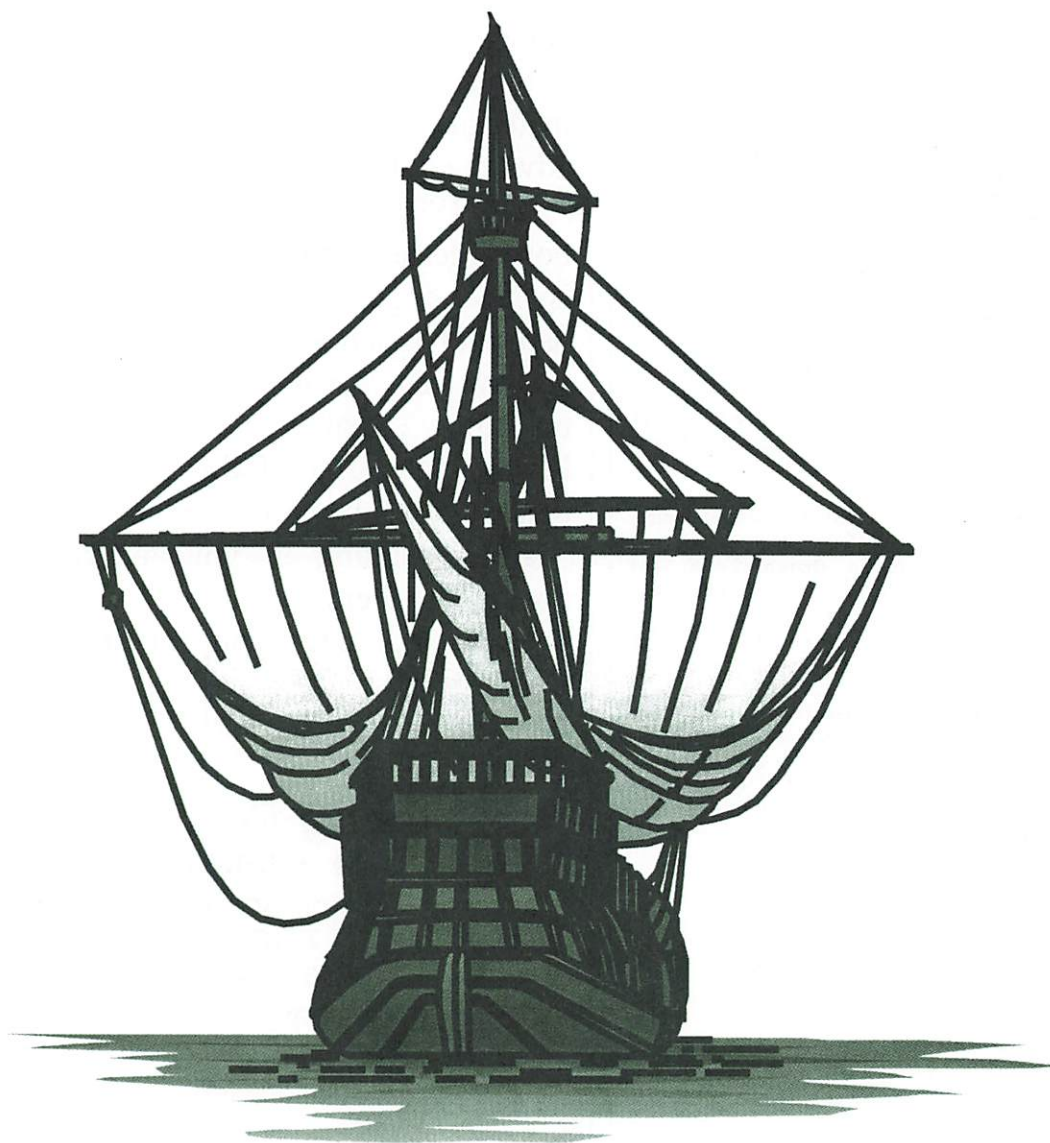


Generations

The Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society/Société G  n  alogique du Nouveau-Brunswick
Volume 23, No. 1 Spring 2001 ISSN 0821-5359



New Brunswick Genealogical Society Presents New Brunswick Bound-Conference 2001 (page 63)
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Generations

The Journal of the New Brunswick
Genealogical Society

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

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

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

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

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

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

2001 Membership Fees are: Capital, Carleton, Miramichi and Southeastern Branches, Saint John Branch and NBGS, \$25.00; Charlotte Co. Branch, \$30.00; and Restigouche Co. Branch, \$26.00, for individual members. Membership fees are for a calendar year. Those joining or renewing late in the year will receive back issues of *Generations* for that year.

The New Brunswick Genealogical Society does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of articles, data, book reviews, notices, advertisement, or source material and services, or any material printed in *Generations*. Errors and opinions expressed, are solely the responsibility of contributors.

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

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P.O.Box 3235, Station B
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E3A 5G9**

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From the Editor's Desk

This is the beginning of a New Year and with it we have a lot of news for you.

There will be a conference in Moncton this August, information on page 63. This looks like a good conference with interesting speakers, books for sale and a research room.

The NBGS Annual Meeting is coming up this May (page 62) in Miramichi. This will be a good chance to check out cemeteries in the area.

Several new books on genealogy material have been published and are advertised in this issue.

The 1901 Census is a real problem right now. Please read the information in this issue and get involved by getting many names on a petition.

New this year is a classified section. Let me know what you think of the idea. Maybe we can find that genealogy book that you have been looking for.

Keep sending in your articles. I can always use them.

