 1792. He stayed with the Clarke family, approved of young Samuel Clarke as school master, consecrated St John's Church and confirmed 104 individuals. The church, all but the spire, had been completed.¹²⁹ Built on land given by warden Daniel Babbit, it had been in use since November 20 the previous year.¹³⁰

Clarke's parish was extensive and necessitated his traveling throughout it to minister to his scattered people. In December 1791 he reported,

On the 14th of August last, I made a visit up the Grand Lake and preached to a decent congregation of about 120 at which time I baptized 16 infants, I propose making them another visit this winter on the ice.¹³¹

¹¹⁴ Ibid

¹¹⁵ Ibid

¹¹⁶ Clarke to SPG May 5, 1786 Cameron, *The Church of England in Pre-Revolutionary Connecticut*, 232

¹¹⁷ Clarke to SPG July 28, 1786 C/Can/ NB 1 28 b Rhodes house Library

¹¹⁸ Ibid

¹¹⁹ Ibid

¹²⁰ Ibid

¹²¹ Clarke to Samuel Peters June 22, 1787 Cameron, *The Papers of Loyalist Samuel Peters* (Transcendental Press, Hartford, 1978) 51

¹²² Clarke to SPG June 22, 1787 PANB F9998 Journal 24

¹²³ Clarke to SPG June 25, 1788 PANB F9998 Journal 24

¹²⁴ Clarke to SPG Sept., 26, 1789 PANB F9998 Journal 24

¹²⁵ Ibid

¹²⁶ Ibid

¹²⁷ Ibid

¹²⁸ Clarke to SPG June 25, 1791 PANB F9998 Journal 24

¹²⁹ Clarke to SPG Nov., 2, 1792 PANB F9998 Journal 24

¹³⁰ Clarke to SPG Dec., 21, 1791 PANB F9998 Journal 24

¹³¹ Clarke to SPG Dec., 23, 1791 SPG C/CAN/NB1 30d Rhodes House Library

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Clarke's travels were not limited to occasional distant calls in summer or winter but also included a regular round of travelling for Sunday services.

On Long Island in the lower part of the county I preach about one in four sundays, the Island is about five miles in length, equally dividing the river on either side, it is central for both parishes, Hampstead and Wickham, there being about fifteen families on the island.¹³²

Clarke's travels were showing signs of spiritual productivity, amongst a great many that attended Church, few of them were educated in it, and when I first visited these lower parishes there was hardly sufficient number capable of making the responses but since, being in some measure provided with Prayer Books, from the Venerable Society, they make a very decent appearance.¹³³

Clarke encountered the same pastoral problems as did his friend and colleague Samuel Andrews. Clarke's cure was scattered and extensive and in the 1790's he found it invaded by various non-Church sects. As Clarke related, he had to contend with 'the wild enthusiastical (sic) principles propagated by a set of visionary teachers, Methodists, Baptists and new lights.'¹³⁴ In 1800 he described how many who 'were formerly new lights and baptized by Mr James, one of lady Huntingdon's missionaries'¹³⁵ had recently become anabaptists.

One of their teachers, by name Shaw, he is told, cannot articulate a single word, but when he holds forth, bellows like a mad ox in a field, is accounted among them as a saint of the first magnitude.¹³⁶

Clarke had seen this sort of fantastic behavior before in New England. His interest however was not simply to relate stories of unusual behavior. Clarke's concern ran much deeper, as he related to the Society in the same letter that he found these people 'were very unfriendly to the constitution both in church and state.'¹³⁷ Having lived through one revolution he was not naive about the relation which could exist between certain forms of religious teaching and expression and a truly revolutionary spirit in state as well as religious affairs.

Bishop Inglis visited Gagetown again in 1809. On a Wednesday at the end of August three adults and an infant were baptized and the Bishop confirmed one hundred and fifteen persons. Inglis noted that 'the congregation was large, though none attended but professed members of our church and it was observed that they were much affected while confirmation was administered - many shed tears. This was also the case in other places.'¹³⁸ This testimony would seem to put to rest the supposed lack of appeal, and lack of impact, of the so-called high and dry churchmanship tradition from which both Inglis and Clarke came. This record also calls for a reassessment of some historians' assumptions that Anglicanism's static liturgy was not suited to rural colonial New Brunswick.¹³⁹

In 1809 Clarke, in conjunction with Bishop Inglis and his friend Samuel Andrews, began inquiring into the Society's response to a proposal to ordain Clarke's son, Samuel Richard Clarke. Samuel, who had been studying for orders, would either become his father's assistant in Gagetown and Queen's county or replace his father in Gagetown when the elder Clarke moved to the new mission of St Stephen.¹⁴⁰ Richard Clarke wrote the Society asking for the new mission of St Stephen and pointing out that it would be 'more easy for an old man of seventy-three than the extensive mission he now has, to which he is unequal.'¹⁴¹ A further incentive for the senior Clarke to remove to St Stephen was the fact that three of his children were settled there.¹⁴²

Before Clarke could receive official notification of approval for his removal to St Stephen a very sad tragedy befell his family. In the early morning hours of March 13, 1811 the parsonage house caught fire and quickly burned to the ground. Richard Clarke lost his eldest daughter Sarah, a grandson of eight years, Marshall Clarke Andrews, and a niece of seventeen years, Mary Hubbard, the daughter of Judge Hubbard. A black servant girl also perished in the flames.¹⁴³ Many of those who survived did so by jumping out of second storey windows. This was the method of escape for three of Clarke's sons and a gentleman from England, apparently one of the family's many visitors.¹⁴⁴ Clarke and his wife appeared to have been sleeping in a room on the first storey. All his furniture and clothing were consumed and all but

¹³² Ibid

¹³³ Ibid

¹³⁴ Clarke to SPG June 25, 1798 PANB F9998 Journal 27

¹³⁵ Ibid

¹³⁶ Clarke to SPG June 25, 1798 PANB F9998 Journal 27

¹³⁷ Ibid

¹³⁸ Inglis to SPG oct., 16 1809 PANB Bishop Inglis Letters 92

¹³⁹ Eg., Ann Condon, *The Envy of the American States: The Loyalist Dream for New Brunswick*, (New Ireland Press, Fredericton, 1984), 185-186.

¹⁴⁰ Clarke to SPG Jan., 30, 1809 PANB F9998 Journal 29

¹⁴¹ Clarke to SPG Oct., 19, 1809 PANB F9998 Journal 30

¹⁴² Clarke to SPG July., 20, 1810 PANB F9998 Journal 30

¹⁴³ Gagetown Parish Register A, p 44 New Brunswick Museum

¹⁴⁴ Clarke to SPG April 22, 1811 PANB F9998 Journal 30

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six volumes of the Society's library were lost. Clarke's losses were estimated at about £900.00. The Society, immediately upon learning of the tragedy, sent him £50.00. As Bishop Inglis related,

a liberal subscription was made with great promptness and delicacy in every part of New Brunswick for their immediate relief, and had been enlarged by contributions here (Halifax). But the whole will go but a little way even towards the relief of their pecuniary sufferings.¹⁴⁵

In the summer of 1811 Richard Clarke received permission from Bishop Inglis and the Society to remove to the new mission of St Stephen once his son was priested in September of that year.¹⁴⁶ Clarke left Gagetown on October 14th and arrived at St Stephen on October 31st. The Society had granted the new mission a library and sent books for the Society's library at Gagetown to replace those lost in the fire.¹⁴⁷ Upon his arrival, Clarke found the people of St Stephen to be polite, 'very thankful for his appointment (and) they appear to him to be a kind people and religiously disposed.'¹⁴⁸ Clarke was however still counting his losses. He calculated that he remained £400.00 the poorer even after the subscriptions raised which, despite true sympathy on behalf of the subscribers, a 'considerable part of it ... remained uncollected.'¹⁴⁹ The Society made another gratuity of £50.00 to ease his want.

Richard Clarke spent the rest of his ministry in the newly founded mission of St Stephen. He had ministered for nineteen years in the mission of New Milford in Connecticut, twenty-five years in Gagetown and Queen's county, and he would now spend his remaining thirteen years in St Stephen. With the move to St Stephen, in many ways Clarke had to begin again erecting a parish both spiritually and materially. The first order of business was ministry both in St Stephen and in all the outlying districts associated with his new mission. St Stephen also lacked a church building, the school house having until this time served double duty as a worship site and teaching centre.

In 1815 Clarke was able to inform the Society that 'the inhabitants are raising a subscription to enable them to build a Church as the school house is a very improper place for divine worship, not being sufficiently large or commodious.'¹⁵⁰ Clarke also communicated his and his people's desire that the Society would intercede with the government on their behalf in order to obtain the usual assistance rendered for the construction of new buildings.¹⁵¹ Progress was rapid as the very next summer Clarke informed the Society that, 'the Church situated on a spot of ground in the centre of the town, given by Robert Pagan esq., of St Andrews, was finished in the course of last week.'¹⁵² [Although only the basic structure was erected in such short order, Clarke was clear that 'the few members of the Church of England in the neighborhood have exerted themselves to the utmost.'¹⁵³ Cooperation among the Anglicans of the county is also apparent from Robert Pagan's notable contribution. Pagan was a prominent Anglican merchant in nearby St Andrews. The local subscription had raised £200.00 and the Provincial Assembly had contributed £300.00 to the project and Clarke was in hopes that 'the government of England would be induced to grant them some assistance.'¹⁵⁴] The exact dimensions of the building were somewhat large for a colonial New Brunswick church and clearly reflect both the size, importance and relative prosperity of St Stephen. The structure was

sixty feet in length, including the steeple, thirty-six wide and twenty one feet high from the sill to the plate. The arch extending from side to side, the under-pining stone laid in lime mortar... The spire is finished with expensive ornaments, the roof of the house is well covered, the sides as yet only boarded up.¹⁵⁵

Despite all the money raised, the project was still in need of more and Clarke could report that 'two or three gentlemen gave £40.00 in addition to what had been subscribed.'¹⁵⁶ Despite calls for help the project certainly did not lack local initiative or support. However, in order to see the project completed Clarke asked the Society directly for assistance. Upon receipt of his letter the Society granted the project £100.00. St Stephen's new church was first opened for services on December 6, 1818 and had cost an estimated £1,000.00.¹⁵⁷ Clarke was at last relieved of the necessity of administering the Holy Communion in a school house which he found 'a very improper place.'¹⁵⁸

Another theme which was familiar to Clarke in his new parish was the spiritual state of his charge. Upon his arrival, Clarke found that 'the inhabitants of the out parishes ... are in general Methodist and have a teacher settled among them by name McCall, who appears to be peaceably disposed but very zealous in his way.'¹⁵⁹ [What Clarke meant by McCall being well disposed is that when McCall was absent

¹⁴⁵ Inglis to SPG May 13, 1811, PANB Bishop Inglis Letters 97

¹⁴⁶ Clarke to SPG July 22, 1811 PANB F9998 Journal 30

¹⁴⁷ Clarke to SPG Nov., 11, 1811 PANB F9998 Journal 30

¹⁴⁸ Ibid

¹⁴⁹ Ibid

¹⁵⁰ Clarke to SPG Sept., 7, 1815 PANB F9999 Journal 31

¹⁵¹ Ibid

¹⁵² Clarke to SPG Jul 2, 1816 PANB F9999 Journal 31

¹⁵³ Ibid

¹⁵⁴ Ibid

¹⁵⁵ Clarke to SPG Oct., 20, 1817 PANB F1007

¹⁵⁶ Ibid

¹⁵⁷ Clarke to SPG Jan., 2 1819 PANB F9999 Journal 31

¹⁵⁸ Clarke to SPG Oct., 20, 1817 PANB F1007

¹⁵⁹ Clarke to SPG June 10, 1812 PANB F9998 Journal 30

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from the community on the third Sunday of each month the Methodists 'generally came to Church.'¹⁶⁰ By 1814 it would appear that Clarke had cooled somewhat towards McCall since he reported that his church continued 'to make progress notwithstanding the raging zeal of the Methodists.'¹⁶¹ In 1816 he again mentioned that despite Methodist zeal 'he has the satisfaction to say that his congregation is numerous and that the school is regularly attended by about fifty scholars.'¹⁶² Due to his advanced age, Clarke was unable to visit the outlying areas of his cure and as a consequence these communities were prey to 'fanatical teachers of every denomination, open enemies both to Church and State.'¹⁶³ [In 1817 Clarke reported on the Church's prospects in one locality.

At St David's, an adjoining parish, is a fair opening for the growth of the Church, but a bad road to it, and I, having entered my eighty-first year, cannot attend there but seldom, but whenever I do I have a large audience. The people almost from many parts of the parish attend. If I could be indulged with an assistant, the Church in those parts would grow very fast.¹⁶⁴

These other denominations concerned Clarke not because they were a sort of religious competition but because they taught doctrines which he considered misleading and erroneous. As he commented to the Society, previous to his arrival in the county 'sectaries of various kinds abounded, particularly anabaptists and even now the parents frequently neglect to bring their children to church for baptism.'¹⁶⁵ Another aspect of sectarian teaching which disturbed Clarke was their inculcating 'a most awful and frightful view of the Holy Communion which it is difficult to eradicate.'¹⁶⁶

Clarke's concern for the spiritual well being of his people led him, as it had his friend Andrews, to request the Society to send him an assistant. Clarke first broached the subject from St Stephen in October 1817.¹⁶⁷ His wife had died in May 1816 'and he hoped soon to follow her.'¹⁶⁸ At that time he lived alone except for one daughter 'who is of a delicate feeble constitution, her future provision being his only source of anxiety.'¹⁶⁹ However with the death of his friend and colleague Samuel Andrews in 1818, Clarke's appeal for an assistant took on a touching urgency. Clarke was present at Andrew's death. However, it was the newly arrived Mercer who officiated at Andrews' funeral while the venerable Clarke sat in the congregation as a mourner.¹⁷⁰ Clarke observed that 'it was particularly unfortunate for Mr Mercer, unacquainted as he was with the manners and customs of the people, that (Andrews' death) took place in so short a time after his arrival.'¹⁷¹ Apparently the difficulties occasioned by Mercer's lack of experience concerning local manners and expectations caused no little stir. Clarke expressed himself 'concerned for the interest of the church'¹⁷² in St Andrews. This situation prompted Clarke to write,

I beg the Venerable Society to send me an assistant as soon as may possibly be convenient. I earnestly wish to see my successor before I leave the world, in hopes he may be pleasing to the people, so that the church may continue in a prosperous state, that I may be free from that anxiety of mind concerning my parish in my last illness, ... as good Mr Andrews expressed but a short time before he left the world.¹⁷³

Clarke also intimated that his misgivings about Mr Mercer proceeded from more than a low estimation of his pastoral abilities. He told the Society that

I wish St Andrews may be provided with a clergyman who is exemplary and a handsome speaker, free from Calvinism, and fanaticism and firmly attached to British Government. I wish the same about my assistant, whenever he comes, may be clothed with the like character.¹⁷⁴

It is little wonder that Mr Mercer did not find sufficient support in St Andrews to warrant his remaining in the parish. Not until after the arrival of the Revd Dr Jerome Alley in 1819 did Clarke report that St Andrews had a 'zealous, exemplary clergyman (who) has been very

¹⁶⁰ Ibid

¹⁶¹ Clarke to SPG Nov., 28, 1814 PANB F9998 Journal 31

¹⁶² Clarke to SPG July 2, 1816 PANB F9998 Journal 31

¹⁶³ Clarke to SPG Dec., 2, 1819 PANB F9999 Journal 32

¹⁶⁴ Clarke to SPG Oct., 20, 1817 PANB F10007

¹⁶⁵ Clarke to SPG July 2, 1816 PANB F9998 Journal 31

¹⁶⁶ Clarke to SPG July 2, 1816 PANB F9998 Journal 31

¹⁶⁷ Clarke to SPG Oct., 20, 1817 PANB F10007

¹⁶⁸ Clarke to SPG July 2, 1816 PANB F9999 Journal 31

¹⁶⁹ Ibid

¹⁷⁰ Clarke to SPG Jan., 2 1819 PANB F10007

¹⁷¹ Ibid

¹⁷² Ibid

¹⁷³ Ibid

¹⁷⁴ Clarke to SPG Jan., 2 1819 PANB F10007

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successful in healing the differences and divisions which had taken place after the death of Mr Andrews.¹⁷⁵ Again in 1819 Clarke appealed for a 'zealous and orthodox assistant'¹⁷⁶ for St Stephen. The Society responded that little could be done until St Stephen made a first step in the form of offering to help support such an assistant. In 1820 Clarke informed the Society of just such an effort. [A subscription of £30.00 for support of a clergyman had been raised before Clarke's arrival. Although he 'had never made any demands upon that subscription as the people had been at great expense in building the church,'¹⁷⁷ and even though some of those subscribers had died and others moved away he was sure the sum could be realized again.¹⁷⁸] Clarke was confident the money could be raised despite the fact that 'a great many poor people here occasioned by too great a number of emigrants from the old countries which calls loudly for alms.'¹⁷⁹

Finally, in January 1822, two and a half years before his death, Clarke could report on the arrival of an assistant. Not only had the Revd Dr Skeffington Thomson, his wife and five children arrived in late December 1821, but they also met with universal approval. Clarke rejoiced that 'he is highly approved of both by the parishioners and myself.'¹⁸⁰ Clarke continued, 'he appears to be such a character as I wished for ...amiable and orthodox.'¹⁸¹ The parish had immediately provided the new assistant with a home and wished Clarke to communicate their sincere thanks to the Venerable Society.¹⁸²

In the eighty-seventh year of his life and the fifty-eighth year of his ordained ministry Richard Clarke died on October 6, 1824. His first New Brunswick parish of Gaagetown was in the hands of his son and his second, St Stephen, in the care of Dr Thomson. Similarly, Andrews' parish was in the care of an successor of whom he would have approved, Dr Jerome Alley. In Kingston, James Scovil's enormous parish had spawned three new cures: Sussex under the care of the Revd Oliver Arnold beginning in 1792, Westfield assigned to the Revd Robert Norris in 1801 and finally Hampton under the stewardship of the Revd James Cookson in 1819. Kingston parish proper would have Scovil's son Elias and grandson William as rectors for decades yet to come. The three reluctant loyalist SPG clergymen had laid solid and enduring foundations for the future of their Church in colonial New Brunswick.

¹⁷⁵ Clarke to SPG Dec., 2 1819 PANB F9999 Journal 32

¹⁷⁶ Ibid

¹⁷⁷ Clarke to SPG Dec., 19, 1820 PANB F10007

¹⁷⁸ Ibid

¹⁷⁹ Ibid

¹⁸⁰ Clarke to SPG Jan., 30, 1822 PANB F10007

¹⁸¹ Ibid

¹⁸² Ibid

New Brunswick Stray Gravestone

Contributed By: Sybil F. Crawford, 10548 Stone Canyon Road-#228, Dallas, Tx. 75230-4408, U.S.A.

An impressive marble grave marker in Old Vancouver Barracks Post Cemetery. State of Washington, bears the following inscription:

Lieut. Stephen Watson
1st Ogn. (Oregon) Cavalry

Born in St. Stephen, N.B.
May 15, 1828

Killed in battle with the Snake
Indians near Crooked River, Ogn. (Oregon)
May 18, 1864

Erected to his memory by members
Of his Regiment

Descendants of Samuel Clayton

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

Editor's note: This article is a continuation of the article in the Summer issue page 48.

First Generation

1. **Samuel CLAYTON** was born in 1741 in England and died on 1 Dec 1819 in York County, St. Mary's Parish, New Brunswick.

Notes: United Empire Loyalist: Came to New Brunswick in September, 1783 on "Cyrus" via New York. Served as Cornet in Queen's Rangers.

Received grant of land at Fort Fairfield, another at the Jemseg from King George III. Sold these and moved to Nashwaak

Enlisted England, Dec. 1, 1780 -PAC Index reel C-11801.

Cornet, Queen's Rangers (Cavalry) - Reels C-4217 and C-4218. Captain Thomas J. Cooke's troop.

Land petition, 1785 - Microfilm PANB - F1025 - File Samuel Clayton #87.

Samuel married Sarah ARCHIBALD in 1779-1780 in James Peter's home, New York, N.Y.

They had the following children:

- 2 M i. **Lyman CLAYTON** was born in New Brunswick.
- 3 M ii. **Archibald CLAYTON** was born in New Brunswick.
- 4 M iii. **Moses CLAYTON** was born in New Brunswick.
- 5 F iv. **Sarah CLAYTON** was born in New Brunswick.
- 6 F v. **Elizabeth CLAYTON** was born in New Brunswick.
- 7 M vi. **John CLAYTON** was born in 1791 in New Brunswick, died on 3 Apr 1856 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick and was buried United Church Cemetery in Nashwaak, New Brunswick.
- 8 M vii. **Samuel CLAYTON** was born in 1793 in New Brunswick and died in 1861-1871 in New Brunswick.
- 9 F viii. **Charity Harriet CLAYTON** was born on 24 Jun 1794 in New Brunswick.

Second Generation (Children)

7. **John CLAYTON** was born in 1791 in New Brunswick, died on 3 Apr 1856 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick and was buried United Church Cemetery in Nashwaak, New Brunswick.

John married **Levinia (Lavinia) (Levinia (Lavinia))** was born in 1796 in Canada, died on 13 Apr 1865 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick, buried United Church Cemetery in Nashwaak, New Brunswick.)

They had the following children:

- 10 M i. **Samuel CLAYTON** was born in 1815 and died after 1881.
- 11 M ii. **William B. CLAYTON** was born in 1819.
- 12 M iii. **John CLAYTON** was born in 1821, died on 27 Mar 1903 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick and was buried United Church Cemetery in Nashwaak, New Brunswick.
- 13 M iv. **Amasa CLAYTON** was born in 1823.
- 14 M v. **James CLAYTON** was born in 1825.
- 15 F vi. **Lavinia CLAYTON** was born in 1830.
- 16 F vii. **Elizabeth CLAYTON** was born in 1833.
- 17 M viii. **Benjamin Harding CLAYTON** was born in 1834, died on 3 Jul 1872 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick and was buried United Church Cemetery in Nashwaak New Brunswick.
- 18 F ix. **Henryetta CLAYTON** was born in 1835, died on 26 Sep 1862 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick and was buried United Church Cemetery in Nashwaak, New Brunswick.
- 19 M x. **Silvanus CLAYTON** was born in 1839.
- 20 F xi. **Rebecca CLAYTON**.

8. **Samuel CLAYTON** was born in 1793 in New Brunswick and died in 1861-1871 in New Brunswick.

Samuel married **Margaret DENNISON**, daughter of Michael DENNISON and Unknown. Margaret DENNISON was born in 1795 in New Brunswick, died in Feb 1871 in New Brunswick.

Descendants of Samuel Clayton

They had the following children:

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--|------|-------|--|
| 21 M | i. | William CLAYTON was born in 1819 in New Brunswick. | 31 F | ii. | Ann P. CLAYTON was born in 1848 in York County, St. Mary's Parish, New Brunswick. |
| 22 M | ii. | Samuel P. CLAYTON was born in 1821 and died in 1868. | 32 M | iii. | Samuel Lemuel CLAYTON was born in 1849 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick and died in 1861-1871. Cause of death was Accidentally shot. |
| 23 F | iii. | Mary Lou CLAYTON was born in 1823 in New Brunswick. | 33 M | iv. | Charles Humphrey CLAYTON was born in 1852 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick. |
| 24 F | iv. | Sarah CLAYTON was born in 1826 in New Brunswick. | 34 F | v. | Margaret Jane CLAYTON was born in 1853 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick. |
| 25 M | v. | Charles CLAYTON was born in 1828 in New Brunswick. | 35 M | vi. | George Whitfield CLAYTON was born in 1859 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick. |
| 26 F | vi. | Grace Ann CLAYTON was born in 1832 in New Brunswick. | 36 F | vii. | Esther Annie CLAYTON was born on 5 Jun 1860 in Fredericton, New Brunswick, died on 21 Jun 1929 in Ottawa, Ontario and was buried Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario. |
| 27 F | vii. | Hannah CLAYTON was born in 1835 in New Brunswick. | 37 F | viii. | Deborah CLAYTON was born in 1862 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick. |
| 28 F | viii. | Deborah Jane CLAYTON was born in 1837 in New Brunswick. | 38 M | ix. | Almond CLAYTON was born in 1865 in New Brunswick. |
| 29 F | ix. | Elizabeth Anne CLAYTON was born in 1838 in New Brunswick. | 39 M | x. | Samuel Plummer CLAYTON was born in 1869 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick and died in 1899. |

Third Generation (Grandchildren)

22. **Samuel P. CLAYTON** was born in 1821 and died in 1868. Cause of death was Typhoid fever.

Samuel married **Jane Elizabeth HOWE**, daughter of Thomas HOWE and Anne, on 3 Jul 1845 in Baptist Church, Nashwaak, New Brunswick. Jane Elizabeth HOWE was born in 1827, died in 1869.

Notes: Marriage proof: York County Marriage Records 1837 to 1866, Microfilm F635 from Fredericton, N.B. (page 291)

Witnesses: Thomas Howe and Janet Gilmour
Filed and registered July 17, 1845.

They had the following children:

- 30 M i. **Thomas Valentine Howe CLAYTON** was born in 1846 in York County, St. Mary's Parish, New Brunswick, died in 1936 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick and was buried Penniac United Church Cemetery in Nashwaak, New Brunswick.

Thomas married **Melissa MINUE (MIGNEAULT)** on 4 Sep 1868. (Melissa MINUE (MIGNEAULT) was born in 1841, died in 1932 in Nashwaak, New Brunswick, buried Penniac United Church Cemetery in Nashwaak, New Brunswick.