Hope to see you at the August Conference.

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Jardines of Atlantic Canada

Thomas Jardine Family Family of Kouchibouguac, N.B.

Thomas Jardine b. Dumfries, Scotland, m. **Eleanor Ferguson**, b. White Chapel, England.
Thomas died at Kouchibouguac, NB

Children:

1. **James** b. cir 1820, Kouchibouguac, NB, m. 21-Oct-1853, in Kouchibouguac, NB, **Mary Callander**, b. 1829, d. 1904, NB, buried: Knox St. James Cemetery, Kent County, NB. James died 22-May-1874, Kouchibouguac. He was a resident of the Parish of Carleton at the time of his marriage.

Children:

Thomas Jardine b. 1851, NB, d. 1928, NB buried: Knox- St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB

Mary Jardine b. 1855, NB, d. 1855, NB, buried: Knox-St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB

Ellen Jardine b. cir 1855, NB, d. 1861, NB, buried: Knox-St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB

Robert Jardine b. 1857, NB, m. **Margaret ?** b. 1862, d. 1945, buried: Knox-St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB. Robert died 1927, NB, buried: Knox-St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB

James Muir b. 1860, Kouchibouguac, NB, m. 1905, in Chatham, NB, **Janet Smith Clark**, b. 1879, Kouchibouguac, NB, d. 1963, Dalhousie, NB, buried: Knox-St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB. James d. 1945, Kouchibouguac, NB buried: Knox-St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB. They had four children:

J. Clarke b. 1906

Thomas Muir b. 1908

William Edward b 1910

Roberta Jardine m. **Arnold Kingston**. Living in Kouchibouguac, NB in 1945 and at Dalhouie, NB in 1963.

Elizabeth Jardine b. 1865, NB, d. 1866, NB, buried: Knox-St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB

William A. Jardine b. cir 1870, NB, d. 1874, NB, buied: Knox-St. James Cemetery, Kent Co., NB

2. **Jessie Isabella Jardine** b. 1836 Kouchibouguac, NB, m. **John Beattie**, b. 1836, Kouchibouguac, NB, d. 1909, Kouchibouguac, NB. Jessie d. 1916, Kouchibouguac, NB.

Children:

William Robinson b. 1868, Kouchibouguac, NB, m. **Elizabeth Kerr Potter**, b. 1867, Kouchibouguac, NB, d. 1956, Kouchibouguac, NB. William d. 1939, Kouchibouguac, NB. They had one son **John William** b. 1907.

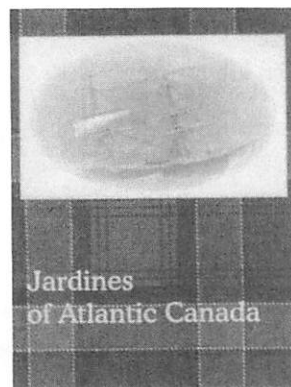
Elizabeth Beattie b. 1874, NB

Agnes Beattie b. 1877, NB

Orign of the Jardine Name

The Jardine name is common today in several countries and is a surname found in many Atlantic Communities. The origin of the word **Jardine**, according to a dictionary of surnames in Old French with a meaning of "a dweller at or near a garden" (see Dictionary of British Surnames by P.H. Reaney). The name has a striking resemblance to the French word for garden, which is *jardin*. There are several variations of the spelling of the name Jardine in the literature. Some of these variations are: *Jardin*, *Jerden*, *Jardein*, *Jardane*, *Jarden*, *Jarding*, *Jardyne*, *Jearding*, *Gardyne*, *Gardinuw*, *de Gardino*, *Gerdain*, *Gardain*, *Gerden* and *Gardyn*. The first occurrence of the name in Great Britain is in Hollingshed's Chronicles of England. A Jardine is recorded as one of the knights that fought at the Battle of Hastings for William the Conqueror in 1066 A.D. It is assumed that the progenitor of the Jardine family in Great Britain came from Normandy with William and his forces.