Fourth Generation (Great Grandchildren)

36. **Esther Annie CLAYTON** was born on 5 Jun 1860 in Fredericton, New Brunswick, died on 21 Jun 1929 in Ottawa, Ontario and was buried Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario.

Esther married **John Harper FOLEY**, son of Thomas FOLEY and Elizabeth HARPER. John Harper FOLEY was born in Aug 1849 in Perth, Ontario, died in Lethbridge, Alberta.

They had the following children:

- 40 M i. **Ernest FOLEY** was born on 23 May 1884.
41 M ii. **John Hilliard FOLEY** was born in 1886.
42 F iii. **Elizabeth (Bessie) FOLEY** was born in 1888, died in Lethbridge, Alberta

Descendants of Samuel Clayton

and was buried in Lethbridge, Alberta

43 F iv. **Mabel Ellen FOLEY** was born on 29 Jul 1891 in Plantagenet, Ontario, died on 31 May 1983 in Ottawa, Ontario and was buried Capital Memorial Gardens in Ottawa, Ontario.

44 M v. **George Raymond FOLEY** was born in 1893 and died in 1916 in W.W. I.

45 M vi. **Aaron Percival FOLEY** was born in 1900.

Esther also married **John HOWARD**.

They had the following children:

46 F i. **Hattie Edith HOWARD** was born in 1882, died on 2 Sep 1959 in Ottawa, Ontario and was buried Pinecrest Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario.

Hattie married **Frank Robert CRAIG**. (Frank Robert CRAIG died on 23 Sep 1939, buried Pinecrest Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario).

Fifth Generation (Great Great Grandchildren)

40. **Ernest FOLEY** was born on 23 May 1884.

Ernest married **Christina MacLean**.

They had the following children:

47 M i. **Lawrence FOLEY** was born in 1910, died on 4 Nov 1988 in Ottawa, Ontario and was buried Capital Memorial Gardens in Ottawa, Ontario.

Lawrence married **Evelyn POST**.

Lawrence also married **Esther CRAIG**.

They had the following children:

48 F i. **Mabel Edith Christina FOLEY**.
 49 F ii. **Isabel Elizabeth FOLEY**.
 50 M iii. **Frank FOLEY**.
 51 M iv. **Percy FOLEY**.
 52 M v. **Emmett FOLEY**.

41. **John Hilliard FOLEY** was born in 1886.

John married **Evelyn FISHER**.

They had the following children:

53 M i. **John Hilliard FOLEY**.
 54 M ii. **George Raymond FOLEY**, died in 1931.
 55 M iii. **Victor Bernard FOLEY**.
 56 M iv. **Garnard Clive FOLEY**.

42. **Elizabeth (Bessie) FOLEY** was born in 1888, died in Lethbridge, Alberta and was buried in Lethbridge, Alberta.

Elizabeth married **Harry GROULX**.

They had the following children:

57 M i. **Harold GROULX**.
 58 F ii. **Esther GROULX**.
 59 F iii. **Phyllis GROULX**.
 60 M iv. **Clayton GROULX**.
 61 M v. **Leonard GROULX**.

Esther married **Harold DEMILLE**.

43. **Mabel Ellen FOLEY** was born on 29 Jul 1891 in Plantagenet, Ontario, died on 31 May 1983 in Ottawa, Ontario and was buried Capital Memorial Gardens in Ottawa, Ontario. Cause of death was Cancer throughout body.

Medical: After hospitalization of one month at Civic Hospital, Ottawa.

Mabel married **Malcolm Robert MACDONALD**, son of Murdoch John MACDONALD, and Mary CARMICHAEL, on 8 Jun 1910 in Bank Street Church, Ottawa. (Malcolm Robert MACDONALD was born on 14 Dec 1889 in Nyanza, Cape Breton, N.S., died on 1 Mar 1957 in Ottawa, Ontario, buried Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario).

They had the following children:

62 F i. **Esther Katherine MACDONALD** was born on 18 Apr 1911 in Ottawa, Ontario, died on 15 Sep 1957 in Montreal, Quebec and was buried Notre Dame Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario.
 63 M ii. **Donald Malcolm MACDONALD**

Descendants of Samuel Clayton

was born on 30 May 1917 in Moncton, New Brunswick, died on 8 Feb 1943

in Algiers, Tunisia and was buried in Algiers, Tunisia. Cause of death was Died of wounds received when ship "Louisburg" torpedoed in Mediterranean W.W. 11.

- 64 F iii. **Patricia Joy MACDONALD** was born on 17 Mar 1919 in East Florenceville, N.B., died on 20 Aug 1989 in Montreal, Quebec and was buried Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal, Quebec. Cause of death was Pulmonary embolism.

Patricia married **John Vincent HELLYER**.

- 65 M iv. **Raymond Roderick MACDONALD** was born on 14 Jan 1921 in Sydney, Nova Scotia, died on 5 May 1971 in Ottawa, Ontario and was buried Capital Memorial Gardens in Ottawa, Ontario. Cause of death was Internal hemorrhaging.

Medical: As a result of quantities of Aspirin taken for Rheumatoid Arthritis suffering.

Raymond married **Olive Gladys SULLIVAN**.

- 66 M v. **Murray Calvin MACDONALD** was born on 1 Jan 1923 in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Murray married **Pearl GOFFMAN**.

Murray also married **Yvette**.

Murray also married **Marion**.

- 67 M vi. **Francis (Frank) Redolphe MACDONALD** was born on 24 Jul 1927 in Ottawa, Ontario.

Francis married **Bessie STANNARD**.

- 68 F vii. **Dolores Beryl MACDONALD** was born on 1 May 1932 in Ottawa, Ontario.

45. **Aaron Percival FOLEY** was born in 1900.

Aaron married **Jean MOXLEY**.

They had the following children:

- 69 M i. **Percy Patrick (Buddy) FOLEY**.
70 M ii. **Kenneth FOLEY**.

Sixth Generation (3rd Great Grandchildren)

63. **Esther Katherine MACDONALD** was born on 18 Apr 1911 in Ottawa, Ontario, died on 15 Sep 1957 in Montreal, Quebec and was buried Notre Dame Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario. Cause of death was Enlarged heart.

Esther married **Thomas LECLAIR**.

They had the following children:

- 71 M i. **Noel Patrick LECLAIR**.
72 M ii. **Donald Patrick LECLAIR**.
73 F iii. **Elayne Katherine LECLAIR**.
69. **Dolores Beryl MACDONALD** was born on 1 May 1932 in Ottawa, Ontario.

Dolores married **Robert Douglas MACDONALD** on 7 Jun 1952 in St. Stephens Presbyterian Church, Parkdale Ave., Ottawa. The marriage ended in divorce. (Robert Douglas MACDONALD was born on 9 Sep 1930 in Ottawa, Ontario, died on 12 May 1997 in Ottawa, Ontario, buried Pinecrest Cemetery in Ottawa, Ontario).

They had the following children:

- 74 F i. **Laurie Frances MACDONALD** was born on 4 Jan 1954 in Civic Hospital, Ottawa.

Laurie married **Hubertus SMIT** on 2 Aug 1975 in Merivale Road Anglican Church, Nepean. The marriage ended in divorce. Hubertus SMIT was born in Jul 1951 in Holland.

Laurie also married **Anthony David STAPLETON**, son of David Outram STAPLETON and Brenda Jean RISEBROW, on 16 Sep 1990 in Strathmere House, North Gower, Ontario. Anthony David STAPLETON was born on 30 Dec 1951 in Montreal, Quebec.

- 75 M ii. **Ian Douglas MACDONALD** was

Descendants of Samuel Clayton

born on 3 Dec 1957 in Civic Hospital, Ottawa.

76 M iii. **Daniel Robert MACDONALD**
(adopted) was born on 22 Feb 1968 in
Ottawa, Ontario, died on 30 May 1970
in Ottawa, Ontario and was buried
Pinecrest Garden of Angels in
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dolores also married **John Young GREIG** on 22
Feb 1980 in Parkwood Hills Presbyterian Church,
Nepean, Ont. (John Young GREIG was born on 7
Jan 1919 in Motherwell, Scotland., died on 20 Apr
1996 in Nepean, Ontario, buried Capital Memorial
Gardens in Ottawa, Ontario).

Dolores also married **David Gillespie
ANDERSON**, son of Bernard Gillespie
ANDERSON and Victoria Minnie SMITH, on 15

Jun 1998 in Court house, Pembroke, Ontario. David
Gillespie ANDERSON was born on 10 Jul 1931 in
Ewell, Surrey, England.

Seventh Generation (4th Great Grandchildren)

76 **Ian Douglas MACDONALD** was born on 3 Dec
1957 in Civic Hospital, Ottawa.

Ian married **Deborah PAQUETTE** on 25 Jul 1981. The
marriage ended in divorce.

They had the following children:

77 M i. **Ryan Daniel MACDONALD** was
born on 31 May 1984 in Ottawa,
Ontario.

Records From an Old Family Bible

Contributed by: Irene Keleher

Editor's note: This family is related to the Cooper Family on page 32 of the summer issue.

John **ROBERTSON** of Hampton and Martha **GIVEN**
of Carleton were married 18 March 1850.

Births

Hannah Jane Robertson 24 Jan. 1854	b. 6 Feb. 1851 by Rev. A. Donald	bapt.
Mary Elizabeth 24 Jan. 1854	b. 1 Dec. 1852 by Rev. A. Donald	bapt.
James William 7 Apr. 1855	b. 28 Dec. 1854 by Rev. A. Donald	bapt.
Eunice White 29 Sept. 1862	b. 10 Mar. 1857 by Rev. James R. Hart	bapt.
Martha Given	b. 29 July 1859	
John Albert 29 Sept. 1862	b. 16 Mar. 1862 by Rev. James R. Hart	bapt.

Ellen Annice Justina " b. 29 June 1863 bapt.
25 Apr. 1864 by Rev. James R. Hart

George Frederic " b. 20 Feb. 1866 bapt.
2 June 1867 by Rev. Donald Sutherland

Deaths

John Robertson d. 3 Dec. 1894
Martha Amelia Robertson d. 28 Feb. 1905

Ellen A.J.	d. 10 July 1881
Martha G.	d. 5 Sept. 1885
George F.	d. 2 Jan. 1886
Eunice W.	d. 22 Feb. 1917
James W.	d. 19 Sept. 1941
H. Jane	d. 24 Mar. 1944
M. Elizabeth	d. 18 Jan. 1945
John Albert	d. 24 Dec. 1957
Eliza Jane, wife of J. Albert	d. 14 Dec. 1946

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.

Knight

When the Loyalists at Beaver Harbor were enumerated in the summer of 1784, there were five persons of the name of Knight present, John, Joshua, Joshua Jr., Sarah, and "Uphamia". John and Joshua Knight were half-brothers, sons of Isaac Knight of Philadelphia, and had lived in Abington, near Philadelphia.

Both John and Joshua Knight had been named on the Pennsylvania black list, "a list of those Tories who took part with Great Britain in the Revolutionary War and were attainted of high treason." There was also an Isaac Knight on the black list, possibly their father, who was reported to have surrendered and been discharged.

Joshua Knight's name was the first signed to an agreement of "those belonging to the society of people commonly called Quakers, and to those who have had a birthright among them" to settle together "on the River St. Johns in Nova Scotia - no slave master admitted," and it was "at the house of Joshua Knight No 36 in Chathamstreet, a little above the Tea-Water Pump" that the Quakers were asked to meet according to an advertisement in a New York paper July 2, 1783, Joshua Knight, Jr., and Euphemia spent one winter on Campobello in a fisherman's hut, but afterwards joined the other Quaker settlers, who had been assigned land at Beaver Harbour rather than on the St. John River. In 1787, Joshua and Joshua jr., received grants of several 8-acre and 10-acre lots and also of farm 22.

Left Four Sons

Joshua Knight died in 1806, at the age of 75. Sabine says that he left four sons, but Joshua, jr., is the only one of whom there are records in New Brunswick. Joshua, jr., who had been born in 1773, married on Oct. 2, 1794, Jane, daughter of Gideon and Pheobe Vernon. The quaint document, with the signatures of the parties to the marriage and of the witnesses, may be seen at the New Brunswick museum. A meeting of the Society of Friends at Chester, Pennsylvania, reported on the 25th of the tenth month in 1802, "An offering was produced from Jane Knight, daughter of Gideon Vernon, who

removed with her father to the Province of New Brunswick when a child, dated Pennfield the 5th of the 9th month 1802 acknowledging a deviation from the order of friends as their situation would admit, her offering is accepted to this meeting and her right of membership acknowledged."

Joshua Knight and Jane Vernon had a large family:

Joshua, married (1) Elizabeth Justason, (2) Rachel Anne Wetmore.

Sara, married Jesse Prescott.

Gideon, married Sara Wetmore.

Isaac, married Mary Carmichael.

Priscilla, married Robert Hanson

Moses, married Sara

Mary, married David McClelland.

Phoebe, married George Thompson

Edmund Pryor, moved to Ontario.

Amy, married Dr. Harding.

John.

Descendants of Joshua Knight, jr., carried on lumbering in Charlotte County during the nineteenth century, and later extended their field of operation to other parts of the province.

John Knight was reported in 1787 as the owner of farm 46, but he lived in town, and was concerned with Caleb Paul in his mill. John had gone to England in 1784, evidently to press claims for compensation. He reported that he had been a farmer and tanner, that he had joined the British in 1777, that at New York, he had been in receipt of wages of 4s, 6d. a day. He was awarded £20 by the commissioners who were dealing with these claims for temporary support, and evidently returned to Beaver Harbor. He had not signed the agreement of the friends to settle together, but he, Nathaniel Vernon, Abraham Iredell and Abraham Pastorius had petitioned the British commander at New York for land on the plea that they had been lieutenants in the Guides and Pioneers, that is guides to the army in Pennsylvania

Carle

Among the Loyalists who came to New Brunswick in 1783 were three men of the name of Carle, Jonas, Robert, and Thomas. Thomas we know was born at Long Island and had resided at Tarrytown, Dutchess County, in the province of New York, Jonas and Robert may have been brothers of Thomas, but there is no record of their relationship.

Jonas received a grant of Lot 827 in Parrtown, on Bulkley Street, and also of Lot 12 on the east side

Pioneer Families of New Brunswick

of the Long Reach. Jonas Carle seems to have become involved in transactions connected with Lot 12; while the St. John River was still part of Sunbury County, Nova Scotia, he bound himself to Gershom Fairchild for £250 to convey Lot 12 to the latter; in May, 1785, he and his wife, Amey, conveyed half of Lot 12 to John and Jacob "Britney" for £18, 15s; in August, 1785, Amery Carle asked for provisions, stating that she had been two years here, that her husband had "been gone from her near six months past, and she left destitute of Friends." There is no further light on the fate of Jonas and Amery Carle.

Robert Carle and his wife, Mary, of Waterborough, Queens County, received a grant of land on Maquapit Lake in May, 1789, and sold the land to Thomas North in September of the same year. Robert died shortly afterwards, and his widow sold half of Lot 1, Maquapit Lake, to Samuel Denton in 1791.

Thomas Carle had moved from Long Island, his birthplace, to Dutchess County, where he had purchased, in 1774, the improvements of Thomas Lounsbury on 296 acres of land in Roger Morris' estate for £292, New York currency, £40 of which was to be paid to Colonel Morris. In his evidence before the Commissioners for Claims of American Loyalists, Thomas Carle stated that he was always "avowedly friendly to Great Britain and would never take any part with the rebels."

Was Imprisoned

As a consequence, he was imprisoned from May 1, 1776, until September of that year, but in October managed to get on board the "Phoenix," a British man-of-war in the North River, and had remained within the British lines ever since. Witnesses gave evidence that they knew his farm in Dutchess County and remembered the stock being driven off by the rebels. Thomas Carle placed his losses at £775, 2s.

Thomas Carle and his wife, Sarah Sloats, and their children left New York in May, 1783. Five children had been born in New York Province:

Lewis, born Sept. 27, 1768, received a grant of half Lot 39 in Gagetown in 1784, but afterwards returned to settle in the United States.

Sarah, born Jan. 8, 1770, married John MacKeen.

Jane, born Nov. 20, 1771, married Lewis Angevine.

Susannah, born Aug. 18, 1775, married Vincent White, Aug 4, 1796.

Thomas, born April 16, 1779, married Phoebe Palmer, March 26, 1800.

Seven more children were born after the arrival in New Brunswick:

Phoebe, born Aug. 26, 1783, married as his second wife, Gershom Clark of Maquapit, Nov 10, 1803.

Anne, born April 7, 1787, married Lewis Heustis.

Mary, born Nov. 1, 1790, married Peter Atherton, son of Benjamin Atherton, the Pre-Loyalist trader at Fredericton.

Deborah, born Feb. 4, 1793, buried June 9, 1797.

Amy, born April 25, 1795, unmarried.

Joseph, born Jan. 30, 1798, married Janet Marshall.

Thomas Carle received a grant of Lot 47 in Gagetown on June 17, 1784, but in 1788 conveyed the lot to Gilbert and Hanford, which probably meant that he, like many Queens County settlers, had been borrowing heavily from that firm. In December, 1796, Thomas Carle purchased half of Lot 26 on the northwest side of Grand Lake from Cornelius Vandine, and was established on Grand Lake in 1798 at the time when his youngest son, Joseph, was baptized by the rector of Gagetown.

Some Difficulty

There was some difficulty over the ownership of the land, because the original grantee had not improved it and because Vandine's tenant had asked for a grant. In August, 1801, the matter was still not settled, and Thomas Wetmore wrote to the governor and council in Carle's behalf. Some of the time Thomas Carle seems to have kept an inn, and neighbors writing to the council would request an answer to be left at Thomas Carle's tavern. He died some time before February, 1824, when his will was probated.

In 1787, Poebe Carle, a spinster, who had arrived in the first fleet, asked vacant land on the west side of the Washademoak, but was told that the land was not vacant. There is no further mention of Phoebe Carle, spinster, who was probably a sister of Thomas, and it may be presumed that she married.

McKay

There were at least 20 Loyalists of the name of McKay who came to different parts of the province with the various regiments that were disbanded in New Brunswick or with the companies of loyal refugees.

Two of them were officers in the Queen's Rangers, John McKay, who was captain Stair Agnew's company, and Hugh McKay, who was

Pioneer Families of New Brunswick

lieutenant in Captain Stair Agnew's company. Lieutenant Hugh McKay, who settled at St. George, Charlotte County, is the subject of this sketch.

Hugh McKay was born in Sutherlandshire about 1752, and called his residence at St. George, Suther Hall. Of his career before he was gazetted as ensign of the Queen's Rangers in 1778, nothing is known. The Queen's Rangers, which was permitted to take the title of First American Regiment, participated in most of the important engagements during the American Revolutionary War and won considerable renown, especially after it came under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe.

The make up of the Queen's Rangers was varied as the only provincial regiment allowed to recruit Europeans, it had at one time a preponderance of Irish among its enlisted men; there was a Highland company in the regiment; there were one or two companies from Virginia; the Bucks County Volunteers from Pennsylvania were also incorporated in it.

Hugh McKay was promoted to lieutenant in 1779, and served in that capacity throughout the war. When the provincial regiments were sent to the St. John River for disbanding, the Queen's Rangers was named first on the list.

It drew Block 5 on the east side of the river, the present Queensbury, which was considered too far up the river, and very few either of the officers or men settled on their allotments.

Officers and men of the Queen's Rangers were to be found all over New Brunswick – on the Miramichi, on the Kennebecasis, and in Charlotte County. Hugh McKay picked the Magaguadavic, the Indian Mag-ee-catt-a-wik, river of big eels.

In October, 1785, Hugh McKay petitioned for land on the Magaguadavic, where he had already made improvements, and asked to relinquish his land in the regimental block. In a second memorial, William Sutherland, Isabella Wied and two children, Corporal Digory Sparks, John Taylor, Charles Cox and Henry Snider were associated with him in a request for land.

In July, 1786, Hugh McKay and five others were granted 1,500 acres on the Magaguadavic River, where he began a lumbering and milling business.

In 1792, Hugh McKay was elected a member of the House of Assembly for Charlotte County, and continued to represent the constituency for 30 years. On November 1, 1793, he was gazetted as colonel in the Charlotte County Militia, the only full colonel in New Brunswick. He died January 28, 1848, at the advanced age of 96, leaving two sons, Alexander, born in 1785, died 1855, and Hugh, born 1794, died 1884.

Wiggins

There is a note in W.O. Raymond's account of Portland Point that Benjamin Wiggins arrived with Simonds and White in 1764, but there is no further allusion to Benjamin Wiggins or his descendants; they may have remained, and Daniel Wiggins, who had Lot 1145, and Isabella Wiggins who had a grant of Parrtown 1244, may be descendants of Benjamin Wiggins. Isabella had also a grant of Lot 24, Kingston. In 1788, Lot 24, Kingston, was reported unimproved and the grantee, whose name is then given as Jane, was reported to have left the province.

The other members of the Wiggins family were descendants of Stephen Wiggins, of a Devonshire family, who came to Long Island about 1760. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Fowler, and settled in Newburgh, Ulster County, New York, where a large family was born: Jacob, b. April 4, 1762, m. Elizabeth Slocumb, 1764; John, b. 1753, m. Martha Eagles; Samuel, b. 1755 or 1756, m. Margaret Lister; Stephen, m. Phoebe Berriau, removed to the United States; Mary, m. John Heustis' Hannah, m. Stephen Bolster; Elizabeth, m. Richard Berriau, removed to the United States; Charlotte, m. (1) Stephen Heustis, (2) Oliver Arnold; Martha, m. Abraham Van Guilder.

Jacob Wiggins came in the first fleet and was assigned Lots 5 and 6, Gagetown. On March 9, 1785, he asked to resign the Gagetown lots for Lot 7 on the south side of Grand Lake, Dibblee's survey. In 1788 he reported that he did not like the lot he had under cultivation and wanted 9 in the fourth range of Dibblee's survey.

Jacob Wiggins died at the beginning of 1815 leaving his property to the care and management of his wife, Elizabeth, as long as she remained his widow, but she married John Clarke of the Washademoak in February, 1820. Six of his children had received their portion of the estate, and the other eight were to have theirs as they came of age. The bequests included one of £500 to the Church of England for the support of the gospel.

Settled In Saint John

John Wiggins, who had received Lot 634 on Tyng Street in Parrtown and a grant of Lot 120 on the Hammond River in August, 1784, settled in Saint John. He was thrown from a run-away stage-coach on Portland Bridge and killed in 1815.

His will left £10 for mourning to his son Benjamin, £50 to his eldest daughter Elizabeth Smith, £10 to his second daughter Martha Shives, £100 to his son Thomas, £50 to his daughter Mary, and

Grand Manan Marriages Part 2

named his brother Jacob of Grand Lake, Robert Shives, his son-in-law, and John Waterbury as executors.

Samuel Wiggins was also a merchant in Saint John. His will probated in 1821, mentions nine children, one of whom, William Augustus, had predeceased him, and makes elaborate division of the estate into sixteenths, which were apportioned among the different members of the family.

Samuel's son, Stephen, a ship owner in Saint John, founded the Wiggins Male Orphan Asylum, which was intended primarily for the orphans of seafaring men from Saint John. The Institution was incorporated in 1867, but the building in St. James Street was not opened until July 1, 1876.

In June, 1877, it was destroyed in the great fire, and was subsequently rebuilt from the same design.

Grand Manan Marriages Part 2

Transcribed By: Hazel Nolan

Editor's note: This information was given to me by Heather Leighton Waddingham, 342 Owens Crescent, Kingston, Ontario, K7M 8H8. This is a continuation of the information found in the summer issue page 59.

Here are some more names for persons listed on the Grand Manan Register, HOWEVER they are known to have resided in Lubec, Maine at a later date, or married a spouse from Lubec. Again, Thanks to Hazel Nolan for her many hours of work in transcribing this film!

Grand Manan Island, Charlotte Co., NB Marriages taken from New Brunswick Archives Film RS 141, Marriage Register Film Number F13380 Charlotte Co., 1888-1919

John Trenholm 24 s/o Robert/Etta Trenholm m. Velma Kelley 25 d/o Elijah/Sarah Kelley 2 Mar. 1915 All from Lubec

Herbert Small 21 s/o Irvine/Mary Small m. Celia Ramsdell 18 d/o John/Emma Ramsdell 19 Jan. 1916 Herbert b. Grand Manan, res. Lubec and Celia b. Lubec res. Lubec

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 d/o Irvine/Hester Swicker 27 May, 1916

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

Ronald Warren s/o Edgar/Winefred Warren m. Ethel Bell d/o Charles/Julia Bell 2 Oct. 1916 by Rev. Tobin of Christian Temple Church in Lubec

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

Grover Wilson 24 s/o George/Annie Wilson m. Ella A. Clark 27 d/o Charles/Lillian Clark 20 Dec. 1913

Nelson Greenlaw 19 s/o Melvin Greenlaw/Nellie Cronk m. Vera Murphy 22 d/o Peter/Annie Murphy 23 Dec. 1918

Gordon Sturks 28 s/o George/Carrie Sturks m. Celia Dennison widow 29 d/o Israel/Rebecca Dennison 7 Apr. 1913

Irvine Ramsdell 23 s/o Arthur/Addie Ramsdell m. Rena Wilcox 19 d/o Roscoe/Nellie Wilcox 27 Nov. 1912

Charles Ramsdell 26 s/o Arthur/Addie Ramsdell m. Marjorie Wilcox d/o Caswell/Nellie Wilcox 15 Oct. 1918

Moses McRay 28 s/o George/Jane McRay m. Lottie May Mylen 21 d/o George/Jane Mylen 25 Nov. 1909

George L. Brown 43 s/o Joseph/Mary Brown m. Nettie Ramsdell 28 d/o Darius/Mary Ramsdell 6 Nov. 1905

Alexander Clark, Loyalist

Contributed By: Paul Kilburn, 6695 Terry Court, Arvada, Co. 80007

Little has been written of the war record of Alexander Clark whose ancestors and descendants were so well described by Esther Clark Wright almost six decades ago. In her book nothing is said of his military career other than Alexander had "run away to join the King's army; and the incorrect 'exNJV' entry in her other book.² Two features, however, shed considerable light on his military career and his subsequent transport to New Brunswick.