Jardine Books For Sale

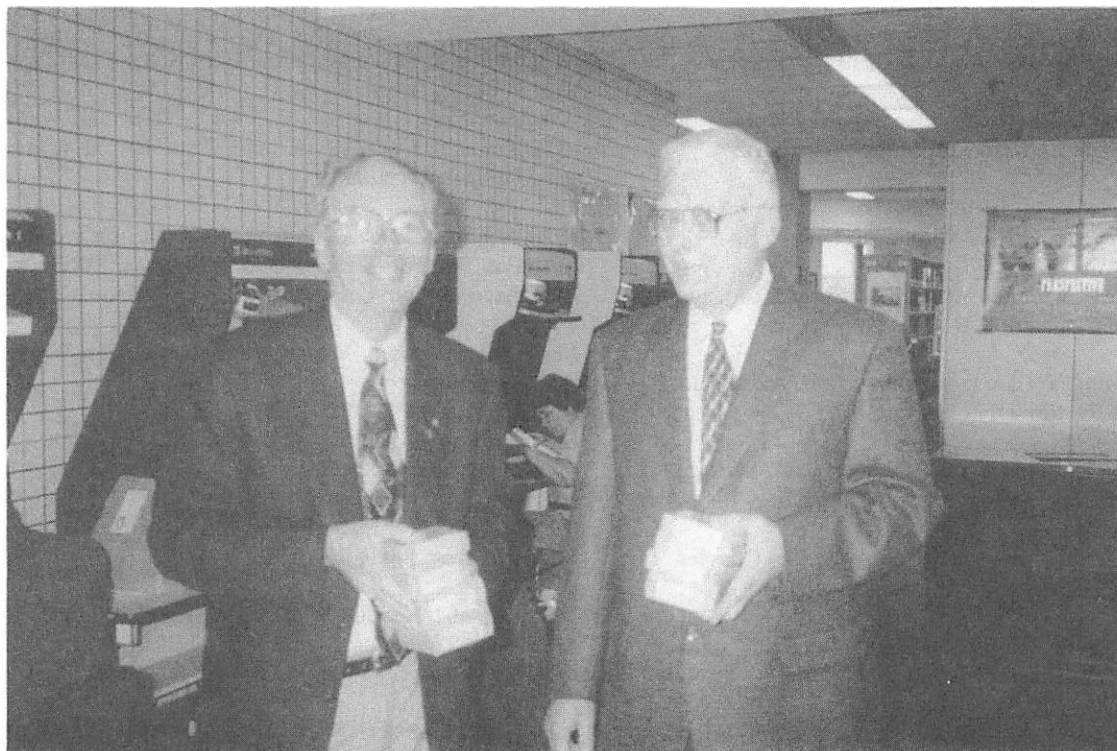


Jardines of Atlantic Canada

by: Donald E. Jardine.
Two Volume set 753 pages total, soft covered, 8 1/2 x 11 and indexed. Some of the names covered in this book are: Jardine, Wall, Adams, Anderson, Astle Keswick, Bowness and Cameron. These books

have lots of pictures and cover 14 different clans of Jardines. They are \$35.00 + postage for the set. The above information came from these books. Contact: Velna Dickson, 31 Park Drive, Miramichi, N.B, E1N 2Z2, (506) 773-6239, Email: velnadickson@hotmail.com.

Branch News



The Saint John Branch presented 30 microfilm reels of Kings County Probate Files (1786-1931) and 5 reels of Kings County Probate Court Record Books (1884-1932) to the Saint John Regional Library. City Librarian Ian Wilson (left) received the microfilm reels from the Saint John Branch President, George Sabean.

Web Master Wanted

It is with regret that NBGS accepts the resignation of Barbara Garland Stewart as Web Master. Barb has been a member of Southeastern Branch for several years and came to our rescue several years ago when we asked for a volunteer web master and relocated the site. NBGS is seeking a replacement for Barbara. The Web Master is responsible for keeping the NBGS web site up-to-date. This is a volunteer position. Ownership of a computer is a requirement. If you could serve in this position, please contact Stan Balch, 1-506-854-4054 or e-mail <sbalch@nbnet.nb.ca> or 56 Chandler Cres., Moncton, NB E1E 3W7

Book For Sale

Newspaper Obituaries of persons with Connections mainly to Great Britain and Ireland from selected 20th Century Canadian newspapers By: Marilyn Shaw-Guisset, B. Comm., F.I.I.C. This publication lists over six hundred obituaries and death notices. For the most part, the deceased person was reported as having been in England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland. Ninety-three percent of the death events occurred within Canada. The appendix lists the deceased person's maiden name, as well as their married name.

This book is 71pp. Soft cover \$10.00 (plus postage and handling). To purchase contact: Marilyn Shaw-Guisset, B.Comm., F.I.I.C., 28 John Str, Moncton, N.B., E1C 2G8, Canada, (506) 382-3896, email: guissem@nb.sympatico.ca

New Brunswick Strays

Contributed By: Avadne Connolly

These deaths are all taken from Chatham Newspapers

1855. In Toronto, 12 March, **Miss Agnes Porteous** of consumption, age 22, formerly of Miramichi, N.B.

1855, March 10th, at Great Salt Lake City, **Joseph Russell**, age 71, formerly of Miramichi, N.B.

1857, at Sandwich Islands, in April, **Charles King**, age 29, a native of Chatham, N.B.

1861, Virginia, **Catherine** widow of **Archibald McEwen**, age 79, formerly of Miramichi.

1863, At Brooklyn, New York, 31 March, **Jane Wilson**, age 40, of Miramichi, N.B.

1863, Truro, N.S., **Elizabeth A.** Wife of **Charles Burnyeat**, age 35, a native of Miramichi.

1872, at Matapedia, 13 March, **Sarah Ferguson** relict of **John**, age 78, native of Miramichi, N.B.

1875, **Alexander Loggie** son of Alexander of Burnt Church, age 30, at Wausau, Wis, USA.

1876 **James H. Newman**, formerly of Nelson, N.B. age 16 at Portland, Oregon.

1876 **James S. Goodfellow**, June 2nd at Newton, Mass. age 43 of Miramichi, N.B.

1877, **Sophia McLean Johnson**, 10 April, in Sydney, Australia, wife of **Thomas** and daughter of **William Blanchard**, formerly of Miramichi.

1882, **Mr. William Watt** of Newcastle, age 33 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

1884, **Dennis Kelly** of Douglastown, N.B. in Boston, 12 May, of consumption, age 43.

1886, **Murdock McLeod**, born 1840 of Tabusintac, N.B. died in Spring Hill, N.S. 3 May.

1891, **Phoebe Newton** wife of **John** and daughter of **Alexander Taylor** of Bay du Vin, N.B. in Boston, 30 June.

1891, at Alexander, West Virginia, **Kate Barbara McLean**, second daughter of **James** and **Jane McLean** age 6 years 9 months, formerly of Tabusintac.