First, muster rolls. The index of loyalist muster rolls in the Canadian Archives lists two Alexander Clarks who served as loyalists and both were Sergeants³. One Alexander was a Sergeant in the Second Battalion of the King's Royal Rangers. This was not the Alexander described by Wright. He was too young. This Alexander was 21 years old when he enlisted in 1777 and served for six years until 1783. He must have been born about 1756, 13 years after the Alexander Clark (b1743) that Wright writes about.

The other Alexander in the Archives was undoubtedly the person described in Wright's book. He was listed as a Sergeant in Delancey's Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Oliver Delancey. He served in Captain Elijah Mies company, which was part of the 3d Battalion under commanded by Colonel Gabriel Ludlow. This unit was raised for the defense of Long Island, September, 1776. The battalion remained in the New York/Long Island area throughout the war.

Clark appears as a Sergeant in two muster rolls in 1777. First at Setauket, Long Island 24 August 1777. Also entered is the date of his enlistment of 25 April [1777], and "with the Rebels Returned by a Flag 20 July" indicating that he and Ensign Ephraim Betts were captured by the rebels, and subsequently released. The second entry is in the muster roll of 24 October 1777, again at Setauket. The next two entries occur in Dec 1778 when he is listed as Adjutant and paid subsistence of 10 pounds 12 shillings and 1 pence or 9 guineas exchange; and again as Adjutant in Feb 1779 when he received 12 pounds and four shillings as subsistence. These are the only four entries for Alexander Clark in muster rolls for the Delancey Brigade that I have found. They clearly indicate he was not in the New Jersey Volunteers, but in the Delancey Brigade. The records also show that he was captured early in the war and exchanged; and that within a year he was promoted from Sergeant to Adjutant.

A Private Thomas Clark also served in the same 3d battalion, but he was not Alexander's brother. In fact none of Alexander's three brothers served with him.

Second, further light is shed on his wartime activities by his claim deposition for wartime losses given at St. John 22 February 1786. It states in part as follows:

"That your memorialist resided in the County of Monmouth, in the Province of New Jersey until the late unhappy dissensions in America, and for his Loyalty to his Majesty & attachment to the British Government was Obligated to leave his property, & came within the British Lines for Protection in December 1776 & took Protection under Major General Grant, at New Brunswick within the Province of New Jersey a foresaid in consequence of which he has suffered the loss of his property as is here unto annexed

An account of the Losses Sustained by the Subscriber in consequence of his Loyalty to his Majesty & Attachment to the British Government.

	Pounds/shillings
For 193 4/10 acres of Land	483-10
Do 2 Horses	17-
Cattle & Sheep to the amount of	24-
One Desk & Book Case Value	7-
Two Beds & Bedding	8-
household Furniture	10-
One Waggon & Farming Utentials	<u>20-</u>
	569-10"

In addition Clark has appended a letter to the deposition dated 19 January 1789:

"City of St. Johns January 19th, 1787

....that on the 4th day of July 1783. I went on board the Ship Grace Wm Oxley Master lying in the North River at New York Bound for this place where we arrived the latter end of the same month & have remained in this same City ever since until October 1785 when I removed from hence to the Maquapit Lake where I now reside & remain your Humble Servant.

Alexander Clark"

References

¹ See her book entitled *Alexander Clark Loyalist* published in 1940 by Kentville Publishing and now out of print. Little has been added to this work to this date.

² See her other book *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* p269

³ Loyalist muster roll indexes and actual rolls can be obtained from the National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in RG8, I (C Series).

⁴ A description of the activities of the Brigade, their strength, uniform description, and the battalion commanders can be found in Philip Katcher's book *King George's Army, 1775-1783*, Osprey Publisher's 1973.

⁵ American Loyalist Claims, Canadian Archives, A013, V 21, R-B2192.

The Story of Rollingham

Contributed By: Charlene Beney

Editor's note: These are a series of articles published in the 1972 editions of the Saint Courier by Rev. Charles Smith of Rollingham. He writes wonderful paragraphs on a lot of the original settlers of Rollingham. This article was published July 6, 1972.

The Story of Rollingham, Charlotte County, New Brunswick, Canada, began quite early in the 19th century--probably in the second decade thereof, or possibly a bit earlier, --that is if we consider the very earliest settler, or woodsman in this particular area as its originator. This kind of information is not precisely known but some authoritative information is available as to lumbering operations and even a milling industry in the second decade.

About the earliest documentary this writer has chanced upon was found in the Legislative Library, in Fredericton, N.B. wherein records of applications for governmental permits to cut logs (apparently on Crown lands) in this general area were made and honoured in 1818. I might insert at this point--that Crown permits were essential in this period in the lumbering of pine from either governmental or even privately owned lots; and fees were exacted for same, from prospective applicants. I could cite one instance; Henry WHITTIER (quite likely the one for whom Whittier Ridge was named) "applied to cut" 500 tons of timber on the east side of the Digdeguash River beginning three-quarters of a mile up the river and three miles back. The Rollingham is about two miles above the "bridge". This description, though a bit unclear at first reading would seem to place the lumbering site on the Richard McFARLANE block; or the S. G. Bryant lot above it and the "bridge" mentioned herein would be probably be the one where the old Fredericton-St. Andrews road crossed the river and climbed eastward over the Whittier Ridge. However, although locations are quite general and points of identification are hardly more than guess-work, yet such papers reveal some facts as to time, place, activity, and people of these early days. (Whether this particular application was honoured or not is not indicated). However, another applicant was James CONNICK, who, on May 2nd, 1818, obtained "a permit to cut 300 logs on the west side of the Digdeguash River above and below the (rolling) dam covered about a mile in length. The Dam is about five miles from "Jones' Brook ". (I might add that both James CONNICK and Malcolm McFARLANE had lumbered the Jones' Brook area the year before, in 1817) and James BROWN, original owner of Block No. 2 on the west side of the River and south of the McFARLANES lands also lumbered in 1818 what later may have become his

own block. The above information is drawn from the Department of Municipal Affairs County Records, General Inventory Archives Library, U. N. B., Fredericton.

But some 7 or 8 years earlier (in 1810), Daniel HILL, Henry WHITTIER, Rueben WHITTIER, David LAITON, Jediah GULL, and Edward BLACK asked for land for settlement on the Digdeguash River--and from all indications at least the first four named above obtained lands on Whittier Ridge and later settled thereon--which must have been around 1816 or 1818. Another indication of settlements in this general area can be seen in a list of workmen on the Old Fredericton Road as follows; Henry and Rueben WHITTIER, William BUDD, Paul McDANIEL, Caleb BARTLETT, Leonard BARTLETT, Samuel WYMAN, Samuel CONNICK, Thomas CONNICK, Daniel HILL, E. BLACK and many other original settlers, all of whom worked on this old road, --and most likely on these sections within Charlotte County nearest to their own localities.

(From "Account of Payments by Christopher HATCH and John CAMPBELL for labor performed on the Great Road of Communication from St. Andrews to Fredericton during the years; 1817, 1818, 1819".)

I cite the above merely to show extent and variety of activities in this area of Charlotte County in general and in the Rollingham section in particular in the second decade of the 19th century. In fact--this Old Road was indeed a major influence in the development of Rollingham--as also other communities along its meandering route. In 1817, Jeremiah SPRAGUE, Malcolm McFARLANE, David McFARLANE, William McKAY, John H. ARMSTRONG, Wm. CHALMERS, Lachlan CAMERON, Duncan CAMERON, Duncan CAR-MICHAEL, Robert JOHNSTON, and Wm. CAMERON, all sons of Loyalists from the U.S., all asked for lands on the Digdeguash River containing 2,800 acres. Also, Walter McFARLANE (native of Scotland who came to America in 1778, serving in H.M. 74th Regiment), along with John McFARLANE, asked for land on this river containing 400 acres. (Lachlan and John CAMERON'S father also served in the "74th Regt."). There were many CAMERONS in the British forces in America, --3 of whom served in the "74th", and 2 of whom settled along the Digdeguash River--Alexander and Hugh; the third one, Duncan

The Story of Rollingdam

CAMERON, settled elsewhere. (Per E.C. WRIGHT; "The Loyalists of N.B." Appendix Roster). In conclusion, 1817 would be in this writer's opinion, the very earliest possible time of any noticeable settlement in the Rollingdam area—though lumbering and road work were being carried on in this section.

1830-1850

This article was in the October 12, 1972 issue of the Saint Croix Courier

James McCURDY, William LEWIS, John McFARLANE, Henry SIMPSON, Robert HEWITT, Joseph DOTEN, Samuel BECKWITH, John McGOWAN, Moses McCOUBREY, William HITCHING, Michael GRIFFIN, George WILSON, James CARR, Irvine GOSS, John BUCKSTAFF, Benjamin LEVER, Luther LAWRENCE, William CHASE, Isaiah ROGERS, James THOMPSON, John Nisbet, David HANSON, Thomas STEEN, James MCGILL, Charles FOSTER; Richard DELANCET, James HEWITT, Richard WOODING, Edward BUDD, Samuel ARNOLD, James RAGAN, Samuel McFARLANE, James LEIGHTON, Joseph NEWEL, Edward TOWERS, William MONTGOMERY, David JOHNSON, William TOWL, William KERR, George McKAY, Peter McCALLUM, Charles BROCKWAY, Charles WILLIARD, Theodore WOODS, Adam HEWITT, Nathan SMART, Jacob REED, James SCULLIN, Donald MORRISON, A.W. SMITH; James McCULLOCH, James SIMPSON, Jeremiah STEWART, James ELLIOT, William CRAIG, Daniel CRAIG, Henry McFARLANE, Robert McCOUBREY, George CONNICK, William JOHNSON, Horatio TOWL, Chandler McCURDY, James McCORMACK, Natan LAWRENCE, James MONTGOMERY, William THOMAS, Henry STYLES, Michael REED, John McLEOD, James McCARTNEY, Samuel McCARTNEY, Robert CURLY, James LOWDEN, John MURPHY.

The great majority of the above list comprise the names of those who were either periodic workers at Henry STYLE'S mill or customers of his grist or saw mills over the period of about 1836 to 1850, covering a wide-ranging area encompassing Rollingdam. These names are drawn from Mr. STYLE'S "Business Accounts Book", courtesy of Mr. Henry STYLES, St. Stephen. Some were teamsters delivering lumber to distant points in the country,—for example; April 2, 1840: (for) oxen and cart to the shore with load, both ways, 12 shillings and 6 pence." Again—"My cart to Schoodack (St. Stephen) three days, 7 shillings and 6 pence." "Wagon travel

to Calais; wagon travel to St. Andrews--5 shillings (each)". "Horse and sled to St. Andrews, 4 days--15 shillings." "Boy and horse to George McKAY'S (Digdeguash)--2 shillings and 6 pence." "My cart to the shore with shingles--James CARR," Teamster, April 1836. Mr. STYLES also had workmen periodically on his farm as well as in his mill, and since train transport had not yet arrived all such travel was by ox or horse-drawn vehicles.

Perhaps one of the most welcomed and frequent visitors to the STYLES Mill in the 1840's was the Rev. Adam Duncan THOMSON, founder and pastor of the local Baptist Church. The Baptist Meetinghouse was opened August 8, 1846. Important to this development were; Henry STYLES, Esq., and Messrs. Irvine GOSS, Robert McCLASKEY, John BUCKSTAFF, A. BROCKWAY, James SIMPSON, Edward TOWERS, Ephraim TURNER and William STEWART.

Wilson's of Rollingdam

This article was in the Oct. 5, 1972 issue of the Saint Croix Courier

Hugh WILSON came from Ireland in 1819 (and he used to enjoy identifying this fact by stating that upon his arrival in Canada he learned that Victoria, England's later Queen, had been born.) Hugh landed at St. Andrews where he joined a sister who had preceded him to Canada. He also had two other sisters somewhere in New England. While at St. Andrews he married Elizabeth, called Eliz, Ann (HILL) and moved along the shore toward St. George and settled temporarily in the neighborhood of Bethel, Charlotte County. It is believed that Eliza Ann was born in New Brunswick. Here they met John and James CATHCART. Hugh WILSON and John CATHCART bought adjoining blocks of land on the old St. Andrew-Fredericton road in the Rollingdam area. The WILSONS coming first, arriving on horseback with their personal effects and settling in 1826; and the CATHCARTS following the next year in 1827. Hugh forthwith built his fine home, which is used today.

The 1851 census reports the following children and ages: "James, 20; Sarah, 18; Ann M., 16; Mary, 13; Hugh, 11; Elenor, 7; and Hill, 4." There may have been others; also "ages" may only be approximate and thus require confirmation; but such information is always most helpful. (This family apparently was not related to the WILSONS of Sorrel Ridge. These came from England). Their grave-markers read as follows; Hugh WILSON (Dec. 25, 1797--October 27, 1887); Wife, Eliza Ann (Died February 20, 1878, age 76) Hill M. WILSON (December 21, 1846--November 17, 1929); Wife, Annie (BELL) (October 14, 1845-January 9, 1918)

Book Reviews

By: Sandra Devlin

A Lairdship Lost: The Mowats of Balquholly, 1309-1736; ISBN 1 86232 052 7, (1999), 206 pages, illustrated, paperback.

Review submitted by Tess Campbell

This is an account of how a family in the North East of Scotland, dogged by misfortune, lost their lands at the beginning of the 18th Century.

They were not unique. But what makes the Mowats of Balquholly stand out was their pride in their Norman ancestry, their family unity and their endurance. Based almost entirely on original sources. A Lairship Lost is very much a family history, with a wealth of detail about travel, family interactions and money matters in relation to land and buildings, and to debt. A corollary to this is the prominence of the legal profession, the incidence of "good" Mowat marriages in attempts to repair family fortunes and the frequency of their business ventures - as merchants, keepers of hostelrys, etc. - at home and aboard.

Nobody can say the Mowats didn't try.

Cost: £14.99 plus 10 per cent overseas postage. Order from: Tuckwell Press, The Mill House, Phantassie, East Linton, EH40 3DG, Scotland.

The Chignecto Coventors, A Regional History of Reformed Presbyterianism in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1827-1905 by Eldon Hay; ISBN 0-7735-1436-8 (1996); 214 pps, illustrations, hardcover.

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

Religion was as fundamental as breathing to our Maritime ancestors. So a search beyond baptism, marriage and death dates in church records is guaranteed to reveal much about their daily habits and go a long way to explaining their broader outlooks on life.

Eldon Hay's historic chronicle of Reformed Presbyterians is a quality example of a search beyond the dry facts.

In these pages you will learn about the struggles of personalities and doctrine to establish Reformed Presbyterian roots, all based on solid research, much from previously unpublished sources.

While the book's geographic focus is the Chignecto Isthmus in communities from Sackville, N.B. to Pugwash, N.S., the scope includes families and church communities along the Saint John River Valley. Familiar names emerge: Brownell, Chapman,

Copp, Dickey, Duncan, Embree, Logan, Robinson and Peacock.

Even if your family is not mentioned specifically, human dimensions of the late 19th Century come to life through chronicled events and through personal dilemmas, choices and hardships.

Was it a "sin" to vote, serve on a jury or hold public office?

Were "mixed marriages" between Catholic and Protestant a curse?

What happened when the minister became "familiar" with a female servant?

Cost: \$39.95. Order from your local bookstore or by calling 1-800-565-9523. Published by McGill-Queens University Press.

A Dutch-English Odyssey, Stories of Brewer and Estey Families in North America 1636-1996 by Floyd I. Brewer; ISBN0-9635402-2-X, 548 pp, illustrated, fully indexed, hardcover.

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

Superlative adjectives could fill this review in praise of the craftsmanship, writing style and solidly documented research of Floyd I. Brewer in A Dutch-English Odyssey.

Every one of its 500-plus pages is a compelling read even if you are not related to anyone mentioned. Besides extensive family data and the honestly portrayed lives of his relations, Brewer brilliantly interweaves social, economic, geographic and cultural backdrops which include New Brunswick, Maine and Massachusetts. Even the book's bibliography is a valuable list of potential new genealogical and historical references.

New Brunswickers with links to Brewer (Loyalist) and Estey (Planter) families in Keswick, New Zealand, Kingsclear, Maugerville and Swan Creek where they intermarried with Boone, Donnelly, Haines, Stickney and Yerxa families will be particularly interested in this book.

Savoies and Robichauds of Bouctouche figure into the family tree through Herbert Pierre "Hub" Savoie (1906-1970), son of Pierre Savoie and Marie Anne Robichaud.

With a price tag of \$41, this book is a bargain.

Cost \$41 (Cdn.). Order from author: 18 Willow Drive, Delmar, New York, 12054; e-mail: <brewer@cnsvox.albany.edu> Published by Hamilton Printing, Rensselaer, NY (1997).

Book Reviews

Along the North Shore, A Social History of Township 11, P.E.I., 1765-1982, Volumes 1 and 2 by J.

Clinton Morrison Jr., ISBN 0-9691824-3-0 - two volume set (1999), 3rd printing, 639 pps, illustrated, surname index, soft cover

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

J. Clinton Morrison Jr. writes extensively and well about diverse aspects of everyday life in his well-documented, award-winning books *Along the North Shore*.

In third printing, this two-volume social history cascades from part one to part five through 672 pages of well-ordered facts, details, history, genealogy, pictures, maps, graphics and extensive bibliographic references.

More than 1,000 surnames are included in the 243-page genealogy section. About 14,000 individuals are indexed by given names and surnames. A separate 29-page section lists all the sources of information about particular families, listed in alphabetical order.

This feature is in addition to the 44 pages of bibliographical notes and nine pages of appendices, the latter including an invaluable listing of Lot 11 heads of households for varying years between 1798 and 1982.

While the genealogical focus is on Lot 11 in Prince County the connections spider out liberally across the entire Maritimes and beyond, principally to the New England States and southern Ontario.

There are hundreds of references to descendants in New Brunswick; a particularly high number from Saint John, York, Westmorland and Charlotte counties; but Kent, Kings and Northumberland are also included.

This book is a valuable addition to any library for its exemplary content, layout, design and bibliographies.

Cost: \$44.95 plus \$8.95 postage and handling.
Order from: Crescent Isle Publishers, 157 Victoria Rd., Summerside, P.E.I., C1N 2G6;
e-mail: jcmorris@auracom.ca

Butterbox Survivors, Life After the Ideal Maternity Home by Robert Hartlen, ISBN: 1-55109-290-5 (1999); 238 pps, illustrated, no index, softcover.

Reviewed by Sandra Devlin

Deliberate attempts to obfuscate identities of birth parents and restrictive provincial laws make

genealogy research much more difficult for adoptees. Add criminal baby selling and a fire which supposedly destroyed helpful records to the mix and you begin to fathom the conundrum of a specific group of adoptees who have been dubbed the "butterbox survivors."

Butterbox Survivors, then, is the perfect title for a new book which attempts to untangle some of the mazes created at the Ideal Maternity Home in Chester, N.S. Operated between 1928-1946 by William Peach Young of Memramcook, N.B. and his wife Lila Gladys (Coolen) of Fox Point, N.S., the home specialized in discrete birthing for illegitimate children.

In *Butterbox Survivors*, 36 people tell their heart-wrenching stories.

Birth mothers like Cora help us understand how society's moral standards were drastically different five decades ago. Trapped by the bonds of a failed marriage to a long-gone, military husband - divorcing an enlisted man was against the law during the Second World War -- pregnant Cora had few options. Even though she and the baby's father were in love, they could not marry. Shortly after giving birth at the Ideal Maternity Home in 1944, Cora was told her son had died. That was a lie. In 1977, Cora was reunited with her son Leonard Glick (born Leonard Wayne Glidden) who was adopted by a wealthy New York couple.

Adoptees like Michael Reider (born Louis Lawrence MacKenzie) reveal the heartlessness which underpinned the less than ideal operation. Infant Michael was left at the home because his married parents were strapped for cash. They returned to Chester to retrieve 13-month-old Michael. They were told their toddler son had been adopted and only a \$12,000 payment could reverse it. The heart-broken parents could not raise such a large amount. That story was another lie. Michael was there when his parents came to get him. Three months after his parents' visit, Michael was "sold" for \$10,000 to rich New Jersey couple.

Butterbox Survivors is not a literary masterpiece. But what it may lack in scholarly merit, it makes up for in authenticity and emotional impact. Family researchers may well find a clue to a missing branch in their tree in *Butterbox Survivors*. More than 100 "lost" people with roots in all parts of New Brunswick and other Maritime locations are named.

Cost: \$17.95. Order from publisher: Nimbus Publishing Ltd., 3731 Mackintosh St., PO Box 9301, Station A., Halifax, B3K 5N5.

Calkins in America

By: Minnie Frese, Calkins Family Association, 509 Rusagonis Rd. Rusagonis, N.B. Canada, E3B 8Z3
(Editor, Calkin World). Retyped by: David Rand

In the year 1638 there landed at Marshfield, Massachusetts Colony a ship on whose passenger list was the family of Hugh Calkin. He and his wife, Ann and three children were part of what has been referred to as "The Welsh Party" and was headed up by the Reverend Richard Blinnman.

This group of people were in discord with the beliefs of King James 1st, so decided to emigrate to the New World, where it was said they could worship as their hearts dictated.

Shortly after the landing of the Welsh Party, they joined the Pilgrims at Plymouth for awhile, then finding they, too, were in discord, so moved on to what is now Gloucester MA.

Our Hugh Calkin being one of the first freeman of Gloucester, was elected to serve in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was re-elected several times.

While living at Gloucester there were three more children added to the family.

In 1650, the Calkins family along with some others moved to New London CT. There, too, Hugh Calkin was elected to the Legislature and served for ten years from New London.

By this time the family was pretty well grown and was marrying. The three children that came to America with the parents were, Sarah born 1623, Mary born 1629, and John who was born 1634. Those that came after and born at Gloucester MA were David born 1642, Deborah born 1644/5 and Rebecca born 1649 and died at age 2.

Hugh Calkins (this was added at some time, but not known when. Later years found the spelling of the name in various ways), we believe was born 1600, because a legal paper he signed in 1672, he swore that he was 72 yrs of age. Of his wife, we only know that her name was Ann. Where they came from is unknown at present. (*The Calkins Family Association is making every effort to establish where they came from, what the ships name was, who Hugh's parents were, who Ann's parents were, and much more*). Ann died in ca 1686 and Hugh died 1690. Both are buried in the Gager Cemetery, Norwichtown CT, that holds the remains of others who died before 1700.

Of the children of Hugh and Ann, Sarah, the oldest married 28 Oct 1645 at Gloucester, William Hough; Mary, the second daughter, married 08 Nov 1649 at Gloucester, Hugh Roberts, and married second Robert Bond. The oldest son, John married at New London 1658, Sarah Royce; David married at

New London 1672, Mary Bliss; and Deborah married at Norwich CT Jun 1660, Jonathon Royce. (Jonathon, a brother of Sarah Royce who married John Calkins). The youngest child, Rebecca died at age 2.

The year 1660 brought changes to the family. Hugh moved on to found the town of Norwich CT, along with his son John, and daughter Deborah. On the Founders Monument located in Gager Cemetery will be found the names of Hugh Calkins, John Calkins and Jonathon Royce (husband of Deborah Calkins).

For several generations the families stayed in Connecticut, none moving very far away, into unsettled country.

During the late 1750's and early 1760's, there was much turmoil in Nova Scotia, with the English and French having many disagreements, resulting in the French being expelled from many lands in Nova Scotia. The English brought in from New York many families loyal to the King to take over the lands vacated by the expelled French.

Among the families brought in were three descendents of Hugh and Ann Calkins. They were (Hugh-1, John-2, Samuel-3) Ruth who married Nathan Stiles, (Hugh-1, John-2, Samuel-3, John-4) Ezekiel who married Anna Dewey, and (Hugh-1, John-2, John-3) Jeremiah who married Rachel Janes.

These families first settled near Horton Nova Scotia and the land of "Evangeline", later moving on to what is now the area of Hillsborough, Hopewell Cape, Port Elgin and Horton, New Brunswick.

Near Hopewell Cape is a churchyard cemetery where many Calkins family members are interred. A few hundred feet north a house (much changed over the years) still stands near Hopewell Cape. Built by the immigrant Jeremiah Calkins, it sits right along side the highway, now with a mansard roof.

Of the Calkins immigrants to this area, nothing is known of the migration pattern of descendents of Ruth Calkins who married Nathan Stiles, except that many descendents are now in Ontario.

Ezekiel, who married Anna Dewey 22 Dec 1748, had ca 7 children (*genealogists disagree with the number and sequence of birth*). This generation stayed in New Brunswick for quite awhile, then moved on into Maine and then some went west in the big migration period.

One son of Ezekiel, Ahira b 1752 Lebanon CT d 18 May 1828 at Billstown, Kings Co. NS married first 24 Dec 1772 Irena Porter and second Anna

Calkins in America

One son of Ezekiel, Ahira b 1752 Lebanon CT d 18 May 1828 at Billstown, Kings Co. NS married first 24 Dec 1772 Irena Porter and second Anna Hamilton, whose descendents for the most part went across southern New Brunswick and on into Maine. There are still some of this line in eastern NS. One descendent, Jay Calkins has spent many years studying this line, their movements, and their families. Another son of Ezekiel, Israel, moved along to Woodstock New Brunswick area, married first Sarah Bubar and had one son, James, whose descendents are still in the area of Caribou Maine. A later marriage to Elizabeth DeMerchant produced 5 girls, descendents of which are scattered from Woodstock NB to Alberta.

Jeremiah Calkins, who settled near Hopewell Cape and married Rachel Janes, had seven children, one of which was Jeremiah who married Mary (last name unknown) whose nine children stayed in and around southern New Brunswick and northern Nova Scotia. One son, John married Sarah Bennett, and their desc. moved to the area of Gagetown New Brunswick. Children from this line moved on into Maine and are around Bangor and then west..

Some marriages of these New Brunswick Calkins are: Albert Co. we have Elijah Calkins of Hopewell on 08 Jan 1851 marries Mary Ann Calhoun of Hopewell; Asenith Ann Calkins of Hopewell on 01 Jan 1851 marrying Elijah W Forshay of Hopewell; Mary Calkins of Hopewell on 01 Jan 1852 marrying

Rufus Wright of Hopewell; Samuel J Calkins of Hopewell on 05 Mar 1858 marrying Mary Grass of Hillsborough, Obadiah C Calkins of Hopewell on 03 Feb 1859 marrying Ruth M Reed of Harvey; Mary Ann Calkin on 26 Dec 1860 marrying Bamford Beaumont; Rebecca Calkin of Hopewell on 07 Jan 1864 marrying William Smith of Hopewell; and Rachel R Calkin of Hopewell on 08 Jan 1863 Newton W Read of Harvey.

Other Calkins that did not migrate to Canada eventually scattered all over the USA and elsewhere.

In 1993, a group of 15 distant Calkins cousins met at Eagle, Wisconsin, and decided to try a family organization, for the purpose of updating the Calkins Genealogy, and to promote relationships between the thousands of descendents of Hugh and Ann Calkins, the immigrant ancestors, who were brave enough to cross the seas in those tiny ships to a new land and freedom of worship. From that nucleus of 15 cousins, there are now over 300 families as members of the Calkins Family Association. In the master database we have over 15 000 descendents of the immigrants, Hugh and Ann, and adding more every day. We publish a newsletter quarterly called "Calkins World", and a copy of each issue is donated to the New Brunswick Archives at Fredericton, from the Association, for all to make use of.

We would be pleased to hear from any descendents of the Calkins who immigrated to Nova Scotia in those very troubled times.

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa Fall Conference

September 24-26, 1999. BIFHSGO Fall Conference on British Isles Family History, with the Focus on "The Irish", at the National Library of Canada, Ottawa. The Keynote speaker is Mr. Kyle Betit of Salt Lake City, Utah, Co-Editor of "The Irish at Home and Abroad". For more information:

Write to BIFHSGO, P.O. Box 38026, Ottawa, ON. K2C 3Y7, Canada
Telephone: (613) 224-9868:
E-mail: bifhsgo@cyberus.ca
Home Page: <http://www.cyberus.ca/~bifhsgo>.

Attention N.B. Genealogical Community

Bill White, Gerry Fullerton and Roy MacKay presented three microfilms to the Moncton Public Library containing "The Albert Journal" for the period early 1903 to year 1920. This newspaper was published at Hillsborough, N.B. These reels were purchased from Mount Allison University. *On behalf of the genealogical community I would like to thank them.*

Branch News

These reports were presented at the Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society held at Rockwood Park, Saint John, N.B. on May 30, 1999.

Miramichi Branch

Nine regular meetings 78 members

Average attendance: twenty members

New President: Velna Dickson

Books Purchased and Donated:

- 1 Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry
- 2 Genealogical Research Directory
- 3 Nova Scotia Immigrants to 1867: Vol I, II
- 4 Genealogist's Handbook for Atlantic Canada
- 5 Starting a Family History Project in NB
- 6 In Search of Your British and Irish Roots
- 7 An Index to Irish Immigrants in the NB Census of 1851
- 8 Land Grant Book
- 9 Vital Statistics from 1887-1900
- 10 Miramichi Biographies
- 11 St. Stephen Rual Cemetery Inscriptions
- 12 Northumberland County
- 13 1861 Kent County Census
- 14 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 Gloucester County Census
- 15 1851, 1861, 1871 Restigouche County Census
- 16 Wm. Price and His Descendants
- 17 Jardine Clan of Atlantic Canada
- 18 Northumberland County Cemetery Transcriptions
- 19 McLean Family History

Six members attended the Spring Workshop held by the Southeastern Branch

We have compiled fifty-five First Families

We will work on transcribing cemeteries over the summer.

Saint John Branch

The highlight of the past year for Saint John Branch has been the publication of "Arrivals 99 - Our First Families in New Brunswick". Long-awaited, this book is the culmination of over seven years effort by the following committee: Graeme Somerville, Christine Sancton, Richard Sancton, Jean Cail, Ron Keith, Richard Thorne, Sandra Thorne, and in latter years Janet Whitehead, and David Fraser. The book contains first generation family group records for 616 immigrant ancestors of 131 contributing members and friends of Saint John Branch.

Saint John Branch also had a busy and varied year for programs:

September: "How Do You Know It's True? - Assessing Genealogical Evidence" - David Fraser

October: "More Early Saint John Postcards" - Terry Keleher

November: "Christmas Tales" - David Goss

January: "Serendipity and Intuition in Genealogy" - Joan Pearce

February: a visit to the Registry Office, Service New Brunswick

March: "Photography of Isaac Erb" - Grant Kelly

April: "Jewish Historical Museum" - Teri Levine

May: "One Room Schoolhouses" - Marion Dunphy

June: "Camp Gagetown Committee Update" - Jan Dexter

The Program Committee (George Sabeau, Jan Dexter, Terry Keleher, John Scott) is to be congratulated for providing another interesting year for our membership.

In November, several members of Saint John Branch travelled to St. Stephen for a visit with the Charlotte County branch at the St. Stephen Library. Also some members visited the Charlotte County Archives in St. Andrew's.

June 1999 marks the last newsletter to be edited by Diane Bormke and published by Diane and her business partner Linda Aiton. Our thanks to Diane and Linda for their great work over the past several years.

The Executive for 1999 is:

President: David Fraser

Vice-President: George Sabeau

Secretary: Faye Pearson

Treasurer: Verna Urquhart

Membership Secretary: Vernon Graves

Members at Large: Sharon Pledge, John Scott,

Frances McKellar, Joan Pearce

Past President: Diane Bormke

Note For the Editor

From Jim Archibald

The article on page 39 of the Summer Issue read "Descendants of Robert Archibald & Lucilla Rogers". This should have read "Descendants of Robert Archibald & Margery Lynds". (The editor is sorry that this happened).

Letters to the Editor

Editor's note: The following are letters or emails received by the editor in the last few months.

Atlantic Canada Council of Genealogy Daniel F. Johnson, C.G. (Canada)

In my article "The Future of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society" (Generations, Winter, 1998 vol. 20 no. 4) I questioned the direction of the Society and how it might adapt to technological change.

However, the changes proposed go beyond the simple creation of a website on the internet. Taking the concept a step further I recommend the development of a regional stratagem, beyond the boundaries of New Brunswick. When considering the shared migratory patterns of Pre-Loyalists, Loyalists, Acadian, Irish and other groups the area, the need for a demographically based organization is evident. The merging of the provincial societies into one Atlantic Canada organization would be ideal. However, the creation of an Atlantic Canada Council of Genealogy would enable the societies to function as a regional body while retaining their present structures. The Atlantic Council of Genealogy would not be a governing body. Its function would simply be to facilitate the co-operation between provincial societies such as combining various newsletters into one distribution, holding joint seminars, etc.

*From: Judith Loggie Purdy, #42, 850
Parklands Dr., Victoria, B.C. V9A 7L9*

For those who may be interested, I would like to offer the following correction and addition to an article appearing in the Summer '99 edition of Generations, entitled "Pioneer families of New Brunswick", and in particular the Logie/Loggie portion (reprint of 1943 article).

The four children of **Robert Logie** and **Margery Hay** who were born in Scotland and accompanied their parents to N.B. were:

Alexander, b. 1773, d. 1852, m. **Helen Murray** (who was a sister of **Mary Margaret**, b. 1775, d. prior to 1851, m. **John Davidson**. 5 daughters, 5 sons.

William, b. 1778, d. 1844, m. **Jane Urquhart**. 3 daughters, 6 sons.

Peter (known as **Patrick** on Scottish records), b. 1780, d. 1858, m. **Margaret Gordon**. 2 daughters, 10 sons.

Birth dates for the above from Old Parochial Registers, Co. Elgin, Urquhart pa.

Born in Canada were:

John, b. ca. 1781-82, d. 1867, m. **Margaret Morrison**. 4 daughters, 1 son.

Robert, b. 1790, d. 1871, m. **Janet Macallister**. 2 daughters, 3 sons.

George, b. 1793, d. 1864, unmarried.

Janet, b. after 1793, d. after 1812. She does not appear in most records, but is mentioned in her father's will.

Alexander Loggie and **Helen Murray** were my great great grandparents.

I have the following letter in my possession

The bearer **Mrs. Eliza Haviland** being now a member in good standing with the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ in Cardigan, and now about to leave this vicinity, we give her this dismissal commending her first to the Lord, then to his people of any Christian church, wherever she may reside, Praying the Lord to bless her with every needful Blessing in heavenly places in Christ Jesus – Amen.

Given in behalf of the church by **Thomas Saunders**, clerk. Cardigan, parish of Douglas, county of York, New Brunswick. Sept. 13th, 1856.

Eliza was born **Eliza Richards** in Cardigan in 1837. She married in 1856 **John Haviland** of Fredericton, born 1833. They moved from Cardigan to Woodstock where they lived briefly, then moved to Chatham where John was a saddler and harness maker. They had 10 children; Eliza died in 1874 giving birth to the 10th child. John married again to **Jane Archibald** and they had 5 children. Upon Jane's death, John married a 3rd time to **Barbara Irving**.

Eliza Richards Haviland was the daughter of **Dan Richards** and his wife **Mary Griffiths** who had come to Cardigan as children from Wales in 1819 on board the "Albion". **Mary Griffiths'** parents were **David Griffiths** and **Rachel Williams**. The Richards and Griffiths are buried in the Cardigan Cemetery.

Eliza and John Haviland were my great grandparents. Their daughter **Mary Richards Haviland (Minnie)**, born 1858, died 1943 married **Alexander Loggie** of Chatham, born 1851, died 1892

The Exodus from New Brunswick; Tracing the Out-Migration of the Descendants of Lewis Fisher and Mary Barbara Till, 1860-1920

By: Robert C. Fisher, Nepean, Ontario

Tracing the descendants of Lewis Fisher and his wife Mary Barbara Till, New Jersey loyalists who came to Fredericton in 1783, went smoothly for the first few generations. New Brunswick church registers, county marriage registers, and other primary sources provided a wealth of information about the family in the first half of the 1800s. These sources were supplemented as the century progressed by the census records and an increasing number of notices in Daniel Johnson's *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers*. But genealogical disaster struck suddenly at the end of the century. The last census released to the public was for the year 1901. The *Vital Statistics from Newspapers* series had not yet reached 1890. And, worst of all, family members began to disappear from the province without a trace! Families that were in one census were not in the next. Children who had been living with their parents in one census had left the county and possibly the province by the next census year. City directories sometimes gave a clue to the year of departure but no hint of the destination. It seemed that a veritable exodus from the province took place between 1860 and 1920 affecting perhaps as much as one-half of the Fisher family. The prospect of ending my family history with the fourth generation of descendants of Lewis Fisher and Mary Till seemed unavoidable. The situation was not hopeless, however, and some strategies emerged for tracing the movements of individuals--strays--who had left the province toward the end of the nineteenth century.

Strays, it is well known, pose particular problems for the genealogist. Individuals who have migrated from the ancestral home of the family to other counties, provinces, and countries are difficult to trace when their destination is unknown. Most genealogical research is based on the county or district where the family settled and involves the accumulation of expertise in the sources of that locality: church registers, censuses, cemetery transcripts, land and probate records, early newspapers, and local histories: sources which seldom provide the destination of strays--or at least not often enough! The problem for the family historian is multiplied when the strays--generally thought of as a few persons in a generation--begin to outnumber those who stayed in their native home.

That is exactly the situation that faces the genealogist of late nineteenth century New Brunswick. My family's experience is not unique in this regard. The out-migration from the Maritime provinces during this period has been studied by social historians who have attributed

the "exodus" to economic depression as the golden age of "wood, wind and sail" came to an end in the 1860s and 1870s. In particular, exports to the United States fell sharply when demand for Maritime products dried up with the end of the U.S. Civil War and the termination of the Reciprocity Agreement in the mid-1860s. Historians estimate that 264,000 persons left the Maritimes between 1871 and 1901, leaving a total population of the region in the latter year of 894,000 persons.¹ Such numbers, clearly, do not bode well for the genealogist. Most of those who left went to the United States, particularly New England, lured by the prosperity created by its expanding economy. But many migrants also went to Ontario and the Canadian West in these years.² The young left in the greatest numbers, in search of better opportunities elsewhere whether in the form of cheap land or, more commonly, employment in the growing American cities. Out-migration from the region peaked in the 1880s and 1890s, hitting New Brunswick the hardest of the three provinces. It is estimated that in four counties of the Saint John River Valley area "more than 20 per cent of the total population and close to 60 per cent of the young active age groups left" during the 1880s.³

It was not always so. Lewis Fisher had come to New Brunswick in 1783 from Bergen County, New Jersey as a loyalist, settling on the land at Fredericton with his wife and three children (not including the oldest daughter who had been left behind in the United States with her grandparents). Lewis and Mary (Till) Fisher had eight more children in New Brunswick and fifty-one grandchildren born there. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the family spread out from the Fredericton homestead to New Maryland, Indiantown, Saint John, Grand Lake and Woodstock--up and down the Saint John River Valley. None of their descendants, however, left the province before the 1850s except for their second daughter who had returned to New Jersey to visit her elder sister and grandparents and married there about 1800.⁴ Only two of the thirty-two members of the third generation (born between 1808 and 1841) who lived to reach adulthood moved from New Brunswick, migrating to Massachusetts in the 1850s and 1870s (the whereabouts of another two individuals are unknown). This pattern changed significantly with the fourth generation, born between 1836 and 1872. For this generation, seven of the forty-one children who lived to reach adulthood left New Brunswick, going to the United States or elsewhere in Canada (the whereabouts of another two are unknown but they probably also left the

The Exodus from New Brunswick; Tracing the Out-Migration of the Descendants of Lewis Fisher and Mary Barbara Till, 1860-1920

province). The exodus accelerated with the thirty-six members of the fifth generation, born between 1865 and 1902, who lived to adulthood. Only sixteen (44%) of them stayed in New Brunswick, fourteen (38%) went to the United States or another province in Canada, and the whereabouts of six (17%) are not known. It was this last group of twenty persons who had left the province or whose whereabouts were not known who were the major source of my frustration. The large size of this group, 55% of the fifth generation, threatened to bring my family history to an abrupt halt.

Generally, I did not know where the members of this group had gone, only that they had disappeared from the censuses, cemetery listings, church registers, city directories, and other records of their communities in New Brunswick. For some I did know their destination through family tradition and one of them is a good example of the difficulty that would have been faced by a genealogist from another branch of the family. George Frederick Fisher (4th generation), my great-great-grandfather, died in Fredericton in 1894 leaving a widow and four children. Probate records show that his three daughters lived in Fredericton at the time of his death but that his son Charles had "sometime since left this Country and his actual whereabouts is unknown to your Petitioner [his uncle]."⁵ The trail stops cold. In fact, Charles Frederick Fisher was living in Middleton, Nova Scotia: my father and grandfather were born there. New Brunswick sources, however, did not hold the answer. It is possible, of course, that his uncle did know where he was but it may have been expedient not to reveal his whereabouts for reasons that are unclear today! Charles Frederick Fisher's three sisters also left Fredericton before the next census year: two went ultimately to California and one went to Georgia. Without inside information, it would have been virtually impossible to trace the movements of this family after the death of their father.

The source that ultimately proved the most valuable for tracing strays from other branches of the family was information provided by the obituaries of their parents.

Generally, the parents, members of the fourth generation, lived their lives in New Brunswick and died sometime between 1900 and 1950. New Brunswick

Sometimes the obituaries were valuable for the information they did *not* provide. The death notice for Henry Taylor Fisher who died in 1936 and was buried in New Maryland said that he had lived in Boston for a time, "where his wife died." It mentioned two surviving brothers living in Fredericton and a sister living in Acton.

It did not mention any surviving children, implying that there were none and sparing me a time-consuming search through Boston sources.⁹ The notice for George Edward

cemetery transcripts and church burial registers provided the date of death. From there, it was often possible to find an obituary in a local newspaper. Death notices became more detailed during this period—more resembling the obituaries of today—and often included the names and residences of children still living. The 1906 obituary of David Michael Fisher, a member of the third generation, is a good early example of the information that could be found about strays. The local Anglican church register and his grave stone gave the date of his death and it was not difficult to find his obituary in the local newspaper, the *Daily Gleaner*: "A family of twelve survive, including: William, of Fredericton; Hugh, of Bangor, Me.; David, of Boston; Charles, living near Harvey; Mrs. John Fletcher, of New Maryland, and Mrs. Thomas Furneth [sic], of St. John⁶."

Clearly, the obituary could also be useful for tracing movements within New Brunswick: one of the children had left York County but not the province. Unfortunately, the obituary was not complete omitting the names or residences of the other six children. Later obituaries for individuals of the fourth generation would often be more complete.

The 1932 obituary for Charles H.B. Fisher, a Fredericton lawyer (and the uncle who did not know the whereabouts of his nephew in 1894), read: "He is survived by seven children, Dr. E. Bayard Fisher and Walter S. Fisher, in the Canadian West; Atwood M. Fisher, Frances Louise Fisher, Fred E. Fisher, C. Percival Fisher and Mrs. Harold A. Brooks, of Washington, D.C."⁷ One might have hoped that it would be more specific than the "Canadian West" but although it was a poor lead, it was better than no lead at all! Subsequent research in city directories and on-line sources turned up one of the sons in Medicine Hat, Alberta and the other in Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The latter later moved on to Vancouver before he died in 1943. The obituary for William Moss from 1918 was more specific stating that he was "survived by one son, Charles, of Littleton, Maine, and two daughters, Mrs. Samuel Hodgson, of New Maryland, and Mrs. Arthur Bennett of Cross Creek."⁸ The notice, once again, was useful for tracing movements within the province as well as those across the American border.

Fisher (1862-1936) in the *Daily Gleaner* was more informative, stating that he was survived by his wife and three daughters: "Mrs. Henry Odland, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. E.S. Gallop, Montreal, and Mrs. Kenneth L. Golding, Fredericton; six grandchildren and a sister, Mrs. David Pottinger, Montreal."¹⁰ These obituaries also yielded valuable information on the movements of siblings.

The Exodus from New Brunswick; Tracing the Out-Migration of the Descendants of Lewis Fisher and Mary Barbara Till, 1860-1920

The newspaper notices show that some Fishers were migrating much farther afield than just New England—still the most popular destination for out-migrants from the Maritimes (in 1880, 33% of New Brunswickers living in the United States were in Maine and 29% were in Massachusetts).¹¹ Seventeen family members had gone to the United States and six had gone elsewhere in Canada. The most popular destinations were New York state, Massachusetts, Maine, Ontario, and California. The family had spread to the opposite corners of North America by the 1920s. Descendants of Lewis and Mary (Till) Fisher had moved to areas as remote from New Brunswick as British Columbia, Alberta, Washington state, California, Georgia, and Washington, DC. Historical forces at work in North America in the last decades of the 1800s produced conditions that haunt the New Brunswick genealogist today. The prosperity of the United States and the Canadian West during these years produced a powerful lure that the fourth and fifth generations of Fishers found difficult to resist. The completion of a network of railways spanning the continent and the spread of steam navigation offered individuals a degree of mobility hitherto unimagined. Recession at home and affordable transportation together provided the motive and the means to strike out for greener pastures elsewhere.¹²

Newspaper notices are, of course, not the only method for tracing these New Brunswick strays. Land and probate records and city directories are also invaluable. Newspapers also seem to be more prone to typographical and factual errors than legal documents. But through them, I was able to trace the destinations of sixteen members of the fourth and fifth generations who were missing from local New Brunswick records (five were discovered through other sources). The whereabouts of eight others remains unknown. Tracing them and the descendants of the other twenty family members who left New Brunswick to settle throughout North America will pose new challenges. Fortunately, powerful new tools like the Internet, e-mail and on-line databases will help meet the challenge of tracing strays in the 20th century.

¹ Alan A. Brookes, "Out-Migration from the Maritime Provinces, 1860-1900: Some Preliminary Considerations", *Acadiensis* (Spring 1976), pp.28-29.

² *Ibid.*, pp.38-46.

³ Patricia Thornton, "The Problem of Out-Migration from Atlantic Canada, 1871-1921: A New Look", *Acadiensis* (Autumn 1985), pp.20-23.

⁴ For the statistical purposes of this article, I have only counted descendants born with the Fisher surname. Thus, the children of married Fisher daughters are not included in the statistics though for my research I am tracing these lines one generation further.

⁵ York County Probate Records, G. Fred Fisher, PANB reel F11762.

⁶ *Daily Gleaner*, 2 February 1906, p.8.

⁷ *Daily Gleaner*, 3 August 1932, p.9.

⁸ *Daily Gleaner*, 4 May 1918, p.12.

⁹ *Daily Gleaner*, 6 August 1936, p.12.

¹⁰ *Daily Gleaner*, 25 August 1936, p.6.

¹¹ Alan A. Brookes, "Out-Migration from the Maritime Provinces, 1860-1900: Some Preliminary Considerations", *Acadiensis* (Spring 1976), p.43.

¹² *Ibid.*, pp.40-43.

The Craigs of Harvey Settlement, Red Rock and The Pontiac

By: Helen C. Craig

In 1841 at the age of 70 Thomas Craigs of Milfield and Wooler, Northumberland, England decided to emigrate to New Brunswick to join his two sons James and Henry who had established residence in Harvey Settlement in 1837. He was accompanied by his wife, another son Luke and daughter Isabella. Two years later two other sons, Thomas and William joined the family and built their homes in Red Rock near Stanley. Luke and a grandson continued the migration to Pontiac County, Quebec to live near Luke's half-brother Walter.

This 800 page loose leaf book traces Thomas Craigs family in New Brunswick and Quebec and follows his descendants as they migrate throughout Canada, U.S.A., Australia, and England. It includes photographs and stories and is fully indexed with nearly 12,000 names with connections to many central N.B. families as well as those on the Quebec-Ontario border.

Copies are available from Helen C. Craig, 104 MacFarlane St., Fredericton, N.B. E3A 1V4 at a cost of \$50 plus \$10 postage and handling in Canadian funds.

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:

Joan McLeod
4956 Route 3
Brockway, NB
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.

Q4168 – CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTS. Hoping to hear from anyone who has transcribed cemeteries for: Woodstock Parish, Carleton Co. (Methodist, Presbyterian), Richmond Parish, Carleton Co. (Methodist) and Canterbury, York Co. (Presbyterian 1800 – 1850). *Ms. Beau Gabiniewicz, 430 Alberta Street, New Westminster, BC, V3L 3J7.*

Q4169 – DRYDEN. My great grandfather William Wesley Dryden was deaf and mute at a young age so the family had no info on him not even the date he was born. His tombstone says he was born in 1866 but his marriage registration says he was 38 in 1908 when he married the 2nd time to Martha Dickie who was 26 in 1908. Her birth date on the tombstone says she was born in 1884. She was actually born in 1881. She too was deaf and mute when William found her hidden in a barn. He befriended her and taught her sign language. William had a sister Lillian, she could have been his wife, we don't know. We know that William was married in Saint John, NB and he was born in Moncton, NB and later settled in Restigouche Co., NB. Birth certificates prove that some of their children were born in Campbellton, NB. In early 1920's they and Lillian and her husband Benjamin

Aspey all moved to Montreal. William died in 1936 in Montreal and so did his wife Martha in 1962. All their children are deceased and Charles is the only one that married. The oldest of William's children was my grandmother who had a child, my father. She never married the father of the child. Martha and William raised my father as their own child, so grew up with his aunts and uncles thinking they were brothers and sisters. Not until after he married did he find out that his sister was really his mother. I would like to find out beyond William Wesley Dryden, his parents and where they came from and if he had brothers and sisters. Who was the first wife and why they divorced? *Linda Dryden, jblld@frontiernet.net*

Q4173 – LEAHAN/SHORT, Nora May b. 11-12-1875 in Maine, was my grandmother. Leahan, Fannie mother of Nora May Short was b. in Calais, ME. James Short, father of Nora May Short was b. Chamcook, NB. Want to ascertain Native American bloodlines. *Ms. Jackie Greenhalgh, D5, West Meadow Rd., Lowell, MA. USA 01854 or Phone: 978-459-7214.*

Q4170 – MILLIDGE, John J. married Isabella Lee Peters, b. 1820, d. 1892 in 1848. Her parent, The Hon. Col. Harry Peters, b. 11 June 1885, Grimross, NB and Mary Anne Bedell, b. 1781, d. 1876 lived in Gagetown, NB. I assume that Isabella Lee Peters and John J. Millidge were married in Gagetown. They were Church of England. Would like to find the names of the parents and grandparents of my great grandfather, John J. Millidge. *Margery J. Bynoe, 217 Willow Lane, Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022, USA. Phone 440-247-5932 or email: rjbynoe@aol.com. or fax: 440-247-5506.*

Q4171 – MILLIDGE – My grandfather George Douglas Millidge, b. c1868, d. 1918, born in Saint John and died in Portland, Maine and Rebecca Hare, his wife, were the parents of my mother Isabel Ethel Millidge, b. 1890 in Saint John, NB. Any help in this search would be most appreciated. *Margery J. Bynoe, 217 Willow Lane, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, 44022, USA. Phone 440-247-5932 or email: rjbynoe@aol.com or fax: 440-247-5506*

Q4172 – PORTER, John came from England to Mary's Point, NB where he met Bridget Larracy who came with her three brothers from County Mayo, Ireland. John and Bridget married in Dorchester, NB 1823. Within a year they relocated to Amherst, NS. They had 8 children. 1. George b. 1823 marr. Jane Eagles. 2. Mary Elizabeth b. 1824

Queries and Answers

marr. John G. Yorke. Could they have gone to NB?
3. John b. 1828, This John is believed by some family members to have settled in Harcourt, NB. Need help!
4. Susannah (Susan) b. 1830 marr. Timothy Coleman. Their descendants are known. 5. William b. 1832 marr. Elinor O'Rourke. Their descendants are known. 6. Ellen b. 1833, marr Michael Robbins. Could they have also gone to NB? Need Help!!!
7. Thomas b. 1835. Could he have settled at Red Bank, NB. Need Help!!!
8. Mary Ann b 1835 marr. Thomas Rutledge. Some of their descendants are known. Any help would be greatly appreciated. Rev. Morley Porter Bentley, Box 1, Tatamogouche, NS B0K 1V0.