Book For Sale



Good 1610-1997 by Russell H. Janzen, 301p, 8 1/2 X 11 paper, hard covered and indexed. Cost is \$ 55 (US) or \$75 (Cdn) postpaid. Order by contacting Russell Janzen, 37-3351 Horn St. Abbotsford, B.C. V2S 7J9 Email: russeljanzen@home.com

This book contains information starting with Thomas and Euphan (Goslen) Guid (Good) in Scotland and to the present day Goods.

Some of the names in this book are: Reed, Long, Kitchen, Camber, Williams, Ambrose, Perley, Carmichael, DeLong, Culberson and Good

There are pedigree charts, maps and a lot of pictures.

Dave (David) Good b. c23 Apr 1749 (Ferry Port on Craig (FPC), Fife, Scotland), d. 30 Dec 1841 (Kingsclear, NB), m. 1781 (Long Island, NY) to Jane b. ca 1762 (England), d. after 1851 (Kingsclear NB). Dave Good's parents were James Good and Barbara Berry.

Dave Good's Children:

Elizabeth Good (1781-bef 1851) m. Benjamin Reed ca. 1799 (Kingsclear, NB)

James Good (1783-1868) m. #1 Anne Williams 06 Oct 1812 (Kingsclear NB)

#2 Elizabeth Camber 21 Mar 1815 (Kingsclear NB)

David Good (1785-bef 1837) m Mary McKeen 17 Nov 1812 (Kingsclear NB)

William Good (1788-bef 1851)

Jane (Jean) Good (1790-bef 1851) m James Gilchrist 13 Sep 1823 (St. Marys NB)

Jonas (John) Good (ca 1792-bef 1851)

Francis Good (1794-1853) m Hannah c 1820 (Kingsclear NB)

Catherine Good (1796-aft 1881) m Abraham Long 06 Jun 1814 (Kingsclear NB)

Solomon Good (1799- 1884) m #1 Sarah Long 02 Sep 18220 (Kingsclear NB)

#2 Amanda "Mandy" DeLong 08 Jan 1872 (Wilmont NB)

Recap of the 1901 Census Situation

By: Gordon A. Watts

Editors Note: The following information is an update from the article in the Spring issue of 2000. The census problem was brought to my attention at the January Executive meeting by Don Dixon. We at NBGS encourage the copying and distribution of the petition forms to all libraries, Branch meetings and events etc. Persons involved in the distribution should be reminded they are responsible for mailing the signed forms to the provided addresses. Also there is No Postage charge in Canada for such mailing. You may have some questions on this so send your questions to ddixon@nbnet.nb.ca.

You can sign both petitions as they are going to different places. Also check out the web site for the census: <http://globalgenealogy.com/census/petition.htm>

THE ISSUE:

Statistics Canada, the agency charged with the responsibility of collecting the Census of Canada every five years, has taken the position that no public access will be allowed to individual Census records taken after 1901. They have refused to transfer control of these records to the National Archives which would then permit the National Archivist to allow public access to them 92 years after collection. Their position is that the release of individual census records is explicitly prohibited by law for all censuses following 1901. This position is based on a series of legal opinions obtained from Justice Canada from 1981 through 1985.

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

It is believed that each of the legal opinions given by Justice Canada are flawed as they consider only one clause in "Instructions to Officers and Enumerators" of Census that in the Statistics Act of 1906 were given "the force of law". That clause, titled "Secrecy", assured respondents that information given to enumerators could not be used by anyone for purposes such as "taxation" or other contemporary concerns that might be expressed. Indications are that respondents were told about this confidentiality only if they expressed concerns about it. This was not a new clause as similar wording of Instructions had been used since at least the first Census of Canada taken in 1871. It was, however, the first time the Instructions had "the force of law".

The legal opinions of Justice Canada did not consider other pertinent clauses of those same Instructions (having "the force of law") that stated that "clear and legible records" were to be kept because "the census is intended to be a permanent record, and its schedules will be stored in the Archives of the Dominion". Other clauses stated that Census "will have value as a record for historical use

in tracing the origin and rise of future towns." If the clause relating to "Secrecy" had "the force of law", so then, did the other clauses in those Instructions. Statistics Canada cannot pick and choose which clauses they want to have "the force of law" and those they do not. Similar clauses were contained in Instructions from 1871 to at least 1946.

Statistics Canada has variously referred to a promise of confidentiality in perpetuity, an explicit guarantee of indefinite confidentiality, or an unqualified promise of confidentiality they claim was given by the government of Sir Wilfred Laurier in 1906, and subsequent governments. Despite requests to produce documented evidence that proves the existence of these promises or explicit guarantees that confidentiality of Census lasts forever, to date they have been unable to do so.

It is obvious that the (mis)interpretation of legislation which enforces permanent concealment of post-1901 census from the public eye, must be changed. If changes are not made, Post-1901 Census Records may never be available for future generations or us.

Officials of Statistics Canada have stated there has never been an intention to destroy the census data. If it were up to former Privacy Commissioner Bruce Phillips, however, all census records would be destroyed immediately following statistical compilation. Government records, however, cannot be destroyed without the approval of the National Archivist. Canada's current National Archivist, Ian Wilson, is determined to see these records preserved. He has rescinded an order for destruction of the 1996 Census enumeration forms issued by the former National Archivist. Mr. Wilson also favours allowing public access to Historic Census records and made a presentation to the Expert Panel on Access to Historic Census Records that called for that access.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE UP TO NOW?

Since late 1998 efforts have been made via the Internet and various genealogical mail lists to inform concerned individuals and organizations regarding the Post 1901 Census situation. All of those concerned have been encouraged to sign petitions and write letters and email to their Members of Parliament and various government officials, expressing their concerns about the situation, and requesting that steps be taken to allow public access to Historic Census Records.

In April of 1999, Rick Roberts of Global Genealogy, created the Post 1901 Census Project Website and provided space on his server for it. A

Recap of the 1901 Census Stituation

loosely knit group of concerned individuals from across Canada began working together, through the Internet, to promote efforts for the release of Post 1901 Census records. They have come to be known as the Canada Census Committee. For the most part members of this adhoc Committee have not met except via the Internet. They are not the only group working to the same goal, however no other group we know of is encouraging participation from all Canadians, coast to coast. We actively seek the participation and co-operation of all Genealogical and Historical societies.

On 5 November 1999, then Industry Minister, and Minister Responsible for Statistics Canada, John Manley, appointed an Expert Panel on Access to Historical Census Records to report regarding the legal, privacy and archival implications of providing access to historical census records. The Panel was asked to examine the following issues:

1. What are the elements of the difference of opinions between Canadians who would seek to maintain the protection of personal information and those who would like to examine personal or community histories?
2. What options exist to provide access to historical census records?

The Expert Panel considered over 2,500 letters, faxes and e-mails sent to the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada, the Chief Statistician, and various Members of Parliament prior to the announcement of the Expert Panel. During the seven month duration of the Panel, a further 1,055 letters were received from Canadians active in genealogical societies. The Panel received 95 submissions from historical, archival and genealogical associations as well as other interested Canadians.

The Expert Panel considered draft legislation and motions before the Senate and the House of Commons together with related speeches and documentation. They also considered public opinion research commissioned by Statistics Canada. Results from six focus groups and two National surveys were considered.

The Report of the Expert Panel was presented to the Office of the Industry Minister at the end of June 2000. There appeared, however, great reluctance on the part of Government to release this Report to the public. On 15 December 2000, day 89 of the 90 day time period in which Statistics Canada was required by law because of an Access to Information Request to release the Report, it was placed on the Statistics Canada website and finally made available to the public.

Briefly, the Expert Panel found that a guarantee

of perpetual confidentiality was not intended to apply to the census. They felt that it had always been intended that census records would eventually become public and did not view any legislation deemed necessary to do so as breaking of a promise to respondents. The Report recommended allowing public access to all Census records, past, present and future, 92 years following collection. They only advised caution regarding any legislative steps that might be thought necessary to effect release of Census between 1921 and 2001. They suggested that any legislative change felt necessary be done in the National Archives Act rather than in the Statistics Act.

The press release of the current Minister of Industry, Brian Tobin, that accompanied the release of the Report of the Expert Panel was not encouraging to an early expectation of public access to Historic Census. The press release used phrases suspiciously similar to those issued previously in old releases of Statistics Canada. It was likely composed by Chief Statistician Dr. Ivan Fellegi who opposes public access to census records.

The release calls for "further broad based consultation with all Canadians" and states that this consultation will take place as part of "the already announced administrative and legislative review of the Access to Information and the Privacy Acts."

While a task force to review the Access to Information Act was announced 21 August 2000, with a final report to be brought down in the fall of 2001, we are unaware of any similar process being set up to review the Privacy Act. In the announcement regarding the task force to review the Access to Information Act the Minister of Justice and Attorney General Anne McLellan stated:

"Access to information is essential if we are to continue to have an open and transparent government. The work of the Task Force will provide valuable advice to Parliamentarians to ensure that any legislative changes to the Access to Information Act better reflect the expectations of the public while protecting the privacy of individuals."

Even if a review of the Privacy Act had been announced and were currently underway, the speed with which government normally responds in taking recommendations and putting them into practice would make a turtle's crawl speedy by comparison. The consultation referred to in Mr. Tobin's press release could take further months, or even years, to complete. This is totally unacceptable. Public access to Historic Census Records has been subject of discussion since the early 1970s. Thirty years of discussion is enough -- the time to act is NOW.

Recap of the 1901 Census Stituation

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

It had been hoped that with the Report of the Expert Panel we would see the government bringing down a Bill that would deal with our concerns and allow public access to Historic Census. It is obvious however that Mr. Tobin has no intention of acting upon the recommendations of the Expert Panel. We must express our displeasure with this by writing to Mr. Tobin asking him to take immediate steps to implement the recommendations of the Expert Panel. We must let him know that further delay in this matter is unacceptable to the people of Canada. We must further advise him that thirty years of discussion is enough, and the time to act is NOW.

We must continue to write letters and email to our Members of Parliament, and other government officials, expressing our desire to obtain public access to Historic Census records. These letters and email should stress that the Expert Panel has recommended allowing public access to all Census – past, present and future, 92 years after collection as allowed in Regulations attached to the current Privacy Act. We must continue to seek a commitment by our MPs that they will vote in favour of a Bill that would allow public access to Historic Census.

We must once again sign petitions and actively solicit others willing to sign petitions seeking public access to Historic Census. Above all we must not become discouraged or complacent, thinking that there is no use trying, or thinking that the efforts of others will succeed without our participation. This one time, if at no other, we must stand up and be counted. If we do not, our descendants may never know that we existed.

In democratic political systems like ours, change only happens when constituents identify a need for change and then gain wide public and political support so that an issue cannot be ignored by our elected officials. We have a responsibility to make sure that our Members of Parliament know what is important to us. It is just as important for them to know that our votes will go to those who support issues that are critical to us.