Q4173 – YERXA/DEBECK. Seek any info on desc. of Samuel Yerxa, b. c1831 and Mary Ann Debeck, b. 1839, Woodstock or Richmond, Carleton Co. They marr. 30 July 1859. Their children: Eliza, b.c1860/61, Catherine "Kate", b. c1866/67, Josephine, b. 1869, Burns, b. 1873/74, and Howard, b. 1876/77. All of Richmond, Car. Co. Have extensive genealogies of ancestors of Samuel and Mary Ann. Ms. Beau Gabiniewicz, 430 Alberta Street, New Westminster, BC, V3L 3J7.

Owen Kelly's Notes on Early History of Woodstock

Contributed By: Mary Rosevear & Retyped by David Rand

In 1832, 104 emigrants left Ireland for New Brunswick. Among them was Michael Kelly and his wife with their children, three boys and two girls. Michael Kelly was a mason and hailed from County Monahan. One of his sons was named Owen and was born in 1820 and was thus 12 years old when he arrived in New Brunswick.

The Kelly family made their way to Woodstock and settled there. The year 1832 had been a year of cholera in Europe. There were literally hundreds of deaths in England, Scotland and Ireland. The Kelly family were 12 weeks and 3 days crossing the Atlantic. They went from St. John to Fredericton by steamer, the John Ward, thence in tow boats to Woodstock. It took 4 or 5 days as the way was rough and they had a hard time getting through the falls. Twelve or fifteen of the passengers had to get out and take hold of the ropes and work till they got through the falls.

Some of the first settlers of Woodstock were as follows:- Patrick McCarnna, one of the first masons, Captain Smith, who had his home on the bank of the river, Nelson Baker, George Bull, Steve Tracey at lower corner. Tracey kept a tavern and did a large lumber business. Charles Perley lived next to Tracey, afterwards Tolford, Hale, Robert Hay and Peter Ryan. Johnston kept a hotel in the house where George Upham afterwards lived. Richard Smith, Jerry Connell and Richard English kept a store where they sold rum on the bank of the creek. There was a log house where English kept a hotel. Peleg Dickie had a saw mill. Nicholas Cunliffe owned much Property.

Father McSweeney of Fredericton was the first Catholic priest. He came up in tow boat in September 1832. The first priest stationed there was Father Verriker. The frame of the chapel was erected in 1832. Mr. Boyles who lived on Houlton (Wolhampton place) had the first mass.

The first boat to arrive at Woodstock was the Novelty. The whole countryside turned out to see her. The Water Witch was the next steamboat. Upper Corner was then about as large and more compact than it is now. The tavern kept by Mr. Phillips was this side of the corner. Joseph Harvey had a hotel there and carried on lumbering. Adam Sharp was also in business there.

Nicholas Cunliffe owned the first wagon built in Woodstock. Hand sleds with rope reins and home made harness were in use. The roads were very bad in those days; slough holes, swamps and wet places filled in with cedar was the only track to Houlton. Sleds were used in winter.

Soon after Mr. Kelley came a failure of crops necessitated Government giving out supplies. Richard English on the bank of the river doled out oatmeal and Indian meal.

Adam Sharp in Northampton made Brick, his time cost \$8.00 a cask. Very few of the houses were plastered which in some cases consisted of one or two rooms. The chimney bases were of rock, the rest of "doby" sticks, mud and straw. No stoves were used until Robert Hay arrived.

St. Lukes Church had the first bell. In winter they had no fires in the churches. At one time the small pox was pretty bad in Woodstock. A man named Morrison and a squaw named Elizabeth died of it. The cholera visited Woodstock in 1854. The man who brought it from Nova Scotia died at the Pest House at Captain Duncans.

The Cable house was built of brick, a fine building.

George Smith says that Mrs. William Upham. was born at Spring Hill and Mrs. James at Woodstock. Eliza Leaming Griffith who married Jacob Smith was the 2nd child born.

Elder Todd was one of the earliest Baptists. He preached at Boyds' in Wakefield.

New Brunswick Strays

Contributed By: Terrence Punch & Arlene Butler

Marriages

*From: Terrence M. Punch, 17 Elizabeth Drive
Halifax, N.S., B3N 1S3. These are a list of New
Brunswick Strays in Nova Scotia Newspapers of 1861*

15 Nov. 1860 by Rev. W. Burton, at Chebogue,
N.S.: Thomas **HOLMES** of Charlotte Co., N.B.
(Should read **HELMES**) and Emily H. **WYMAN** of
Chebogue. **Christian Messenger**, 6 Mar. 1851

13 Feb. 1861 by Rev. J.E. Balcom at Great
Village, N.S.: John **MARTIN**, New Brunswick, and
Margaret E. **LINTON**, Debert.
Christian Messenger, 27 Feb. 1861

11 Mar. 1861 by Rev. James Spencer of Digby, at
Lower Granville, N.S.: James **MILLER**, Saint John,
and Maria Jane, dau. of the late John **SIDEQUIST**,
Lower Granville. **Christian Messenger**, 20 Mar 1861

4 Apr. 1861 by Rev. James Spencer of Digby, at
Hillsborough, N.S.: Alfred **LONGMYRE**, and
Harriet a **SHERWOOD**, of New Brunswick.
Christian Messenger, 17 Apr. 1861

4 July 1861 by Rev. Wm. Henderson, at Newcastle,
N.B.: William **MASON** and Ann **ABBOTT**.
Halifax Reporter, 20 July 1861

8 July 1861 by Rev. J. McCurdy, at Newcastle,
N.B.: John **HARDLE**, teacher, and Mary, youngest
dau. of the late Peter **MITCHELL**.
Halifax Reporter, 20 July 1861

14 Aug. 1861 by Rev. N.A. Coster, at
Richibucto: Richard B. **HADDON**, and Mary E.,
eldest dau. of the late William **CHANDLER**
Acadian Reporter, 28 Sept. 1861

24 Oct. 1861 by Rev. Edwin Clay, at
Carleton/Saint John: John **STACKHOUSE**,
Carleton, and Jane **GARDNER**, Yarmouth, N.S.
Christian Messenger, 6 Nov. 1861

24 Oct. 1861 by Rev. W. B. King, Parrsboro:
Rev. N.A.(llen) **COSTER**, of Richibucto, and
Caroline Sophia, only dau. of James **RATCHFORD**,
Comptroller of Customs, Parrsboro, N.S.
Morning Journal, 6 Nov. 1861

24 Oct. 1861 by Rev. E. C. Cady: Israel
GILLIATT, Annapolis, N.S., and Mrs. Elizabeth G.
NEWCOMB, of Portland, N.B.

Acadian Recorder, 9 Nov. 1861

20 Nov. 1861 by Rev. Archibald Crawford: Capt.
Alexander **WATT** of Sheet Harbour, N.S., and
Christina Louise, 3rd dau. of the late John **RITCHIE**
of Chatham, N.B. **Acadian Recorder**, 30 Nov. 1861

25 Dec. 1861 by Rev. J. Brewster: James
WILSON, engineer, and Eleanor Watters, 2nd. Dau.
of Robert **KELLY**, all of Saint John.
Halifax Reporter, 28 Dec. 1861

Deaths

*From: Arlene Butler (Mrs.) 27 Ermineglen Rd. N.,
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, T1H 5X9. She sends
Obituaries of persons born out side of Alberta,
Canada but who passed away at Lethbridge, Alberta.*

Stanley, George Fowler died in Lethbridge on
Sunday, May 9, 1999. He was born in Springfield,
New Brunswick and survived by his wife Catherine,
two daughters, Lynne (Jarvey) Quinton of
Lethbridge and Garda (Richard) Thompson of
Carseland; two sons, Wayne (Loretta) Stanley of
Coleman. Fifteen grandchildren, Darren, Shanna
(Greg), B.J. (Debbie), Dean (Theresa), Daylon,
Michael, Amanda, Jennifer, Jasmine, Aaron, Angie,
and Sidney; four great grandchildren, Taylor, Adam,
MacKenzie and Brendan; and a sister Winnifred
Miller of Lethbridge. Funeral in Martin Bros.
Riverview Chapel and interment in Mountain View
Cemetery.

Dolan, Mr. John L "Jack" died at St. Michael's
Health Centre, Auxillary Site, Palliative Care Unit in
Lethbridge after courageous battle with cancer on
Sunday, February 21, 1999 at the age of 69 years. He
was born in Douglastown, New Brunswick on May
13, 1929, the eldest son of the late Lyman Dolan and
Florence (Breen) Dolan. Predeceased by his sister
Carmel Mitchell and his brother Lyman Jr. Survived
by his wife Wanda, his two sons Blake (Cheryl) of
Pincher Creek and Kim of Lethbridge, two
grandchildren Heather and Wilson as well as by
numerous nieces and nephews. Funeral Mass will be
celebrated at St. Martha's Catholic Church and
interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

Graves, Mr. John died at St. Michael's Health
Centre, Auxiliary Site on Wednesday November 11,
1998 at the age of 62 years. He was born in Sussex,
N.B. on April 28, 1936 to Melvin & Dolores Graves.
He married Agnes Roberge on December 28, 1957.

New Brunswick Strays

Hewas predeceased by his parents and an infant son. Survived by his wife Agnes, his sister Beatrice (Eric) Sproule of Pugwash, N. S., his brother David (Laurel) Graves of South Branch, N.B. and Thomas (Pat) Graves of Sussex, N.B. His children Carol (Dennis) McCoy of Cheyenne, WY, Tim Graves of Lethbridge, AB, Tina (Mark) Wagner of Lethbridge, AB, Diana Graves (Darcy Ingram) of Taber, AB; his grandchildren Kristal, Justan & Tabitha McCoy, Kayla Graves, Cassandra, Matthew & Samantha Wagner, Nicolas Graves and Lindee Ingram. Memorial Service at Cornerstone Funeral Home.

Theriault, Mrs. Laurette M. (May 15, 1937-February 21, 1999). Formerly of Sarnia and London, Ont. Survived by her husband Joseph P. (Pete); daughter Anne (Rene) Arseneau of Sherwood Park, Alberta; son Joseph A. (Sue) Theriault of London, Ont., grandchildren Denis, Danielle and Liane

Arseneau; sisters Jeanette (Ray) Jacques of Sarnia, Ont. AnneMarie (Roger) Airey of Corunna, Ont., brothers Gerald Bourque of Myrtle Beach, S.C. and Claude (Helen) Bourque of Sarnia, Ont. She was born in Dalhousie, New Brunswick. Funeral Mass will be celebrated at St. Martha's Catholic Church.

Gregg, Ashley Arvilla died Sunday, March 7, 1999 at the Fort Macleod Health Care Centre. She was born in Grandview, Manitoba on January 19, 1983. She was the daughter of Rick and Gloria and sister of Robin. Left to mourn her passing are her loving parents and sister as well as grandmothers Meryl Hamilton of Grandview, Manitoba, Elsie Gregg of Hamilton, Ontario, Uncle George and Auntie Linda, Uncle Ron and Auntie Debbie, Uncle Darryl and Auntie Michelle and many loving cousins. Predeceased by her grandfathers Max Hamilton and Frank Gregg. Interment will be in Union Cemetery.

Early School Days in Carleton County

Contributed By: Mary Rosevear

Editor's note: This information was taken from the book "A History of Schools in Carleton County" published by the Retired Teachers Association of Carleton County in 1984.

Lower Windsor

Some of the first teachers were: Mrs. Viola Lunn, Mrs. Fern Everett, Mrs. Edith Belyea, and Jennie Paget.

Some of the first students were Arthur Foster, Faye Paget, Charles DeLong, Albert Foster, Mabel Foster, Lonson Belyea, Lena Belyea, Milton Hallett, Faye Hallett, Nellie Paget, Miles Crouse, Stella Crouse, Pauline Crouse, Hattie Seeley, Maud Seeley, Clair Seeley, and George Foster.

Some prominent graduates from the school include Dr. George Foster, Nellie Paget, Faye Hallett, Myrtle Hartley and Jean Caldwell.

Houlton Road

Some of the teachers were: Myrtle Harmon; then Elizabeth Tacy, Annie McKeen (later married to Judge Carleton), Ella Tompkins, May Grant, Mrs. Frank Lockhart and Annie Cunliffe (married William Duffield).

The schoolhouse burned in 1929 and the children were taken to the Broadway School.

Among later teachers were:

Katie McLellan (later married to Joe Blackmore)
Annie Cronkite (later married to Lloyd Wright)

Katherine Patterson (later married to Kenneth Grant)
Zetta Rogers
Vera Dow (later married to Edwin Green)
Ola Everett.

Cloverdale

Students attending this school when term closed December 1899:

Harvey Jones	12	Alonzo Jones	10
Harden Jones	9	Virgia Jones	7
Ora Wallace	6	Lindy Crabb	8
Lottie Orser	9	Joseph Wallace	7
Nessie Day	5	Maggie Jones	6
Garfield Jones	8	Cecil Jones	6
Sarah Wallace	11	Ester Heath	11
Robert Heath	9	Mervil Jones	7
Hazel Heath	10	Lila Billings	10
May Harrington	10	Myrtle Fowler	14
Lester Wallace	14	Kenneth Wallace	5
Lee Briggs	13		

Mapledale

The School was last open in the year 1958-59.

The last teacher was Muriel Sanders who taught 6 students in Grades 2-5. The last students were: Carolyn Green, Grade 4; Ronald Griffiths, Grade 2; Robert McAuley, Grade 2; Ann Smith, Grade 5 and Mary Smith, Grade 3.

The first teacher of whom we have a record was Georgie Miller, who taught 1877-78.

John Blair Settler 1803 Canada

Contributed By: Ms. Elizabeth C. Morse, P.O. Box 744, Gambier, OH 43022

John Blair came from Greenock, Scotland with his two sisters, Janet and Christina on the S.S. Rosina in 1803 to St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. Their home was in Aberfoyle or the Port of Menteith, Scotland. This may have been a branch of the Balthayock family.

The Province of New Brunswick had a surplus in their treasury that one year. It was voted to provide passage and land for seven families to come to St. John and settle in New Brunswick between St. John and Fredericton in Kings County. The goal was to provide good citizens with specialized skills and to establish a cultural basis for the development of the province. Passage was underwritten and these seven families came and settled in Norton, N.B. with the exception of the Robinsons who settled in St. John. The Blairs, the McVeys, the Kings all found land in Norton, N.B. and set to work to build their homes and prepare their land for farming. Land grants of 100 acres were given to each one. They were good citizens and sound planners, contributing their skills and talents for the well being of their families and neighbors. Janet and Christina Blair married McVey brothers, one in Scotland and the other in Canada. Many of these names are found today in New Brunswick today -- McVey, King, Baxter, Blair in Norton, St. John, Fredericton, Newtown. Others have traveled to Alaska, Vancouver, Spokane, Washington, Ontario, Phoenix, Arizona, California exporting their best to all parts of the U.S.A. and Canada. The stony land of the Maritime province was hard to farm and some moved to greener pastures and a better economy. First they built temporary houses nestled in the hillside and then barns and permanent houses. The foundations of the first houses often can be seen not far from the big house. They planted rows of trees, oaks and chestnuts to mark the roads and the driveways, which in the years gone by have grown to impressive size. The front door framing often hold panes of red or blue or etched glass to brighten the home atmosphere. The ingenuity of the settler in the Pearce house could be seen in inside piping from the central furnace to the living room or to the bedroom to bring heat to cold hands and feet. While they took their afternoon tea, they enjoyed the comfort of the fireplace or the heating pipes, and complained of the cost of the British tea. They had brought their good red luster china tea set. The Blair's even gave the communion service and altar cloth to trinity Episcopal Church in Hampton, N.B.

John Blair was an organizer, a planner and a devoted man. He came prepared with a loom and a forge to serve better the survival of the community. He had been an Inspector of Textiles in Scotland. As such he had to know how to weave the many patterns

of textile weaving and the skills of needlework crafts. This he put to use for the comfort of his family and neighbors. He also brought a forge, which he set up to make the nails, horseshoes, hinges and many other things needed for the construction of the houses and barns. His blacksmith's shop served as community news center where neighbors gathered to talk and plan and settle problems. His house became the meeting place for church and legislature, even school until land was allotted for the church and the school. In order to be granted a license for the town they were committed to build a town hall, a school and a church.

John Blair married into an old loyalist family when he married Mary Baxter. Mary was the daughter of Joseph and Polly Price and the granddaughter of Captain Simon Baxter of Alstead, N.H. and Hebron, Conn. They had 15 children including two sets of twins, Elizabeth Susanna and Susanna Elizabeth and Mary Jane and Jane Mary. Their children were: Anne married Henry Heine, John Blair, Joseph, Margaret who married Thomas Craft Pearce, Susanna Elizabeth married James Mathewson, Elizabeth Susanna, Mary Jane, Caroline who married --Walker, Thomas Blair who married Agnes Forge, Julia Abigal, Matilda married-Jones, Charlotte married --Brown, Marie married --Smith, Jane Mary married Issac Coates, Johanna and Robert. We have several treasures. of these early days: an old iron heart shaped trivet, woven coverlets in blue and white design, a Dresden pattern quilt, and some china dishes from Mary Baxter Blair's tea service. We also have a sampler, which Julia Abigal Blair embroidered as a child after her mother died which her father must have supervised. John Blair was a colorful character. Stories come down to us of his sewing the grain in his fields and singing the Psalms as he walked along the rows of the field. Ella May Stockton knew many stories of her father, but that was before I was aware of her memories of long ago. She died in 1945. It was my loss that I never knew those tales of her childhood. Her brother John Blair Pearce was the adventurer who died in the Chilkoot Pass Avalanche in 1898. Her husband Sterling L. Stockton ran a silver fox farm in Peticodiac, N.B. I remember her visiting in Plainfield, N.J. as a proper deguerratype lady in black bosomed clothes and long skirts. She had sparkling black eyes and straightback hair, pulled back tight. Her appearance was proper, stern and stiff. She brought the grandmother's clock from the Pearce house to our house one time when she visited. This clock was given to Leah Maria King in 1845 by Thomas Craft Pearce when Andrew Stephen Pearce was born. When the Pearce girls sold

Two St. Patrick Parish Schools, 1835

the Pearce house in Newtown, N.B. she stored the family furniture in her barn. At a later date a fire consumed both barn and furniture.

Our family has always held the greatest respect for the Blair name. Indeed there have been many

children who have carried the name of Blair. John Blair Stockton, Blair Cosman, John Blair Morse, Benjamin August Blair Morse, Michael Blair Miller, John Blair Pearce, all cousins, descendants from John Blair the settler from Scotland.

Two St. Patrick Parish Schools, 1835

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 M. Smith of Rollingdam. This one was published, October 12, 1972.

A partial list of students taught at the Rollingdam at about this time (mid-1830's) is as follows; Huber McFARLIN, Margaret McUBERY, William STYLES, Mary McUBERY, Robert McUBERY, Lucy BUCKSTAFF, William KEEZER, Harry SPRAGUE, Helen McFARLIN, John McFARLIN, Helen (Ellen) McUBERY, William TOAL, Rebecca BUCKSTAFF, William MONTGOMERY, Debby (Deborah) McCURDY, Benjamin SIMMONS, Samuel McFARLIN, Sarah (Sally) STYLES, John STYLES, Sarah (Sally) BUCKSTAFF, John MONTGOMERY, Liddy BUCKSTAFF, John BUCKSTAFF, Nancy BUDD.

Although a few names (3 or 4) have been omitted due to illegibility or damaged listing, yet all the above are early local names and a few were immigrant children. Although this report does not carry the name of its author, nor the exact school term it represents, yet it is amazingly accurate as to the families at this time. It was uncovered (by this author) amongst a package of original school records, yet not catalogued, in the Archives Library, U. N. B., Fredericton, NB and tagged "St. Patrick's Schools, 1835". Some names were spelled differently, such as "McUBERY" (McCOUBERY); "McFARLIN" (McFARLANE); and nicknames were used, as "Sally" for (Sarah) and "Ellen" for (Helen), etc. It is not as yet known if or where a school may have been in existence, whether of log or frame construction, or if local homes were used intermittently for private tutorage. If this were the case then such would

merely be a prospective listing of "scholars" for itinerant teachers conducting periodic visits.

There is also one significant matter not to be overlooked--that, at this time public education had not been very widely developed, --instead, New Brunswick was under the "Madras" School system, recently authorized by the Government. "In 1827 there were 31 Madras Schools (mainly under the auspices of the established church) in operation--The St. Andrews School had 66 pupils and St. George had 55, but most other schools were small," "History of N.B." by James Hannay. Pages 356,357. The "Common School" act in 1871 brought public education into full reality in this Province.

However, there were (non-church) schools in the early days and registration in them might well have been much larger than their actual attendance's; attrition due to distances, must have taken their inevitable toll. However, against such a background it is quite amazing that such a large school roster (25 or more students) could be developed in such a promising local school program. Nearby Dumbarton had at this time 26 students--averaging (in both "schools") from 5 to 15 years of age. The following list was submitted about 1835 with the sub note; "All (children) coming alternately and conducted by Michael RUBY". Mr. RUBY also taught at Rollingdam at this time. John BUDD, David BUDD, George DIFFEN, James CHAISE, James ELLIOTT, Robert DIFFINS, Edwin LAWRENCE, Ellen HITCHINGS, Mary DIFFEN, Ellen GOSS, Ann HITCHENS, Agnes McBRIEN, William HITCHENS, James DIFFEN, William BUDD, William DIFFEN, Edward BUDD, John CHAISE, William ELLIOTT, John HITCHENS, Mary HITCHENS, Sarah (Sally) BUDD, Mary McBRIEN, Bridget GOSS, Mandy HITCHENS, James MALOY.

Epitaphs to Smile Over!

Contributed By: Joan McLeod & John Beyea

Editor's note: This article came from a Scottish Mail List. They are actual epitaphs from gravestones.

On the grave of Ezekial Aikle in East Dalhousie Cemetery, Nova Scotia:

Here lies
Ezekial Aikle
Age 102
The Good
Die Young.

In a London, England cemetery:

Ann Mann
Here lies Ann Mann,
Who lived an old maid
But died an old Mann.
Dec. 8, 1767

In a Ribbesford, England, cemetery:

Anna Wallace
The children of Israel wanted bread
And the Lord sent them manna,
Old clerk Wallace wanted a wife,
And the Devil sent him Anna.

Playing with names in a Ruidoso, New Mexico, cemetery:

Here lies
Johnny Yeast
Pardon me
For not rising.

Memory of an accident in a Uniontown, Pennsylvania cemetery:

Here lies the body
Of Jonathan Blake
Stepped on the gas
Instead of the brake.

In a Silver City, Nevada, cemetery:

Here lays Butch,
We planted him raw.
He was quick on the trigger,
But slow on the draw.

A widow wrote this epitaph in a Vermont cemetery:

Sacred to the memory of
My husband John Barnes
Who died January 3, 1803
His comely young widow, aged 23, has
Many qualifications of a good wife, and
Yearns to be comforted.

(ed: guess they did not have personal ads then)

A lawyer's epitaph in England:

Sir John Strange
Here lies an honest lawyer,
And that is Strange.

Someone determined to be anonymous in Stowe, Vermont:

I was somebody.
Who, is no business
Of yours.

Lester Moore was a Wells, Fargo Co. station agent for Naco, Arizona in the cowboy days of the 1880's. He's buried in the Boot Hill Cemetery in Tombstone, Arizona:

Here lies Lester Moore
Four slugs from a .44
No Les No More.

In a Georgia cemetery:

"I told you I was sick!"

John Penny's epitaph in the Wimborne, England, cemetery:

Reader if cash thou art
In want of any
Dig 4 feet deep
And thou wilt find a Penny.

On Margaret Daniels grave at Hollywood Cemetery Richmond, Virginia:

She always said her feet were killing her
but nobody believed her.

In a cemetery in Hartscombe, England:

On the 22nd of June
- Jonathan Fiddle -
Went out of tune.