The MP's Scoreboard located on this website allows anyone to review the positions of each of our members of parliament and then have access to e-mail and Canada Post addresses where you can communicate directly with your elected officials. The table lists the name of each Member of Parliament in Provincial groupings, alphabetically by surname, their electoral riding, political party, position on the issue and correspondence address information. By clicking on the name of any MP you can view

correspondence that has been sent to them, and any response they have provided clarifying their position on releasing post-1901 census information.

If you are dissatisfied with your MP's position on the issue we recommend that you send him/her e-mail and a written letter to express your concerns. Should you be satisfied with your member's position a letter or e-mail of support to them would be appreciated.

Suggested sample letters have been provided on the Post 1901 Census Project website. E-mail addresses are shown on the MP's Scoreboard. E-mail makes an impact, however only physical letters count in the "official" tabulation. Sending a letter to a Member of Parliament from anywhere in Canada, via Canada Post is free.

Message below from Canada Census Committee to NB Net, Jan 26/01

To all:-

This evening, while relaxing with "Millionaire" and ER, I filed all petitions received to date—and am astounded!!!

The number of Non-Canadian ones, plus Non-Canadian Genealogy Societies have a larger total than all of Canadian ones combined. WHY?

There were no petitions received from Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland—I know of many, many researchers and genealogical societies in all these provinces. The only genealogical society petitions came from British Columbia and Alberta.

Please remember, YOUR heritage and family history is contained within the census records—if YOU do not help at this time, there will not be another time to attempt to pry OUR records away from the politicians.

Your assistance is needed as Senator Lorna Milne and Murray Calder, MP present Private Member's Bills on YOUR behalf. They can only do so much—and need your backing to support the request for release of census.

Gordon Watts and I will be looking forward to hearing from MANY, we hope.

Muriel M. Davidson <davidson3542@home.com>
Canada Census Committee member

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

**If you ever want to see another Canada Census released to the Public
PLEASE READ AND SIGN THE ATTACHED PETITION**

**This petition is sponsored by a Canada wide committee of Concerned Genealogists and Historians .
It is to be presented to the House of Commons of the Parliament of Canada**

Please send signed petitions to the following address.

**Gordon A. WATTS
1455 Delia Drive
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3C 2V9**

For further information please contact one of the following:

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Alberta	Doug JOUDREY	doug.joudrey@home.com
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Nova Scotia	Wilf MORLEY Cathy MacKENZIE	wilf.morley1@ns.sympatico.ca c.mackenzie@attcanada.net
Prince Edward Is.		
Newfoundland	Don Tate	dtate03@cfl.rr.com

To download copies of the petition, see the Post 1901 Census Project webpage at:

<<http://www.globalgenealogy.com/census>>

Also: <<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Farm/7843/poll.html>>

A non-resident petition is available for download for the use of persons living outside of Canada only.

PETITION FOR RELEASE OF POST 1901 CENSUS RECORDS TO THE PUBLIC

TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

We, the undersigned Citizens (or Residents) of Canada bring to the attention of the House the following:

THAT:

Genealogy is the fastest growing hobby/past-time/business in North America. It has been estimated that more than 7.5 million citizens of Canada are engaged in the pursuit of their family history, of their heritage. In this pursuit they spend considerable sums of money in the purchase of computers, software, books, cameras, film, travel, food and accommodation, and employment of researchers; and

THAT:

Genealogists and Historians depend greatly on the use of information contained within Census collections to determine family groupings, names, dates and places of birth, religions, occupations, migration patterns and social conditions prevailing at the time of collection. Further, that information from Census has been used successfully in tracing of genetic diseases, and the settling of wills and estates; and

THAT:

Under current legislation, i.e. Confidentiality/Privacy clauses of the Statistics Act instituted in 1906 and subsequent years, there will **never** be another Census released to the Public.

THEREFORE:

Your petitioners call upon Parliament to take whatever steps necessary to retroactively amend Confidentiality-Privacy clauses of Statistics Acts since 1906, to allow release to the Public after a reasonable period of time, of Post 1901 Census reports starting with the 1906 Census.

Signatures collected at _____ by _____

Address _____ Telephone _____

(Names will not be used other than for Census Petition)

NAME (Printed)	SIGNATURE (Signed - Not printed)	ADDRESS (Full - or City, Province & Postal Code)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

PETITION TO THE SENATE OF CANADA

**If you ever want to see another Canada Census released to the Public
PLEASE READ AND SIGN THE ATTACHED PETITION**

**This petition is sponsored by a Canada wide committee of Concerned Genealogists and Historians .
It is to be presented to the Senate of Canada.**

Please send signed petitions to the following address.

**MURIEL M. DAVIDSON
25 Crestview Avenue
Brampton, Ontario, Canada
L6W 2R8**

For further information please contact one of the following:

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Manitoba		
Ontario	Muriel M. DAVIDSON Lyndall WINTERS Christine JOUDREY	davidson3542@home.com lyngene@cyberus.ca cjjoud@bserv.com
Quebec	Jean LaBROSSE Jeannine OUELLET	labray@rocler.qc.ca jeannine.ouellet@sympatico.ca
New Brunswick	Elizabeth SEVERIN Victor LUCE	wseverin@nbnet.nb.ca lucevic@nbnet.nb.ca
Nova Scotia	Wilf MORLEY Cathy MacKENZIE	wilf.morley1@ns.sympatico.ca c.mackenzie@attcanada.net
Prince Edward Is.		
Newfoundland	Don Tate	dtate03@cfl.rr.com

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Also: <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Farm/7843/poll.html>

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PETITION FOR RELEASE OF POST 1901 CENSUS RECORDS TO THE PUBLIC

TO THE HONOURABLE SENATE OF CANADA IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

We, the undersigned Citizens (or Residents) of Canada bring to the attention of the Senate the following:

THAT:

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THAT:

Genealogists and Historians depend greatly on the use of information contained within Census collections to determine family groupings, names, dates and places of birth, religions, occupations, migration patterns and social conditions prevailing at the time of collection. Further, that information from Census has been used successfully in tracing of genetic diseases, and the settling of wills and estates; and

THAT:

Under current legislation, i.e. Confidentiality/Privacy clauses of the Statistics Act instituted in 1906 and subsequent years, there will **never** be another Census released to the Public.