Anna Hopewell's grave in Enosburg Falls, Vermont has an epitaph that Sounds like something from a Three Stooges movie:

Here lies the body of our Anna
Done to death by a banana
It wasn't the fruit that laid her low
But the skin of the thing that made her go.

More fun with names with Owen Moore in Battersea, London, England:

Gone away
Owin' more
Than he could pay.

Epitaphs to Smile Over!

Someone in Winslow, Maine didn't like Mr. Wood:

In Memory of Beza Wood
Departed this life
Nov. 2, 1837
Aged 45 yrs.
Here lies one Wood
Enclosed in wood
One Wood
Within another.
The outer wood
Is very good:
We cannot praise
The other.

by the explosion of a lamp
filled with "R.E. Danforth's
Non-Explosive Burning Fluid"

Oops! Harry Edsel Smith of Albany, New York:

Born 1903--Died 1942
Looked up the elevator shaft to see if
The car was on the way down. It was.

In a Thurmont, Maryland, cemetery:

Here lies an Atheist
All dressed up
And no place to go.

On a grave from the 1880's in Nantucket,
Massachusetts:

Under the sod and under the trees
Lies the body of Jonathan Pease.
He is not here, there's only the pod:
Pease shelled out and went to God.

In a cemetery in England:

Remember man, as you walk by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so shall you be,
Remember this and follow me.

The grave of Ellen Shannon in Girard, Pennsylvania
is almost a consumer tip:

Who was fatally burned
March 21, 1870

To which someone replied by writing on the
tombstone:

To follow you I'll not consent,
Until I know which way you went.

A Letter About an Early Digdequash River Settler and Visitor

Contributed By: Charlene Beney

Editor's note: Charlene wrote the following "The parentheses are mine. Some parts are omitted due to poor legibility." The letter is held in the Archives Library, U.N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Written by Rev. Charles M. Smith. Found in the December 14, 1972 edition of the Saint Croix Courier.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Douglas Williamson to a brother back in Scotland about his visit (in 1791) to another brother, Archibald Williamson, on the Digdequash River. In this letter he describes to relatives in Scotland his voyage from Jamaica to St. Andrews and of the hardships endured by the settlers of this Charlotte County river:

"After a four weeks' visit in New York enroute, Dougald landed at St. John; thence by sea along the coast to St. Andrews; from here he had several miles by foot along the coast to travel before he finally met his brother,--but the latter was "altered so much (wrote Dougald) that I did not know him."

"We stayed (there) two days and went up to his place into the wildwood of 200 acres of woodland which would (take) a life time to clear. He had a little corn and a few potatoes planted. It would be a fine country were it not for the long winters...There is no mason-work going on. All their houses are made of logs--6 or 7 feet high. The roofs (are) of spruce bark.

Their winters' occupation comprised of bringing home fire-wood...they require such a large quantity to keep a good comfortable fire...there is no road as yet, nor is there any settlement but on the banks of the rivers, so that all their conveyance is by water. All the settlers are highlanders on that river (Digdequash). There (are) but a few women among them. Their only place of market (is) St. Andrews. They have no trouble in marrying for if they get a prayer book they read the form and join hands and the job is finished. It would be too tedious to mention every circumstance at this time."

(Signed) "Dou'd Williamson, June 1791 St. James, Jamaica"

Petition on Behalf of William Webb, 27 Jul 1838

Contributed by: Margaret Stockton, 831 Hughson St., Woodstock, Ont., N4S 4P9

Editor's note: This list of signatories were affixed to a petition submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada asking that William Webb be released from prison. The petition is in Correspondence of the Civil Secretary (1776-1841), Upper Canada Sundries (U.C.S.), Vol. 200, pp. 110758-110760, National Archives of Canada microfilm reel C6900, Ottawa. A copy can be found in Margaret Stockton's book, Rebellion on the Townline, 1837; the Blenheim-Dumfries Rebels, published in 1992, 66 pages. A copy of her book may be seen at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

In December 1837, Webb, along with other "rebels", rode twenty miles south from their residences in Blenheim (Oxford Co.) and Dumfries (Brant Co.) Townships, Upper Canada, to the village of Scotland. There, under the leadership of Dr. Charles Duncombe and Eliakim Malcolm, "troops" were assembling and drilling, preparatory to joining William Lyon Mackenzie, in an attempt to overtake the ruling British oligarchy in Toronto. This action, along with confiscation of the guns in his own neighbourhood, earned Webb a charge of treason. A "Kentucky marksman", he is reputed to have said "that he could have had the Province with his own hand had he been supplied with 500 good riflemen like himself." Webb, aged fifty, had resided in the Blenheim-Dumfries area twelve years prior to the Rebellion of 1837.

William Webb was arrested and jailed in Hamilton 17 Dec. 1837. The Grand Jury found him guilty and he was "to be taken to the scaffold 20 April [1838]." This sentence was not enforced. On 13 Aug. [1838], he was discharged and pardoned on security for good behaviour.

Many of the men who signed the petition migrated from New Brunswick, especially from the Sussex area in Kings County, Sunbury and Carleton Counties, to Ontario in the early 1800's. By 1850, many of them had moved west again, to Keene Twp., Ionia Co., Michigan.

The Signatories

Edward Bouchier, Blenheim
Jared Kilborne, Blenheim
M Johnson, Blenheim
Thomas Thompson, Blenheim
George Reynolds, Blenheim
John [Ri], Blenheim
Abraham Dierstine, Blenheim
Philip Stoick, Waterloo
Elias Dierstine, Blenheim
Henry Wismer, Waterloo
Jimmy [Dabu], Waterloo
Henry Bechtel
John Bechtel, Waterloo
William Alexander, Waterloo
Michael Keary, Waterloo
Samuel Dodge, Waterloo
Warren Kimball, Waterloo
James Burk, Waterloo
E Gilman Cales, Waterloo
Thomas Lafferty, Waterloo
Benjamin Swayse, Waterloo
W R Davies, Waterloo
William Cornel
Hugh R____ Falsam, Waterloo
James Nelson, Dumfries
John Gordon, Blenheim
Rueben Downing, Dumfries
Daniel Stewart, Dumfries
Stephen Watters
Edmond Vandecar, Blenheim

George Vandecar, Blenheim
Theophilus Prosser, Blenheim
Amos Russell, Dumfries
Patrick Keating, Blenheim
Henry Muma, Blenheim
Robert Morton, Dumfries
Joseph Sherman, Blenheim
John Sherman, Blenheim
Gilbert Churchill, Dumfries
W Lamberton, Dumfries
Elijah Mudge, Dumfries
Joshua Mudge, Dumfries
John Robson, Dumfries
James Core, Dumfries
William Nixon
Asiah [Utle]y
[W Bradford]
Nathan Thompson
John Thompson
Matthew Thompson
Samuel Cramen
Benjamin Shupe
Thomas Marshall
Anthony Marshall
Stephen Hooper, Dumfries
George Hemer
J Plyf__th__
Thomas Rogers
John Taylor
Edward Taylor
John R Detweiler, Dumfries
Jacob Detwiler, Dumfries

John Keeney, Dumfries
Benjamin Sneyder
Enoch Detwiler, Dumfries
Robert Harper
Moses Springer
Austen Keeney
Benjamin R Detweiler
[G Gilegor_h__]
John Vandecar
Samuel Sleighter
Benjamin Slichter
John Jacob
George Reynold
Peter Bruker
George Bell
Samuel Fried
David Shantz, Dumfries
Henry Shantz, Dumfries
Duncan Mills
Enos Johnson
John Bristow
Henry Clemens
Michael Bower
Wendell Clemens
John Clemens
John Bruker
Benjamin Hallman
Henry Shaefer
Adam Halliday
Solomon Kallicar
Solomon Gelmon
William Telfer

Petition on Behalf of William Webb, 27 Jul 1838

Adam Yaler
 Jacob Bectel, Dumfries
 Abram Bechtel, Dumfries
 John Dearling
 Wendell Broman
 Thomas Henderson
 John [Little]
 Chalres Dalglish
 Samuel [Sa____]
 Samuel Bowman, Waterloo
 John Bricker, Waterloo
 Benjamin Bowman, Waterloo
 William Easton
 James [Sharrick]
 G Clemens
 William Ellis
 William [Sch
 W Lamberton, Dumfries
 David Alger, Dumfries
 Philip Grandine, Dumfries
 Kelcy Denton
 Harvey B. Squire
 Daniel Stewart
 Benjamin Harper
 Jacob Wise
 Jacob Detwiler
 Enoch R Detwiler
 John Taylor
 Benjamin Johnson, Blenheim
 George Hazel, Dumfries
 Abel Mudge, Dumfries
 Adam Hazel, Dumfries
 Moses Kimball, Dumfries
 John Webb, Blenheim
 John Sipes
 Austin Keeney, Dumfries
 Charles Davis
 Seth Luce, Dumfries
 James Nelson
 Gilbert Churchill
 Henry Dawson
 George Vandecar
 [Siona] Curliss
 David Dawson
 John Keeney
 Newcomb Godfrey, Dumfries
 Smith Godfrey, Dumfries
 Jacob Kinsey
 William Adams, Dumfries
 William Telfer Sr. & Jr.,
 Dumfries
 Hugh Wallace
 Colin Beemer
 John Wallace, Dumfries
 James Edgar, Dumfries

John Angus
 Austine Keeney
 Robert Dickie, Dumfries
 Adam Bruce, Dumfries
 Thomas Chisholm, Dumfries
 George Bruce, Dumfries
 William Dickie, Dumfries
 James Dickie, Dumfries
 Alexander Dickie, Dumfries
 Hugh Morton, Dumfries
 John Dickie, Dumfries
 Abram Bechtel, Dumfries
 Robert Buchan, Dumfries
 Solomon Gehman, Dumfries
 Jacob G Bechtel, Dumfries
 Henry Clemens, Dumfries
 David Shantz, Dumfries
 Henry Rogers, Dumfries
 George Bell, Dumfries
 John Wismer, Dumfries
 Joseph Hallman, Dumfries
 Adoph Bricker, Dumfries
 [A Ungar]
 Benjamin Hallman
 Jacob Rosenberger, Dumfries
 John Bricker, Dumfries
 William Hawkes, Dumfries
 John R Detwiler, Dumfries
 Robert Harper, Dumfries
 John E Congdon, Dumfries
 Henry Kitchen, Dumfries
 Steven Vansickle, Dumfries
 George L Lane, Dumfries
 James F Sipprell, Blenheim
 Robert Wolverton, Blenheim
 Lauren Sprague, Blenheim
 William Bayly, Blenheim
 John Pine, Blenheim
 John Dickson, Blenheim
 Alexander McKay
 Lawrance McLeod, Blenheim
 Benjamin Stevenson
 Gilbert Thomson
 Matthew Teeple
 Thomas Hendry
 J Combs
 James Scott
 Duncan Anderson
 Robert Kirkwood, Paris
 James Inwood, Blenheim
 John Lottridge, Paris
 Daniel Church
 W G Hatch, Paris
 Matthew (F_ling)
 Lorenzo Hopkins

O Forsith
 William Keachie, Paris
 William Caul, Paris
 Jacob Hess
 Ezra [Bronk]
 Levi Johnson, Paris
 Henry Williams, Dumfries
 William Gardner
 Henry Gardner
 Sylvanus Whitford
 James Blair
 Alexander Vanbrocklin, Paris
 Benjamin Stergerd
 Daniel Pine, Blenheim
 William Whitehead, Blenheim
 Thomas Spears, Blenheim
 [Bengham Gren], Blenheim
 E Martin, Blenheim
 John Harp, Blenheim
 William Elgie, Blenheim
 Matthew Elgie, Blenheim
 Joshua [M____ley], Blenheim
 Charles Duncombe, Blenheim
 Jacob Thomas, Blenheim
 Rowland Parce, Blenheim
 Caleb Parce, Blenheim
 John Rumnill, Blenheim
 Abraham Hubbard, Dumfries
 Albert Wealley
 William Wealley, Dumfries
 Richard Vincent, Dumfries
 Reuban Vincent, Dumfries
 Jared Sprague, Blenheim
 Silas Sprague Jr., Blenheim
 Peter Kingsburgh, Dumfries
 M [McL____y]
 Laurence McLeod, Blenheim
 James Innis, Blenheim
 Stephen Hooper, Dumfries
 Enos Johnson, Dumfries
 Thomas Marshall, Dumfries
 Anthony Marshall, Dumfries
 James Currie, Dumfries
 Benjamin Colborn, Blenheim
 Abraham Histan, Dumfries
 James Fritch
 P C VanBrocklin, Dumfries
 H C Johnson, Dumfries
 Peter Martin, Burford
 Christopher Beemer, Burford
 William Nelms, Burford
 John Kipp, Burford
 James _itson, Burfird
 William Hiler, Dumfries
 Enos Griffin, Dumfries

Petition on Behalf of William Webb, 27 Jul 1838

Daniel Showers, Blenheim
 Hugh Keachie
 Peter Campbell, Blenheim
 James MaConachie, Brantford
 Benjamin Sayles
 Hiram Capron, Dumfries
 Elias Conklin, Dumfries
 Charles Mitchel
 Elijah Sprague, Blenheim
 H B Fitchworth
 William Ross
 Richard Kitchen
 Robert Ballingal, Dumfries
 William Sinclair, Dumfries
 William Atwood
 Orin Lamberton, Dumfries
 Elias Sayles, Dumfries
 Andrew Colvin
 Daniel [Sho_]
 Thos Wolverton
 James Vanbrocklin
 James Conklin
 Samuel Lininton
 Henry Brown
 Daniel Grove
 James Hutchinson
 William [Je_ ins]
 Horace Capron
 Martin Wells
 James Miller
 George Green
 Walter White, Dumfries
 John Alger, Dumfries
 Francis Dumon, Dumfries
 Benjamin White, Dumfries
 Christian Muma, Dumfries
 James [Lapley], Dumfries
 Samuel Tubb, Dumfries
 Silas Sprague, Blenheim
 Daniel Rice, Dumfries
 Charles Maracle, Dumfries
 George R Sayles, Dumfries
 C C Sayles, Dumfries
 Phillip Muma, Dumfries
 Joel Byrns, Dumfries
 Daniel O'Brien, Dumfries
 James Carr, Dumfries
 John Carr, Dumfries
 John McMichael, Dumfries
 James Richmond, Dumfries
 Samuel Richmond, Dumfries
 John Showers, Dumfries
 George Clark, Dumfries
 Daniel Parker, Dumfries
 Solomon Cowls, Dumfries

John Parker, Dumfries
 Curtis Lamberton
 George Camell
 Paschel Sprague
 Sandford Hills, Dumfries
 Philip Kelley, Dumfries
 Alexander Rogers, Dumfries
 John Whitesides Sr., Dumfries
 William McClean, Dumfries
 John Anderson, Dumfries
 John Whitesides, Jr., Dumfries
 Amos Horton
 [A Kelnap]
 James M Perce, Dumfries
 Obadiah Lane, Dumfries
 William Muma, Dumfries
 James Thomas, Dumfries
 Vincent [Meserne], Blenheim
 William Bennett, Dumfries
 Caleb Taylor, Dumfries
 Bulim [Perce], Blenheim
 David Hall, Dumfries
 Nathan Gray
 George Gray
 William H Gray
 Elijah Gray
 Wrandel Gray
 Henry Muma, Blenheim
 A Clark
 William Bennett, Blenheim
 John [Stoates]
 Thomas Ball, Dumfries
 Samuel Nevers, Blenheim
 David Nevers, Blenheim
 Robert Grigs, Blenheim
 James Grigs, Blenheim
 John Graves
 Christian Latshaw, Dumfries
 John Teeple, Dumfries
 Duncan McPherson, Dumfries
 David McPherson
 William A Smith
 Daniel McPherson, Dumfries
 John Eagle
 Conrad Phillips
 John Phillips
 William Ingram
 Levi Phillips
 John Anderson
 James Anderson
 Peter Anderson
 Alexander Anderson
 Thomas Congdon
 Robert Rogers
 M McRae, Dumfries

Michael [Scott]
 John Roch
 Hugh Burgess, Blenheim
 Aaron Clark, Blenheim
 Tamcertain Campbell, Blenheim
 Jabez Campbell, Blenheim
 James Campbell
 Richard Tubbs
 Warren Snow, Blenheim
 C Clark
 Alexander Armstrong
 Uriel Snow, Blenheim
 Samuel McLeod, Blenheim
 Stephen Hull, Dumfries
 Philo Hull, Dumfries
 Thomas Dawson, Blenheim
 William Dawson, Blenheim
 Robert Lazenby, Blenheim
 George H Denton, Blenheim
 Richard Freeland, Dumfries
 John [Gibereau], Blenheim
 Moses Innis, Blenheim
 Benjamin Brown
 Benjamin Fowl
 Ebenezer Fowl
 Thomas Baxter
 Walter [Cla_]
 Samuel Bowman, Waterloo
 John Bricker, Waterloo
 Benjamin Bowman, Waterloo
 Joseph Bowman, Waterloo
 Christian Nill, Waterloo
 Louis Grainfelter, Waterloo
 Jacob Kollokey, Waterloo
 Samuel Snyder, Waterloo
 Abraham Crysman, Waterloo
 Isaac Shantz, Waterloo
 Frederick Horner, Waterloo
 Peter Horner, Waterloo
 Graham Watson, Waterloo
 Ransford Watson, Waterloo
 Jeremiah Cole, Waterloo
 Daniel Stauffer, Waterloo
 Peter Miller, Waterloo
 Peter Hamacher, Waterloo
 Benjamin Hamacher, Waterloo
 Peter Hamacher Jr., Waterloo
 Joshua Shoemaker, Waterloo
 John Shirick, Waterloo
 Jacob Clemens, Waterloo
 Abraham Moyer, Waterloo
 Benjamin Eby, Waterloo
 Henry Snider, Waterloo
 Thomas Vipond, Waterloo
 Jacob S Shoemaker, Waterloo

Petition on Behalf of William Webb, 27 Jul 1838

Jacob D shoemaker, Waterloo
 John Lichty, Waterloo
 Richard Jones, Waterloo
 Robert Corey, Waterloo
 Hiram [Crowal], Waterloo
 James Alderson, Waterloo
 David Shoemaker, Waterloo
 J Prenkers, Waterloo
 George Betchel
 John Wissle
 Daniel Burkholder
 Abram Nelles
 John [Sovers]
 Wendell Bowman, Dumfries
 Lewis Bushy, Waterloo
 Jacob Sleighter, Waterloo
 James Collis, Waterloo
 Farima Crom
 William Collis, Waterloo
 W..R. Davis, Waterloo
 Benjamin Swayse, Waterloo
 Samuel Cornell, Waterloo
 Joseph Cressman, Waterloo
 John Cressman, Waterloo
 John Betzner, Waterloo
 Henry Buckler, Waterloo
 J Betzner, Waterloo
 [R Curanhousen], Waterloo
 Jacot Lutz, Waterloo
 Owen Dodge, Waterloo
 Abraham Baker, Waterloo
 Benjamin Shantz, Waterloo
 Adam Shupe, Waterloo
 Richard D Springer, Waterloo
 Elias Shupe, Waterloo
 John Bowman, Waterloo
 Abraham Shark, Waterloo
 George Unger, Waterloo
 Elijah Hinckley, Waterloo
 Jacob P [L_y], Blenheim
 Andrew [Serores], Waterloo
 John Furtney, Waterloo
 Jacob Furtney, Waterloo
 Daniel Holm, Waterloo
 Jacob Sebach, Waterloo
 John [Em_], Waterloo
 Adam Winter, Waterloo
 Henry Wismer, Waterloo
 Jesse [Nell_d], Waterloo
 John Forbus, Waterloo
 Jacob Beck, Waterloo
 John Reach, Waterloo
 Robert Paterson, Waterloo
 James Paterson, Waterloo
 Roderick McLeod, Waterloo

William Paterson, Waterloo
 Samuel [Sararas], Waterloo
 Henry Forbus, Waterloo
 John Winer, Waterloo
 Abrahm Snoughs, Waterloo
 Hugh Goolt, Waterloo
 Samuel Stoufer, Waterloo
 David Bricker, Waterloo
 Joseph [Philehimer]
 Henry Wismer, Waterloo
 David Wismer
 John B. Clemens
 Jacob Clemens
 William Hugheley
 Edmond Legg
 M Spelen
 Thomas Suavan
 M Spellard
 Timothy Riasdon
 Morby Fonham
 William Gill
 William Norris
 John Shaw
 Daniel [cranen]
 Thomas [Cranen]
 Daniel Moranby
 [R Paleg]
 David Fitzgerald
 Edward [Ru_k]
 Lyman [Bull]
 Seth Holcolb
 S Morris Winegarden, Blenheim
 Daniel Winegarden, Blenheim
 John Gordon, Blenheim
 William Little, Blenheim
 Elijah Mudge, Dumfries
 Joshua Mudge, Dumfries
 James Grant
 Alexander Forman
 John McKay
 Hector McLean
 L Grant
 Robert McKenzie
 James McKenzie
 F C Chapman, Beverly
 George Turnbull
 Joseph Chapman
 John Carruthers
 William [Herrburgh]
 George Kaladay
 Reuben (D cock]
 Patrick Droling
 Jeremiah Foley
 John Foley
 Barney Moany

Thomas Sullivan
 William McRae
 Jeremiah Greene
 Swain P Corlis, Dumfries
 John Winegarden
 John Vandecar
 M C Mudge, Dumfries
 George Thomson, Dumfries
 Elisha J Keeney
 David Hill
 Hiram Keeney, Dumfries
 Isaac Winegarden, Blenheim
 William Moscrip, Galt
 David Herrburgh, Galt
 M McBain, Galt
 James Forrel, Galt
 Charles Campbell, Galt
 Donald Gilchrist, Galt
 Peter Sherian, Galt
 William Harper, Galt
 Ronald Gilchrist, Galt
 Niel Greene, Galt
 Robert [McEwin], Galt
 John Roy, Galt
 Elwin Foster
 Alexander McDonald, Galt
 James Smith
 William Tacklebury, Galt
 James Jackson
 John McGregor
 Thomas Elliott
 Sidney Smith
 [Alexander A
 Frank Hoare, Galt
 John Goodall, Galt
 Andrew Howey, Galt
 Patrick Butler, Dumfries
 Isaac [Greff], Dumfries
 William Young, Dumfries
 John Campbell, Galt
 Duncan Mcdonald, Galt
 John [Callan], Waterloo
 Thomas Callan
 George Care
 John Sword
 Alexander Bell, Galt
 Robert Wyllie, Galt
 John McGure, Galt
 Henry [Burn]
 T Sampson, Galt
 John McArthur
 Charles McNelly
 T L Pembroke
 B Doyle
 P Lamont

Petition on Behalf of William Webb, 27 Jul 1838

M (Burn]
A Burnett
Archibald Hunter, Galt
Jonathon Young
George Gray
Jacob McCarty
William Kay, Galt
James Rice, Galt
H G Barlow, Galt
[H Hall], Galt
John Gardner, Galt
John Telfer, Dumfries
James Hogan, Paris
Stephen Pickett
Alexander [Buch_]
James Welsh
Alexander Parks, Galt
John McIntosh, Galt
Norman Ramsay
Charles Ross, Galt
Mark Robinson, Galt
William Sutherland, Galt
John Grigs, Galt
Daniel Armstrong, Dumfries
David Ingles, Dumfries

William Barnard, Galt
James Rice
Thomas Kingsley, Galt
George Newton, Galt
David Dobson, Galt
Peter McCall, Beverly
Alexander Fraser, Beverly
John McKenzie, Galt
Alexander McKay, Galt
Denys Thompson, Blenheim
Henry A sharp, Blenheim
Liona Corlis, Dumfries
John Jackson J.P., Blenheim
Levi White
Aaron springer, Blenheim
Philip church
James England
James Jackson
Wm H. Carnaby
Samuel Muma], Blenheim
John C [Muma]
James Nixon
Gurdon Keeney, Dumfries
Aez Luce, Dumfries
William Morden

John Shupe
Jacob Shupe, Dumfries
Daniel Potter
Daniel Furtey
Henry Harman
Joseph Hallman
Henry [Jisen]
David Thompson
Jacob G Stauffer
Peter Bricker
George Perry
Andrew Hall
John R [Strons]
John [He_lite]
Abraham Toman
E H Adams
Edward Adams Jr
William S__ M__
Joseph Evans
John Histand, Blenheim
Benjamin Johnson Ward
Joshuay [Mulke]
Jacob Kinsey

More Information on William Taylor's Letter to Wentworth Dow, 1865

Contributed By: Hubert R. Bryant, 5950 Route 105, Lower Brighton, N.B. E7P 1A5

Editor's note: This is some new information and a few corrections to the article Pages 29-32 in the summer issue of Generations.

William Taylor had diaries he kept from 1847 until his death, but they were destroyed in a fire in January 1916 when his son-in-laws house burnt (George Tedlie).

Wentworth Dow b. 20 Nov 1829- d. 23 Mar. 1904 at Kingsclear, York Co. N.B. He was eldest child in a family of 10 children. Died of a Heart Attack in Clark Co., Wisconsin, U.S.A. where he was a lumberman & farmer. Wentworth married on 21 March 1866 to Mehitabe Enone Dawes at Monroe Adams, Wisconsin, U.S.A. and they had a family of nine children. They settled in State of Wisconsin,

William Alexander Taylor (1817-1900). He married Mary Elizabeth Dickinson (1829-1914). William taught school in York & Carleton, Co. New Brunswick 1836-1885.