THEREFORE,

Your petitioners call upon Parliament to take whatever steps necessary to retroactively amend Confidentiality-Privacy clauses of Statistics Acts since 1906, to allow release to the Public after a reasonable period of time, of Post 1901 Census reports starting with the 1906 Census.

Signatures collected at _____ by _____

Address _____ Telephone _____

(Names will not be used other than for Census Petition)

NAME (Printed)	SIGNATURE (Signed - Not printed)	ADDRESS (Full - or City, Province & Postal Code)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Baptist Ministers of The Maritime Provinces

Contributed By: Mary Rosevear

Editor's Note: This information was taken from book "History of The Baptist of the Maritime Provinces" by Edward Manning Saunders, Published in 1902.

Achilles, Rev. Henry, born at Halifax, N.S., died at Parker's Cove, N.S., June 17, 1899, aged 83 years. Was pastor at Parker's Cove, Granville Mountain and Preached in other parts of Annapolis Co., Lunenburg and Freeport, Digby Co. He was strong intellectually and in the Lord and was highly esteemed.

Alline, Rev. Henry, came with his parents to Falmouth in 1760. He was then twelve years old. He was converted when about twenty-eight years old. Soon after he began to preach.

Angell, Rev. Henry, was licensed by the Granville St. Church, Halifax; studied at Acadia College; was ordained at Milton, Queens Co., N.S., in 1853; was pastor for a time at Yarmouth; moved to New York, thence to California, where he died. He was an intellectual and successful pastor and was highly respected.

Ansley, Rev. Thomas, was a native of New York, born 1769. His father was British officer. At the close of the Revolutionary War, he came to New Brunswick and settled in Sussex. Converted under the preaching of Rev. T.S. Harding, he united with the Baptists about 1801 or 2. After preaching some time as an evangelist, he came to Nova Scotia and settled at Bridgetown in 1810. For 21 years he was the recognized pastor of the church in Bridgetown, though he traveled extensively in Nova Scotia and sometimes in the United States, preaching the word. He died at St. Andrew's, N.B., Dec. 7th, 1831. He was ordained at Sedgwick, Me., by the Rev. Mr. Daniel Merrill.

Archibald, Rev. Samuel J., was born at Stewiacke, N.S., Sept. 1850; died at Jacksonville, N.B., May 29, 1890. In his early life he was a teacher. He was licensed by Lower Economy church in 1882; in 1884 he was a missionary to New Ross, N.S. and adjacent places, where he was ordained in the same year. He remained here three years; was at Newcastle, N.B., about two years, and at Jacksonville until the time of his death. He was a good man and a successful pastor.

Archibald, Mrs. E. N., was Miss Annie Bradshaw, of Prince Edward Island. She was a helpmate indeed in giving to all her children a liberal education; and before entering her eternal rest in the autumn of 1901, had the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing them all engaged in religious work.

Archibald, D. D., Rev. George, born in Cape Breton, was a member of the second class that graduated from Acadia College. Was ordained at Port Medway in 1848. Four years had been spent in teaching and preaching. Was pastor also at Chester, Bridgetown, Port Hawkesbury and Kentville. He was 20 years at Bridgetown – was inspector of schools for Annapolis County. For a time he was the proprietor and editor of the "Christian Visitor." Was a member of the Board of Governors of Acadia College and of the Senate. He was true, genial, kind and friendly. Died at Port Hawkesbury, June 7th, 1886, 71 years old – was buried at Bridgetown.

Armstrong, Deacon James, was born June 27th, 1817, at St. John's Newfoundland. He died in February, 1900. He was for 50 years deacon. He was a brother of the Rev. George Armstrong, D.D., and father of the Hon. John N. Armstrong, M.L.C.

Avery, Rev. J. F., was educated at Spurgeon's College; was pastor of the North Church, Halifax, for one year, beginning May, 1873. He founded the Tabernacle Church in 1874 and was its pastor until 1887, when he went to New York, where he died in 1893 in missionary work. He was a most zealous and successful minister, especially in missions.

Baker, Rev. Nelson, died July, 1870, near Halifax – studied at Horton Academy. He was an evangelist.

Balcom, Rev. James, died June 6th, 1872, aged 46. He studied at Acadia College- labored on Long Island, Great Village, Amherst and Hantsport, N.S. He was a good successful pastor.

Bancroft, Rev. Samuel, was born at Annapolis, N.S., Nov. 12, 1789; began to preach when he was eighteen years old; was ordained at Briar Island, July 9th, 1828; was a pastor of the church at Hammond and Upham, also of the Germain St. Church, St. John, N.B.; preached at St. George and was pastor again at Upham. He also labored at Digby, Yarmouth and Portapique; died January, 1876. He was an able Preacher.