A few corrections:

1. Page 30 Darius Nixon was the son of Robert Nixon
2. Page 29 (George and Annie had three kids) After this letter was written, 2 more daughters were born. Sarah & Alice. Also eldest daughter was Jessie (not Tessie)
3. Page 29 (Old father Noble's house) this was Benjamin B. Noble s/o Rev. Seth Noble & Hannah Barker

Lower Brighton Cemetery Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B., Canada

By: Hubert R. Bryant

Editor's note: This is an update of the material which was published in Generations in the fall & winter of 1992. There are two parts to the article. The second part will be in the Winter issue.

Researched and compiled by Hubert R. Bryant, 5950 Rte. 105, Lower Brighton, N.B., E7P 1A5, (506) 375-6017.

This cemetery is located beside Highway 105 on the east side of the Saint John River 9.6 km (6 miles) south of Hartland and 8 km (5 miles) north of Grafton. It is located on a plateau about 40 metres (130 feet) above the river with a steep embankment down to the water below. A Canadian Pacific Railway line (no longer used) runs along the bottom of the embankment. Between 1910 and 1938 erosion carried three or more rows of graves down onto the railway track and into the river. In 1939 a retaining wall was built to prevent further landslides.

In this listing the names and dates in normal text are the names and dates inscribed on the tombstones. The information in italics was added by the researcher. This includes the maiden names of wives and the names of parents of the deceased when not inscribed on the stones, birth and death dates found in other sources, the names of people known to have been buried in the cemetery for whom there is no monument, etc.

Tombstone Inscriptions & Additional Information As of June 1999

Ackerson, Jacob, d. 27 Nov 1837, aged 78 yrs.; Catherine M. (Mills), his wife, d. 24 Apr 1852 (*no age on stone; Carleton Sentinel obituary gives it as 77 yrs.*).
Ackerson, Lettitia J., d/o Thomas and Elizabeth, d. 26 May 1855, aged 11 yrs., 4 mos.
Ackerson, Nehemiah H., 1849-1935, s/o Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Brown) Ackerson; his wife, Sarah A., 1849-1908, d/o Darius and Elizabeth (Thomas) Dickinson.
Ackerson, Thomas G., d. 8 Oct 1883, aged 79 yrs., 3 mos., s/o Jacob and Catherine (Mills) Ackerson; Elizabeth, his wife, 1811-1889, d/o Jonathan and Rebecca (Cogswell) Brown.
Barker, James Clowes, 1912-1912, s/o James Edward and Angelina (Clowes) Barker.
Barker, James Edward, 1873-1912, s/o Asa and Margaret (Brooker) Barker.
Barker, Margaret Bertha, 12 Oct 1912 - 29 Jan 1994, d/o James and Angelina (Clowes) Barker.
Barker, Austin Edward, 1908-1937 (1938), s/o James Edward and Angelina (Clowes) Barker.
Barker, James Gordon, 1907-1907, s/o James Edward and Angelina (Clowes) Barker.
Bishop, Esther, w/o Enoch Bishop, d. 5 Jun 1898, aged 78 yrs., d/o Hamilton and Agnes (Robinson) Nixon.
Bishop, William Cook, d. 20 Jul 1919, aged 79 yrs., 4 mos., s/o Enoch and Esther (Nixon) Bishop; Jane Isabel, his wife, 27 Feb 1843 - 15 Feb 1933, d/o Stephen Francis and Phebe (Jones) Sharp.
Bishop, Mary J., d. 3 Mar 1895, ae 28 yrs., d/o William Cook and Jane I. (Sharp) Bishop.
Bishop, Enoch, d. 30 Oct 1875, aged 28 yrs., s/o Enoch and Esther (Nixon) Bishop.
Black, John A., 1892-1984, s/o Manly and Christina (Hovey) Black; Florence C. Stairs, his wife, 1893-1988, d/o Daniel and Emma (Grey) Stairs.
Black, Perley A., 17 Apr 1928 - _____, s/o John A. and Florence (Stairs) Black.
Black, Willard G., 9 Jan 1933 - _____, s/o John A. and Florence (Stairs) Black; his wife, Audrey P., 24 Oct 1933 - 31 Dec 1993, d/o Markey and Ruby (DeLong) DeLong.
Boyer, Anna M., aged 5 weeks, 1934-1934, d/o Harry and Thelma (Jennings) Boyer.
Brooks, Leonard C., d. 17 Nov 1900, aged 55 yrs., s/o George and Mary Brooks; Elizabeth J., his wife, 1854-1923, d/o John and Elizabeth (Hale) Tedlie; Edith Mary, 1881-1937, d/o Leonard and Elizabeth Brooks; Mabel Lillian, 1885-1949, d/o Leonard and Elizabeth Brooks; Estey, Orison R., 1872-1952, s/o Thomas R. and Rhoda (Chase) Estey; Edna Brooks, w/o Orison Estey, 1874-1959, d/o Leonard and Elizabeth (Tedlie) Brooks; Helen E. Brooks, 1887-1976, d/o Leonard & Elizabeth (Tedlie) Brooks.
Brooks, John T., 1877-1878; Norman L., 1892-1892, sons of Leonard and Elizabeth (Tedlie) Brooks.
Brooks, Ernest C., 19 May 1879 - 3 Sep 1921, s/o Leonard and Elizabeth (Tedlie) Brooks; Albina C., his wife, 15 Feb 1881 - 24 May 1953, d/o Edward Duncan and Angelina A. (Savage) London.
Brown, Archie J., d. 17 Dec 1879, aged 6y, 3m, s/o Jonathan & Emma (Dickinson) Brown.
Brown, Arnold H., 1898-1957; s/o Byron W. & Lelia (McLaughlin) Brown; Myra M., 1907-1965, his wife, d/o

Lower Brighton Cemetery, Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B.

Alexander & Carrie (Robinson) Shaw; Russell N., 1896-1960, s/o Byron W. & Lelia (McLaughlin) Brown; Murray E., 1894-1963, s/o Byron W. & Lelia (McLaughlin) Brown.

Brown, Kenneth Byron, 2 Jun 1904 - 10 Nov 1998, s/o Byron Watts and Lelia (McLaughlin) Brown; his wife, Margaret Muriel Phillips, 1908-____, d/o R.L. Phillips.

Brown, Samuel Gilbert, 1819-1902, s/o Jonathan and Rebecca (Cogswell) Brown; his wife, Mary Ann, 1827-1918, d/o Charles and Sarah (Dow) Lorum; Colby C., their son, 1855-1871.

Brown, D.B., footstone, no data.

Brown, E.B., footstone, no data.

Brown, Jennie, d. 1 Jul 1887, aged 34y, wife of M.N. Brown, d/o Asa & Elizabeth Robinson. Her husband, Manzer Norton Brown was a s/o Daniel & Susan (Ackerson) Brown and was buried in the U.S.

Brown, Johathan, 1770-1839, s/o James Brown & _____ Chase; his wife, Rebecca, 1783-1867, d/o Elihu & Rebecca (Howland) Cogswell.

Brown, Lydia A., 1891-1980, d/o William Emery & Mary (Joslin) Parsons and w/o Thomas Brown; her son Roy G., 1913-1937.

Brown, Norris Robert, d. 9 Aug 1898, aged 35y, 1m, s/o Jonathan Brown & Emma Dickinson.

Brown, Jennie E., w/o Norris R., d. 30 Jul 1891, aged 22 yrs., 8 mos., d/o George & Mary Grant.

Brown, Ada H., 20 Apr 1864 - 25 May 1924, wife of Norris R. Brown, d/o John & Elizabeth (Hale) Tedlie

Brown, Byron Watts, 1860-1945, s/o Daniel & Susan (Ackerson) Brown; Lelia E., his wife, 1870-1941, d/o John & Margaret (Morrison) McLaughlin

Brown, Daniel, 5 Apr 1816 - 18 Feb 1869, s/o Jonathan & Rebecca (Cogswell) Brown; Susan, his wife, 11 Oct 1829 - 8 Dec 1900, d/o John & Hannah (Noble) Ackerson.

Brown, Earl Lester, 1888-1953, s/o D. Beecher & Angelina E. (Birmingham) Brown; Welthy E., 1891-1961, his wife, d/o Eliphalet & Comfort (Crouse) Morehouse; D. Beecher, 1861-1932, s/o Samuel G. & Mary Ann (Lorum) Brown; Angelina E., his wife, 1859-1952, d/o John & Matilda (Kinney) Birmingham.

Brown, G. Willis, 1915-1997, s/o Earl & Wealthy (Morehouse) Brown; his wife, Alice Tedford, d/o Alan & Maude (Page) Tedford.

Brown, Spurgeon J., 1859-1938, s/o Samuel G. & Mary Ann (Lorum) Brown; Helen E. (Nichols), his wife, 1864-1948.

Brown, Fred K., 1890-1965, s/o Norris R. & Jennie (Grant) Brown; Jean E., his wife, 1894-, d/o Alexander & Eva Alma (Biggar) Lyon; his half sister, Luella R., 1893-1977, d/o Norris R. and Ada (Tedlie) Brown..

Brown, Jonathan, d. 12 Nov 1897, aged 70y, 6m., s/o Jonathan & Rebecca (Cogswell) Brown; his wife, Emma, d. 27 Nov 1914, aged 77y, d/o Duncan & Hanna (McGee) Dickinson.

Bryant, James Edgar, 1888-1974, s/o William James Fairfield & Ann Jane (Pye) Bryant; his wife, Angelina Clowes, 1882-1962, d/o Joseph Ensley & Margaret Elizabeth (Cook) Clowes and widow of James E. Barker.

Campbell, John R., 1871-1940; his wife, Alice A. (Sharp), 1881-1965.

Campbell, Russell N., 1913-1989, s/o John and Alice (Sharp) Campbell; his wife, Verna R., 1914 -, d/o Vinal and Annie (DeGrass) Craig.

Carlin, Earl L., 1917-1990; his wife, Eva L. Black., 1920-1995, d/o John A. & Florence (Stairs) Black.

Carlin, Vaughn, 1936-1991, s/o Earl L. & Eva L. (Black) Carlin

Clark, Frank R., 3 Aug 1914 - 22 Dec 1995, s/o Robert and Florence (Beattie) Clark; his wife Blanche Grant, 1925-____, d/o Philip and Beatrice M. (Corey) Grant.

Clark, James M, d. 13 May 1880, aged 81y; his wife, Lydia Ann, d. 13 Nov 1859, aged 51y.

Cogswell, Elihu (III), 1837-1885, s/o Elihu II & Rebecca (Dickinson) Cogswell; his wife, Margaret Jane, 1833-1898, d/o Robert & Eunice (Dow) Robinson; James, 1840-1897, son of Elihu II & Rebecca (Dickinson) Cogswell. The 1851 census, Parish of Brighton, gives Elihu's age as 22, suggesting a birth year of 1829, and James' age as 26, suggesting a birth year of 1825, which vary widely from the birth years inscribed on their tombstone.

Cooper, Rodney C., 1886-1954; his wife, Carrie B., 1888-1954, d/o John Stephen & Ann (Kimball) Sharp; their daughter, Hazel M., 1911-1965.

Cowper, Laurel F., 21 Aug 1947 - 28 Sep 1996, s/o George & Edith (Porter) Cowper and husband of Irma Downey, b. 1950, d/o Earl S. & Mildred A. (Johnston) Downey.

Cummings, Archie, 1925-1991, s/o Guy & Nora (Shaw) Cummings; Chrystal I., his wife, 1925-____, d/o Herbert & Eva (Campbell) Crockett.

Cummings, REN Archie, 1925-1991, Regina Rifles Reg't.

Lower Brighton Cemetery, Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B.

Cummings, Nora, 1900-1925, *d/o Horace & Alice (Flowers) Shaw & w/o Guy Cummings.*
 DeLong, Shianne Lynn, 1959-1992, *d/o Aubrey and Delores (Schrivier) DeLong.*
 Dickinson, David, d. 21 Nov 1910, aged 83y, *s/o James & Rebecca (Brown) Dickinson*; his wife, Elizabeth J., d. 20 Dec 1911, ae 75 yrs., *possibly d/o George & Susanna Briggs.*
 Dickinson, James, d. 3 Sep 1853, aged 51y, *s/o Arden & Sarah (Campbell) Dickinson.*
 Dickinson, Rebecca E., w/o James, d. 27 Jan 1863, aged 52? yrs., *d/o Jonathan & Rebecca (Cogswell) Brown.*
 Dickinson, Amos, s/o James & Rebecca, d. 21 Jun 1853, aged 23y, 5m.
 Dickinson, Sarah, w/o Jno., 5 Jul 1793 - Jan 1868, *d/o Richard & Hannah Thomas. Her first husband was Mr. Robinson, father of Asa, Reuben, George & Sarah; her second husband was John Dickinson.*
 Dickinson, John, 2 Nov 1790 - Jan 1868, *s/o Darius & Mary (Larlee) Dickinson.*
 Dickinson, Darius, d. 30 Sep 1867, aged 71y, *s/o Darius & Mary (Larlee) Dickinson*; his wife, Elizabeth, d. 14 Nov 1877, aged 72y, *d/o Richard & Hannah Thomas.*
 Dickinson, Almer, d. 30 May 1905, aged 34 yrs.; Scott L., d. 5 Jun 1905, aged 22 yrs.; Samuel B., d. 9 Apr 1900, aged 23 yrs., *sons of Richard & Eliza Jane (Richardson) Dickinson.*
 Dickinson, Richard, d. 15 Dec 1894, aged 61 yrs., *s/o Darius & Elizabeth (Thomas) Dickinson*; his wife, Eliza Jane, d. 24 Dec 1898, aged 48 yrs., *d/o Benjamin Niles & Harriet (Currier) Richardson.*
 Dickinson, Weston W., *s/o Richard & Eliza (Richardson) Dickinson*, d. 9 Jan 1894, aged 6 yrs.
 Dickinson, Oran, d. 27 Jan 1894, aged 21 yrs., 8 days; Armarilla, d. 6 May 1872, aged 4 yrs, 1 mo., *children of Jeremiah & Maria (Dickinson) Dickinson.*
 Dickinson, Carey G., d. 16 Sep 1899, aged 28 yrs., 6 mos., *s/o Jeremiah & Maria (Dickinson) Dickinson.*
 Dickinson, Sarah, w/o Matthew Dickinson, d. 25 Dec 1915, aged 79 yrs., 4 mos., *widow of Benjamin McKinney, & widow of Matthew Phillips Dickinson who was s/o Peter Dickinson*
 Dickinson, Herbert G., 1873-1940, *s/o David & Elizabeth J. (Briggs) Dickinson*; his wife, Bessie A., 1873-1958, *d/o Nehemiah & Sarah Amelia (Dickinson) Ackerson.*
 Dickinson, James A., 1862-1929, *s/o David & Elizabeth (Briggs) Dickinson, 1st husband of Grace Richardson, 1893-19__, d/o Edward W. & Jane (Kimball) Richardson, who is buried in the Woodstock, N.B., area.*
 Dickinson, Robert A., 7 Apr 1831 - 14 Apr 1911, *s/o Darius & Elizabeth (Thomas) Dickinson*; his wife, Sarah Ann, d. 3 Aug 1899, aged 63 yrs., *d/o Martin & Hilda (Dickinson) Hale.*
 Dickinson, James, 1827-1908, *s/o Darius & Elizabeth (Thomas) Dickinson*; Lavinia, 1841-1879, *his 2nd wife, d/o Enoch C. & Esther (Nixon) Bishop. His first wife was Nancy, b. 1830, d. before 1873, whose grave is unmarked, d/o Adam & Elizabeth (Robinson) Tedlie. His 3rd wife was Mary Crawford, b. 1833, whose burial place is unknown.*
 Dickinson, Martha, d. 21 Apr 1884, aged 2 yrs., 3 mos.; Burrell, d. 1 Jul 1877, aged 1 yr., 12 days, *children of John H. & Martha L. (Ackerson) Dickinson.*
 Dickinson, Gordon T., 1879-1936, *s/o Jeremiah & Maria (Dickinson) Dickinson*; his wife, Anne A. 1881-1954, *d/o Amos & Margaret Ann (Melvin) Brooks.*
 Dickinson, Benjamin Frank, 1875-1943, *s/o Richard & Eliza Jane (Richardson) Dickinson*; Maude Louise, 1887-1963, *his wife, d/o Robert Peel & Rachel A. (Nye) Richardson.*
 Dickinson, Elaine C., 1960-1967 (1960-1968), *d/o Robert & Edna Pearl (McElhinney) Dickinson.*
 Dickinson, Richard Robert Franklin, 1925-1925, *s/o B. Frank and Louise (Richardson) Dickinson.*
 Dow, Cora M., only *d/o John L. & Ruth A. (Thomas) Dow*, d. 5 Aug 1882.
 Dow, John L., d. 6 May 1883, aged 49y. *s/o William & Sarah (McKeen) Dow. His wife was Ruth A., d/o Benjamin & Mary (Hayward) Thomas, 1834-1909, who died in Boston, Mass.*
 Dow, William C., 1896-1967, *s/o Wentworth Alonzo and Mary (McCleary) Dow*; his wife Adelaide E. Shaw, 1901-Dec 1991, *d/o Alexander and Carrie (Robinson) Shaw.*
 Dow, William, 1830-1914, *s/o William & Sarah (McKeen) Dow*; his wife, Elizabeth, 1834-1917, *d/o Robert & Eunice (Dow) Robinson*; George, their son, 1871-1929.
 Dow, Wentworth, 1860-1936, *s/o William and Elizabeth (Robinson) Dow*; his wife Mary, 1871-1955, *d/o James and Rebecca (Harris) McCleary*; Mildred, their daughter, 1899-1917.
 Dow, Kenneth W., 1903-1984, *s/o Wentworth and Mary (McCleary) Dow*; his wife, Lona L., 1900-1979, *d/o Alexander and Carrie (Robinson) Shaw.*
 Downey, Alice M., 1886-1922, *1st w/o John O. Downey, d/o William James Fairfield & Ann Jane (Pye) Bryant.*
 Downey, Alvin Allan, 1917-1988, *Veteran of World War II, s/o James & Cora (Parsons) Downey.*
 Downey, Baby Girl, March 1966, *d/o Gerald & Maxine (Messer) Downey.*

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Downey, Dale Richard, 1954-1956, s/o Ronald & Barbara (Mowatt) Downey.
 Downey, Darius, 1866-1935, s/o John & Susan Morah (Britton) Downey; his wife, Emma M., 1863-1951, d/o Harvey F. & Elizabeth (Britton) Shaw.
 Downey, Earl S., 1918-____, s/o James W. and Cora (Parsons) Downey; his wife, Mildred A., 1922-____, d/o Edward and Rose (Rivers) Johnston.
 Downey, Guy Frank, 1890-1969, s/o Stephen & Julia (Clark) Downey; his wife, Stella G., 1897-1976, d/o George C. & Mary (Cyr) Nixon.
 Downey, Henry A., 1905-1983, s/o William Henry and Lucretia (Parsons) Downey; his wife, Helen, 1914-1969, d/o Dolphe and Ruth (White) Nixon.
 Downey, Maurice H., 2 Mar 1932 - 28 May 1932, s/o Guy & Stella (Nixon) Downey.
 Downey, James W., 1891-1968, s/o William Henry and Lucretia (Parsons) Downey; his wife, Cora, 1894-1981, d/o William Emery and Mary (Joslin) Parsons.
 Downey, John Orin, 1880-1960, s/o William Henry & Matilda (Lanien) Downey.
 Downey, Ronald E., 1926-1990, s/o Guy F. & Stella (Nixon) Downey; his wife, Barbara F. Mowatt. 1920-____.
 Downey, Stephen, 1852-1937, s/o John and Susan Moriah (Britton) Downey; Julia Clark, his 1st wife, 1859-1899, buried in an unmarked grave at Carlisle, N.B.; Mary, his 2nd wife, b. 1866, d/o Daniel/Donald & Sarah McLean.
 Downey, Walter E., 1919-1997, s/o Guy and Stella (Nixon) Downey; his wife, Lillian M. Alterton, d/o William and Catherine Alterton.
 Drew, Lewis A., d. 5 Jun 1882, ae 16 yrs., 10 mos.; Margaret H., d. 13 Jul 1883, ae 12 yrs.
 Duthie, Edith V., 1911-1930, w/o William Duthie, d/o Frederick & Rebecca (Morehouse) Jennings.
 Eaton, George N., born Bridgetown, N.S., d. 1 Jan 1925, ae 73 yrs.; his wife Madeline, 1851- 1942.
 Estey, Orison R., 1872-1952, s/o Thomas R. & Rhoda (Chase) Estey.
 Estey, Edna, 1874-1959, w/o Orison Estey, d/o Leonard and Elizabeth (Tedlie) Brooks.
 Finnamore, Joshua Charles, 22 May 1991 - 22 May 1991, Jordan Leigh, 22 May 1991 - 22 May 1991, twin grandsons of Dennis Finnamore.
 Flowers, George C., 1881-1955, s/o Gilbert and Sarah Ann (Estabrooks) Flowers; his wife, Dorothy I. Hovey, 1892-1986, d/o Albert and Mary (Clowater) Hovey.
 Foster, Claude E., 1916-1991, s/o John & Lena (Burlock) Foster; his wife, Christina B. Black, d/o John A. & Florence (Stairs) Black.
 Giberson, Frank E., 1917-1996, s/o Armond & Alice (Releeder) Giberson; his wife Daisy Burley, 1923-.
 Grant, Beatrice M. Corey, 27 Mar 1898 - 5 Mar 1979, w/o Phillips Grant, d/o John and Lountha (Briggs) Corey.
 Gray, Nathaniel G., d. 28 Nov 1872, ae 61 yrs., 5 mos., s/o Abraham & Hannah (Sprague) Gray; his wife, Ruth A., d. 23 Mar 1889, ae 77 yrs., d/o George & Lydia (Shea) McGee; their son, Carlton N., d. 19 Sep 1872, ae 33 yrs.
 Gray, Rhoda Elizabeth (MacKenzie), d. 12 Feb 1868, ae 22 yrs., w/o Carlton N. Gray.
 Gray, Harriet A., d. 1 Oct 1861, ae 21 yrs., d/o Nathaniel & Ruth A. (McGee) Gray.
 Gray, Abner M., d. 17 Nov 1858, ae 12 yrs., s/o Nathaniel & Ruth A. (McGee) Gray.
 Hale, Parmelia E., d. 10 Oct 1859, ae 3 yrs.; John H., d. 20 Jan 1861, c/o William & Esther (Tedlie) Hale.
 Hale, Rhoda L., d. 14 Jun 1870, ae 20 yrs., 4 mos., w/o Frederick H. Hale & d/o George & Rhoda (Shaw) McGee. [Frederick H. Hale, 1841-1912, buried in Vancouver, B.C. area, s/o Martin & Hulda (Dickinson) Hale].
 Hale, Martin, d. 29 Jun 1861, ae 63 yrs.
 Hale, Huldah, w/o Martin, d. 19 Oct 1883, ae 72 yrs., 11 days, d/o Arden & Sarah (Campbell) Dickinson.
 Hallett, Albion Guy, 1880-1963 (1878-1963), s/o Marsten & Hetty Ellen (Hallett) Hallett; his wife, Laura J., 1880-1971, d/o George Elisha & Louisa (Stockford) Sharp.
 Hansen, Clarence John, 1892-1957; his wife, Anna May Sharp, 1906 - 27 March 1990, d/o Stephen Whitfield & Ethel (McIntosh) Sharp.
 Hathaway, Daniel, 1895-1984, s/o Gilbert and Sclyndia (Giggie) Hathaway; his wife, Henrietta M. Hathaway, 1900-1995, d/o Rainsford and Maria (Parish) Hathaway.
 Hawthorne, Charles Edward, 1864-1932, s/o George & Sophia (Orr) Hawthorne; his wife, Elizabeth Shaw, 1875-c1955, d/o Ezra and Emmaline (Robinson) Shaw.
 Hovey, Albert D., 1860-1944, s/o Moses S. & Phoebe (Clowater) Hovey; his wife, Mary E. Clowater, 1865-1939; their daughter, Lelia, 1890-1910; their son, Harry, 1900-1918.
 Hovey, G. Merlin, 1848-1949, s/o Moses and Maria (Pond) Hovey; Sarah Ann, 1858-1946, d/o John and Elizabeth (Hale) Tedlie.
 Hovey, Mary E. (Clowater), 1866-1939.

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Hovey, Vivian A., 1888-1965, *s/o Albert and Mary (Clowater) Hovey*; his wife, **Josephine Brown**, 1896-1936, *d/o George and Mary Brown*; their son **James Beecher**, 1918-1933.

Howes, Thomas W., Pte. 42 Battn., C.E.F., d. 3 Dec 1954, ae 73 yrs., *s/o 2nd husband of Grace (Richardson) Dickinson*

Hoyt, John, 1803-1884.

Hudson, Daniel, 1918-1985; his wife, **Ruth Brown**, 1917-____, *d/o Frederick K., Sr. and Jean (Lyon) Brown*.

Ingraham, B. Geraldine, *d/o Guy and Stella (Nixon) Downey*.

Jackson, Ivan Stickney, 1893, ae 2 mos., 10 days, *grandson of George B. & Lavinia (McGee) Stickney*.

Jennings, Percival R., 1886-1942, *s/o John & Louise Eugenie (Forix) Jennings*; his wife, **Mary Jane**, 1887-1973, *d/o George & Madeline Eaton*; **Madeline L.**, *their daughter*, 1911-1912; **John Eaton**, *their son*, 1918-1918.

Jennings, Madeline Louise, d. 18 Jul 1912, ae 7 mos., *d/o Percival R. & Mary J. Jennings*.

Jennings, Hazel Florence, 1917-1996, *d/o Percival R. & Mary J. (Eaton) Jennings*.

Jennings, John, 1849-1923; his wife, **Louise Eugenia (Forix)**, d. 1 Aug 1905, ae 54 yrs; **Charles E.**, 1877-1918, *s/o John & Louise Jennings*; **John Malcolm**, d. 9 Dec 1905, ae 25 yrs., *s/o John & Louise Jennings*.

Jennings, Edwin John, 1875-1954, *son of John & Louisa Eugenie (Forix) Jennings*; his wife, **Minnie Louise**, 1882-1969, *daughter of Robert J. & Sarah E. (Flemming) McLaughlin*.

Jennings, Frederick E., 1884-1951, *son of John & Louisa Eugenie (Forix) Jennings*; his wife, **Rebecca J.**, 1889-1963, *daughter of Eliphalet & Comfort (Crouse) Morehouse*.

Jennings, A. Elwood, 1916-1976, *son of Frederick & Rebecca (Morehouse) Jennings*.

Jones, George F., 16 Jul 1847 - 25 Apr 1928, his wife, **Martha Jane**, 26 Sep 1843 - 28 Dec 1883, *d/o Nathaniel & Ruth A. (McGee) Gray*.

Joslin, Isiac (Isaac), 1866-1941 (1863-1941), *s/o _____ & Charlotte Joslin*.

Kimball, David, 28 Dec 1821 - 20 Sep 1896, *s/o of Asa & Ann (Parle) Kimball*; his wife, **Racnel Susan**, 16 Aug 1821 - 20 Aug 1902, *d/o Darius & Elizabeth (Thomas) Dickinson*.

London, James Fraser, 1873-1942, *s/o James William & Emmeline (Lunn) London*; his wife, **Nettie I.**, 1882-1962, *d/o George A. & Anne (Cogswell) Kimball*.

McCleary, James, 1840-1928, *s/o Gain McCleary & Mary Ann Carr*; his wife, **Rebecca (Harris)**, 1845-1917, *d/o Jarvis Harris & Gertrude Boone*.

McGee, Elisha, d. 20 Sep 1844, ae 32 yrs., 6 mos., 2 days, *s/o George & Rhoda (Shaw) McGee*.

McGee, William F., 1846-1925 (1846-1926), *s/o George & Rhoda (Shaw) McGee*; his wife, **Susan**, 1850-1936, *d/o Reuben Jr. & Rebecca (Noble) Robinson*.

McGee, Edith A., w/o W.L., 8 Feb 1869 - 1 Jul 1904, *d/o Joseph & Mary (Dickinson) Robinson*.

McGee, William L., 1873-1954; **Edith (Robinson, his 1st wife)**, 1869-1904; **Evelyn (Fletcher, his 2nd wife)**, 1871-1946; **Louise**, 1881-1963, *(d/o William F. & Susan McGee)*; **Charles W.**, 1910-1968, *(s/o Judson & Pauline (Chase) McGee)*.

McKinney, Benjamin, d. 8 May 1875, ae 48 yrs., *s/o Michael & Christianna McKinney*.

McKinney, Hiarriet A., d. 18 Jan 1855, in her 23rd yr., w/o Benjamin McKinney, *d/o Thomas & Elizabeth (Brown) Ackerson*.

McKinney, John, 1850-1923/24, *s/o Richard and Elizabeth (Noble) McKinney*; his wife, **Serena**, 1851-1919, *d/o David and Susan Rachel (Dickinson) Kimball*. (Note: Serena was the widow of David Robinson, *s/o George E. and Esther (Brown) Robinson*.)

McKinney, Nancy, d. 21 Feb 1853, in her 23rd yr., w/o John McKinney, *d/o Thomas & Elizabeth (Brown) Ackerson*.

McKinney, Richard, d. 19 Jan 1887, ae 65 yrs., 10 mos., *s/o Michael & Christianna McKinney*; **Eliza**, his wife, 1831-1916, *d/o Benjamin & Susannah (Currier) Noble*.

McLaughlin, Robert James, 1852-1938 (1853-1938), *s/o Donald & Margaret (Gow) McLaughlin*; **Sarah E.**, his wife, 1855-1940, *d/o Thomas H. & Sarah Ann Flemming*.

McLaen (McLean), Sarah, d. 14 Aug 1887, ae 57 yrs., w/o Donald McLaen.

McLean, Geraldine, 1930 - 1996, *d/o William & Mary (DeMerchant) Clark*; **Clair W. McLean**, 1921 - April 1998.

McLaughlin, John, 18 Feb 1848 - 16 Jan 1912; **Mercenia**, his wife, 1860-1944, *d/o Arthur & Catherine Jane (Taylor) Cummings*, was buried *Pembroke N.B.*

McNally, Lorne (Lawrence) E. 1881-1961, *s/o George & Mary Neomi Ann (Veness) McNally*; **Stella P.**, his wife, 1894-1950, *d/o Charles & Ada Eliza (Carr) Noddin*.

McNally, Reid C., b. 1922-____, *s/o Lorne E. and Stella P. (Noddin) McNally*; his wife, **Sarah A. McElhenney**, b. 1928-____, *d/o John Flavel and J. Hazel (Parsons) McElhinney*.

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Martin, John, d. 22 Aug 1884, ae 66 yrs.
Martin, Rebecca E., w/o John Martin, d. 6 Oct 1905, ae 73 yrs., d/o *James & Rebecca (Brown) Dickinson*.
Martin, Jane, d. 12 Jan 1880, ae 23 yrs.; **Ella A.**, d. 13 Jul 1879, ae 14 yrs., 6 mos., *daughters of John and Rebecca (Dickinson) Martin*.
Mitchell, Arthur B., d. 14 Feb 1906, ae 5 mos., 14 days, s/o *Joseph E. & Mary E. (McLaughlin) Mitchell*.
Mooers, George, 1862-1928; **Blanch Birmingham**, his wife, 1853-1946, d/o *John & Matilda (Kinney) Birmingham*; **Havvelin H.**, their son, 1892-1979 (-1978); **Barry**, their son, 1898-1978.
Morehouse, Eliphalet, 1857-1924, s/o *Isaac & Elizabeth Skelton (Jones) Morehouse*; **Comfort**, his wife, 1850-1921, d/o *James & Rachel (Jones) Crouse*.
Nixon, Infant of George & Mary (Cyr) Nixon.
Nixon, Infant of George & Mary (Cyr) Nixon.
Nixon, Frank H., d. 22 Mar 1882, ae 10 yrs., 3 mos., s/o *Darius H. & Anne E. (Stickney) Nixon*.
Nixon, Lena J., d. 11 Apr 1882, ae 1 yr., 9 mos., d/o *Darius H. & Anne E. (Stickney) Nixon*.
Nixon, John, d. 25 Dec 1894, ae 63 yrs., s/o *Hamilton & Agnes (Robinson) Nixon*; **Ann**, his wife, d. 28 Dec 1915, ae 80 yrs., d/o *Darius & Elizabeth (Thomas) Dickinson*. (Note: John Nixon was born before 3 Nov 1830 for he was named in his father's Will which was made on that date)
Nixon, Dolph Ernest, 1887-1972, s/o *Darius H. & Anne E. (Stickney) Nixon*; **Ruth Emmeline**, his wife, 1893-1950, d/o *John & Alvaretta (Elliott) White*; **Darius Hamilton**, their son, 1920-1942.
Nixon, Robert, d. 9 Mar 1888, ae 66y, 2m, 15d, s/o *Hamilton and Agnes (Robinson) Nixon*; his wife, **Jane**, d. 31 Jul 1912, aged 87 yrs., d/o *Darius and Elizabeth (Thomas) Dickinson*; **Jennie (Campbell)**, d. 25 May 1905, aged 34 yrs., adopted d/o *Robert and Jane (Dickinson) Nixon*.
Nixon, Berley R., d. 28 Jun 1884, ae 9 mos., 24 days, s/o *Robert Adolphus & Elizabeth (Birmingham) Nixon*.
Nixon, Robert Adolphus, 1852-1928, s/o *Robert & Jane (Dickinson) Nixon*; **Elizabeth**, his 2nd wife, 1845-1931, d/o *John & Matilda (Kinney) Birmingham & widow of Elisha McGee*.
Nixon, Susan A., 1st w/o *R. Adolphus Nixon*, d. 2 Jun 1873, ae 20 yrs., 7 mos., 12 days, d/o *Charles Hiram & Margaret Ann (Brown) Richardson*.
Nixon, Stephen H., 1869-1941, s/o *Robert & Jane (Dickinson) Nixon*; **Lillian I.**, his wife, 1870-1937, d/o *John & Elizabeth (Hale) Tedlie*.
Nixon, Ernest Berton, s/o *G. Berton & Lena (Shaw) Nixon*, d. 31 Aug 1906, ae 1 yr., 8 mos.
Nixon, Two Infant Sons, d. 10 May 1848; **Alexander**, d. 10 May 1853, children of *Robert & Jane (Dickinson) Nixon*.
Nixon, George C., 1870-1925, s/o *John and Ann (Dickinson) Nixon*; his wife **Mary (Cyr)**, 1873-1956.
Nixon, Ronald V., 1927-____, s/o *Dolphe and Ruth E. (White) Nixon*; his wife, **Leone M.**, 1935-____, d/o *Thomas and Anna (Vallancourt) Perrault*.
Nixon, Walter Reynold, 1918-1990, s/o *Dolphe E. and Ruth E. (White) Nixon*, veteran of *W.W. II*.
Noble, David D., 1847-1927, s/o *George Seth and Annie (McKinney) Noble*; his wife, **Sarah**, 1853-1920, d/o *Samuel Gilbert and Mary Ann (Lorum) Brown*.
Noble, Isaacher Currier, d. 29 Sep 1872, ae 46 yrs., 10 mos., s/o *Benjamin & Susan (Currier) Noble*; **Caroline**, his wife, 1824-____, d/o *Benjamin & Mary (Hayward) Thomas*, burial place unknown; **Judson A.**, 1861-1872, s/o *Issacher C. and Caroline (Thomas) Noble*.
Noble, George Albert, d. Jun 1911 (1842-1911), s/o *George Seth & Ann (McKinney) Noble*; **Sara Lane**, his 2nd wife, d. Oct 1921.
Noble, Margaret A., 1st w/o *George A. Noble*, d. 26 Apr 1885, in her 43rd yr.
Noble, Theodore Harding, 26 Sep 1820 - 2 Oct 1898, s/o *Benjamin and Susan (Currier) Noble*; his 2nd wife, **Cynthia (Marsten)**, 1843-____, burial place unknown.
Noble Martha I., w/o *T.H. Noble*, d. 17 Apr 1867, aged 39 yrs., d/o *George and Rhoda (Shaw) McGee*.
Noble, George Seth, d. 19 Apr 1891, ae 79 yrs., s/o *Benjamin & Susan (Currier) Noble*; **Annie N.**, his wife, d. 18 Apr 1886, ae 74 yrs., d/o *Michael & Christianna McKinney*.
Noble, Deacon Benjamin, d. 12 Apr 1860, ae 76 yrs., s/o *Rev. Seth & Hannah (Barker) Noble*; **Susan**, his 1st wife, d. 18 Dec 1841, ae 56 yrs., d/o *Issacher & Rebecca (Morrill) Currier*; **Christiana (McMullin)**, his 2nd wife, d. 25 Jan 1860, ae 75 yrs., widow of *Stephen Bubar*, 1780-1836, who was buried in *Maugerville, N.B.*

To Continue in the Winter Issue.

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>
- Daniel F. Johnson, C.G., P.O. Box 26025, Saint John, N.B. Canada, E2J 4M3, e-mail: vitstats@nbnet.nb.ca. (Vital Statistics From New Brunswick Newspapers search and extract service years 1784 to 1890. Direct access to family information, one surname searches.)

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 Blaquière, P.O. Box 179, Dalhousie, N.B., E0K 1B0, (506) 684-3121
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& 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, 186 Westmorland Street, Apartment 1, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 3L7, (506) 454-7149 <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
- *Gone But Not Forgotten*, Cemetery inscriptions of Kings County, N.B.
Vol. 1, Studholm Parish, \$33.00
Vol. 2, Sussex Parish, \$33.00
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

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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*, 4.95 + \$2.00 s&h.
- *Acadian & Cajun Cooking & Old Remedies (The Way Memere Made Them)*, \$12.00 US + \$2.00 s&h.
- Also available for vendor table sales of our works at conventions and seminars, and I lecture on the loyalists.

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

- *Alexander Sharp(e) & Descendants*. \$10.00.
- *Thomas Fawcett*. \$13.00.

Exclusively available from: C.L. "Cal" Craig, 1104 Rte. 770, Bonny River, RR 3, St. George, N.B., E0G 2Y0, (506) 755-6800, <craigcb@fundytek.nb.ca>

- *The Young Emigrants: Craigs of the Magaguadavic*, \$25.00

Exclusively available from: Ken Kanner, 108 Candlewood Drive, Moncton, N.B., E1G 2L7. Please add \$4.00 to each item ordered for postage and handling.

- *Albert Co. Marriage Register, 1846-1888*, 186 pp., indexed, \$12.00.
- *Albert Co. 1861 Census*, 206 pp., by Parish, alphabetically by family group, \$20.00.
- *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.
- *Westmorland Co. Marriage Register, Part 1, 1790-1856*, 293 pp., indexed, \$18.00.
- *Westmorland Co. Marriage Register, Part 2, 1857-1888*, 459 pp., indexed, \$38.00.
- *Early Families Revisited*, 393 pp., contains family sheets for many early settlers in South Eastern N.B., \$32.00.
- *Elmwood Cemetery*, 1995, 497 pp., contains a listing of all known records of Elmwood Cemetery, Moncton, N.B., \$40.00.

Exclusively available from: John Beyea, 876 Rte. 10 Hwy., Noonan, N.B., E3A 7E4.

- *Courage Through Adversity*, 167 pp. 1978, Family History of Beyea and related N.B. Loyalist families, \$13.00.
- *Early Family History of the Beyea Family*, 13 pp., \$3.50
- *A Preliminary Family History of the Descendants of John Hill*, 239 pp. 1982, \$27.00
- Revisions to *A Preliminary Family History of the Descendants of John Hill*.
- *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
- *Descendants of 3-Samuel M. Hill*. 25 pp., 1994, \$4.00

- *Descendants of 3-William John Hill*, 28 pp., 1994. \$4.00
- *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.

Exclusively available from: Janice Seeley, 509 Rusagonis Rd., Rusagonis, N.B., E3B 8Z3 (506) 357-3775

- *1861 census, Sunbury Co., N.B.*, \$15.00 + \$3.00 p & h.
- *1881 census, Sunbury Co., N.B.*, \$20.00 + \$5.00 p & h.
- *1891 census, Sunbury Co., N.B.*, \$25.00 + \$5.00 p & h.
- *Sunbury County Happenings*, News Items from the Religious Intelligencer, Vol. 1 (1853-1878); Vol. 2 (1879-1889); Vol. 3 (1890-1896); and Vol. 4 (1896-1900); each \$15.00 + \$3.00 p & h.

Exclusively available from: Robert C. Ed, 101 Rainbow Drive, #382, Livingstone, TX 77351-9330.

- *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.

Exclusively available from: Helen C. Craig, 104 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.

Exclusively available from: Patricia Nicholson, Box 794, Perth-Andover, N.B., E0J 1V0, (506) 273-6250.

- *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*

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regarding his inspection of the Estates of Lt. Gov. DesBarres, Menudie or the Elysian Fields, Macan, Napan and Tatmagouche, \$18.00

- *The Life and Times of Miss A.J. MacMaster, R.N.*, Superintendent of The Moncton Hospital, Moncton, N.B., from the early 1900's to the late 1940's. The social and health care history of Moncton and N.B.

Exclusively available from: Tony LeBlanc, 205 Karolie Road, Riverview, N.B., E1B 4V3, (506) 387-7387, <tonyale@nbnet.nb.ca>

- *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 Shediak Parish, Westmorland Co., and Dundas Parish, Kent Co., N.B.* Combined census of adjoining parishes, alphabetical by family grouping, 180 pp., \$15.00 Cdn., \$12.00 US, postage included.

Exclusively available from: Roguer Crouse, P.O. Box 206, Tracyton, WA 98393, <kinfolk.net@juno.com>

- *Crouse Family History: The Descendants of the New Brunswick Loyalists Philip & Sarah Crouse, with allied Burt and Clark Families*. 200+ pages, photographs, indexed, \$20.00.

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

- *Irish Emigrants & Their Vessels, Port of Saint John, New Brunswick, 1841-1849*, \$35.00

Exclusively available from: George H. Hayward, C.G.(C), 29 Leeds Drive, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 4S7. (All books are 8 1/2" x 11" with plastic presentation comb binding. Prices are in Canadian dollars and include postage to Canadian addresses. U.S. residents pay 80% of Canadian price in U.S. dollars which includes postage to U.S. addresses.

- *York County, New Brunswick, Marriage Register, Vol. 1, 1812-1837*, 77 pp., 1986, \$10.00.
- *Northern Carleton County, N.B., Cemeteries. Vol. 1*, 274 pp., 1988, (Names & dates from all stones in 69 cemeteries), \$29.00.
- *Rev. James Henry Tupper's Marriage Register, 1844-1890*, 13 pp., 1990, (Rev. Tupper was a Baptist Minister who lived in the Parish of Queensbury, York Co., N.B.), \$3.50.
- *The Nevers Family*, 411 pp., 1991, (Descendants of Elisha & Bathsheba (Green) Nevers who came to the Saint John River about 1765), \$29.00.
- *Francis Drake, Loyalist*, 95 pp., 1991, (Of the Parish of Queensbury, York Co., N.B.), \$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.

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

Exclusively available from: Marilyn Shaw-Guisset, 28 John St. Moncton, N.B. E1C 2G8 <guissem@nb.sympatico.ca>

- *Gange Families, volume 1: Marquis de Ganges*. \$10.00.
- *Gange Families, volume 2: ...County of Somerset* \$20.00.
- *Gange Families, volume 3: ... County of Dorset* \$20.00.
- *Gange Families, volume 4: Ralph de Gangi, Baron Jesmond* \$20.00.
- *Descendants from many of these families relocated to the Atlantic Provinces*.
Currency is in US dollars when shipped outside of Canada. Please add \$5 per copy for shipping and handling.

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

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

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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
- *The Descendants of Edmund and Jane (Webb) Price*. This is a reprint of the original 1976/7 printing, 280 pages and indexed – unbound. \$26.00 CAN (\$20.00 US to US addresses).
- *The descendants of Daniel and Elizabeth (Disbrow) Keith*. This is a reprint of the original 1981 printing – 543 pages- indexed – unbound. \$31.00 CAN (\$25.00 US to US addresses).
- *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).
All Prices Are Postage Paid.

Books available from the New Brunswick Genealogical Society

Payment to accompany order. Postage paid or as marked

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

- *The New Brunswick Militia Commissioned Officers' List, 1787-1867*, \$10.00
- *Generations*, some back issues, \$3.00 each, current issue \$5.00 each, postage included.
- *Generations "Table of Contents 1979-1998*, \$5.00 including postage.

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

- *The Diary of Rev. James Gray*, \$9.95 + \$2.00 p&h. (recently reprinted).
- *Summary of the Return of a Death on Application for a Burial Permit*. Board of Health for the City of Saint John. (Information on a burial permit may include date and place of death, place of burial, cause of death, birthplace, age, marital status, occupation, spouse, father and father's birthplace).

Volume 1, 1889 (Mar. to Dec.) \$10.00 + \$3.00 p&h

Volume 2, 1890, \$15.00 + \$3.00 p&h

Volume 3, 1891, \$15.00 + \$3.00 p&h

Volume 4, 1892, \$15.00 + \$3.00 p&h

Volume 5, 1893, \$20.00 + \$3.00 p&h

Volume 6, 1894, \$20.00 + \$3.00 p&h

England – Surrey – Parish Records and Wills Index

I hold fully indexed transcripts of these 82 parish registers in Surrey and I will be happy to search for burials and data without charge. Unless otherwise stated the transcripts go up to 1840, but many do not include marriages.

I also hold the Surrey probate indexes of Wills from 1660 to 1858.

Abinger, Albury, Alfold, Ash, Ashstead, Banstead, Beddington, Betchworth, Bisley, Gt Bookham, Lt Bookham, Byfleet, Capel, Chertsey, Chiddingfold, Chipstead, Chobham, West Clandon, East Clandon, Compton, Cranleigh, Crowhurst, Long Ditton, Thames Ditton, Dorking, Dunsfold, Effingham, Egham, Esher, Ewhurst, Fetcham, Frensham, Frimley, Godalming, Godstone, Guildford St Nicholas, Guildford Holy Trinity and St Mary (1813-1840 Hambledon, Hascombe, Haslemere, Headley, Horne, Horsell, West Horsley, East Horsley, Kew, Kingston upon Thames (to 1665), Leatherhead, Malden, Merrow, Mickleham, West Molesey, East Molesey, Morden, Mortlake, Newdigate, Nutfield, Oakwood, Ockham, Ockley, Oxted, Peper Harrow, Pirbright, Putney (1813 - 1837), Pyrford, St Marthals, Sanderstead, Shalford, Stoke near Guildford, Stoke Dabernon, Tandridge, Walton on the Hill, Walton on Thames, Wanborough, Wimbledon, Windlesham and Bagshot, Wisley, Witley, Wonersh, Wotton, Worplesdon.

When requesting a search, please make reference to surname and parish, and enclose a reply envelope and a postal reply coupon.

Robert Wilmore
P.O. Box 57
Avoca Beach NSW 2251
Australia

From The Presidents (Cluttered!) Desk

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

GREETINGS. It has been a great summer here in New Brunswick - "The Picture Province of Canada".

Genealogical research continues to increase in most areas of the Province. The new St. Croix Public Library in St. Stephen is excellent and houses our NBGS Charlotte Branch collection. Congratulations to the Town of St. Stephen and all those who helped in the project.

Our NBGS 20th Anniversary Celebrations commenced on 29 May at the Annual General Meeting, Loyalist Cemetery and King Sq. stroll, and barbeque at Lilly Lake in Saint John. It continued and culminated with our Conference, - "NB Arrivals and Departures", held in Moncton on 30 July/2 Aug. 99. It was wonderful seeing so many attendees. Congratulations to Victor Badeau, the organizers, workers and participants. We all learned a lot from the excellent speakers and reference material, exchanged considerable data, formed many new friendships, and got reacquainted with many old ones. The attendees were from points as far away as, B.C., Alberta, Ontario, Que., and from the US: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Massachusetts, and various points in between! We trust all made it back home safely, armed with new avenues to pursue; and that the remainder of 1999 will be happy and healthy for those who attended, and for all our readers.

Boston States Genealogy Fair

By: Sharon Sergeant

You are cordially invited to participate in The Boston States Genealogy Fair and Migration Workshops to be held Saturday, October 2, 1999, at the Charles River Museum of Industry, Waltham, Massachusetts.

General admission is \$5.00 and each 1 hour workshop will be an additional \$5.00. Please, RSVP by August 15, 1999. The reply form may be copied, filled in and emailed from <http://bostonstates.rootsweb.com/Bsreply.htm> or you may print it out and send it by regular mail.

The 1990 US census reports that the New England states and New York have the largest concentration of people with Canadian ancestry. It is likely that the actual statistics are much higher for people whose ancestors moved back and forth between these states and the Eastern Canadian provinces over the last 400 years. Tracking these movement patterns is very important to actually finding the records for family history research.

The Boston States workshops will concentrate on the routes taken at various times based on trade, occupations and transportation systems. The genealogy fair will draw both newcomers and veteran researchers. The NARA Waltham Federal Archives will also be open October 2, and we expect many researchers to combine a trip to the archives with this event. A Boston States Internet web site and email list are available at:

<http://bostonstates.rootsweb.com/BostonStatesindex.htm>. Currently there are approximately 600 email subscribers.

If you can not attend may we suggest the following.

Your Wanted Ancestor Poster can go in your place! We have a large amount of brick wall space in the Charles River Museum to post your folks. Be creative and colorful! Send your wanted posters to Boston States Genealogy Fair

c/o Sharon Sergeant, 48 Lake Street, Waltham, MA 02451

Please direct inquiries and replies to Sharon Sergeant 48 Lake Street, Waltham, MA 02451; email ssergeant@usa.net ; phone 781-893-6142

The Word "Genealogy"

Contributed By: Graeme Somerville

Editor's note: This article came from the December 1998 issue of "Scottish Genealogist" out of Edinburgh, Scotland.

"Family Historians are familiar with the difficulty non Family Historians have in spelling GENEALOGY, often replacing the A with an O. Recently the Society received a letter which put a whole new twist on the subject.

Although inaccurate, it did convey the address and at the same time it contained a possible grain of truth. The letter was addressed to: THE SCOTTISH GENE ALLERGY SOCIETY."

Genealogy Prayer

Genealogy is my pastime; I shall not stray.
It maketh me to lie down and examine half-buried tombstones;
It leadeth me into still courthouses.

It restoreth my ancestral knowledge..It leadeth me into the
paths of census records and ship passenger lists for my Surnames' sake.

Yea, though I wade through the shadows of research libraries
and microfilm readers, I shall fear no discouragement,
for a strong urge is with me.

The curiosity and motivation, they comfort me.

It demandeth preparation of storage space;

For the acquisition of countless documents.

It annointeth my head with burning, midnight oil;

My family group sheets runneth over.

Surely, birth, marriage and death record dates shall follow me

All the days of my life; and I shall dwell in the

House of the Family History Seeker forever...

(Obtained from the Internet, Anonymous)