Along the Lower St. John River

Editor's Note: The following information was taken from the book "Up County Memories" by: Linda Aiton & Diane Bormke.

The Loyalist Settlement in Westfield Parish

Colonel Henry Nase was the first Loyalist who came to the Parish in 1783 and lived at Beaubear's Point (Woodman's Point) until 1786. Together with General Coffin, he gave the land for Mount Hope Cemetery.

Colonel Nase married Jane Quinton. One day while passing the Quinton farm on Manawagonish Road, he stopped at the house and asked for a glass of buttermilk. A young girl brought it to him and he decided that the buttermilk was good enough to warrant a second call. After securing the consent of her parents, he obtained a minister and they were married. (Buttermilk has been a weakness among the male members of the family ever since.)

Eight children were born. After the two eldest sons were old enough to manage their affairs, Col. Nase erected a house on a hill at the mouth of the Nerepis River.

There is a story about the Nase violin, which is said to have been presented by a brother officer during the Revolutionary War to Col. Nase. The Nase family were all music lovers, and six Nases, descendants of John Nase, were called the "Floating Choir" because they came to church in a rowboat.

Descendants of Col. Nase have lived near the Mount Hope Cemetery ever since the first farm was built, although other farms have gone back to the forest. In 1925, the little cemetery where the Nases are buried was consecrated by Bishop Richardson. One of Col. Nase's great-grandsons, Hubert Nase, played the hymns on the violin at the consecration.

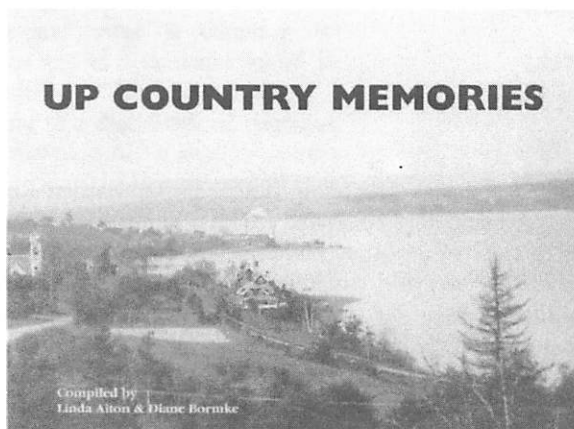
Flaglor

Many Loyalist pioneers experienced severe hardships as in the case of Simon Flaglor (1741-1816), who received 1200 acres of land including Oak Point, where he built two log houses. The first was swept away by the freshet.

During his early years he was forced to dig up the see potatoes for food. At another time his only cow was killed and he had to go to New York for another. Later he became quite comfortable by his store and public house. Travelers, both in winter and summer, frequented both places.

The Flaglor name became prominent on account of Gilbert, one son, who owned the Saint John property where the Royal Hotel stood. It had an entrance from Germain St. called "Flaglor's Alley". Lester, another son, settled in Delaware and had one of the largest carriage factories in the US. Peter, around 1825, moved to Saint John and owned what was then known as "Waterhouse Hill" at the corner of Orange and Carmarthen Streets. Elias, the oldest son, was a hotel keeper and a member of the Saint John Council. William lived at Oak Point until shortly before his death.

Books For Sale



Up Country Memories And More Up County Memories Two books by: Linda Aiton and Diane Bormke. Both are full of pictures, historical and genealogical information. They are full of memories of life along the St. John River. Soft covered, 11 x 8 1/2 and over 100 pages in each. The books are \$19.99 (cdn) each.

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Email: digeo@nbnet.nb.ca.

Burials in Cemetery Bisset Lot 128, Upper Kintore, Victoria Co., New Brunswick

Contributed By: Frances MacKellar

Editor's Note: These people are buried on a family farm in Victoria County

John (Jack) Keillor,
s.o. John Keillor/Catherine Bisset
born - October 26, 1861, Inverarity & Methy,
Perthshire, Scotland
died - May 20, 1876, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N. B.

Mary Winter,
d.o. Archibald/Euphemia Winter
born - October 26, 1877, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N.B.
died - October 27, 1877, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N.B.

Mrs. William Bisset (Euphemia Taylor)
d.o. James Taylor/Barbara Galloway
born - April 21, 1816, Errol, Perthshire, Scotland
died - September 24, 1878, Upper Kintore,
Vic. Co., N.B.

Isabella McKenzie Winter
d.o. Archibald/Euphemia Winter
born - December 8, 1878 Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N.B.
died - January 17, 1884, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N.B.

William Bisset
s.o. Peter Bisset/Eupham Bruce
born - August 24, 1806, Kilspindie, Perthshire,
Scotland
died - September 7, 1884
Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N. B.

Walter Brough (Henry Walter Stevens Brough)
s.o. John Brough/Elizabeth Bisset

born - October 1881, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N. B.
died - before 1891

Baby Winter d. spring 1893

Barbara Taylor Lawson Winter
d.o. Archibald/Euphemia Winter
born - May 12, 1887, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N.B.
died - July 5, 1893, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N. B.

Archibald Winter
s.o. James Winter/Elizabeth Ramsay
born - November 20, 1846, Kirriemuir, Scotland
died - March 5, 1937, Upper Kintore, Vic. Co.

Mrs. Archibald Winter (Euphemia Taylor Bisset)
d.o. William Bisset/Euphemia Taylor
born - August 8, 1847, Newtyle, Scotland
died - November 5, 1939,
Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N. B.

Burials other than family:

Frank Stevenson
born - Scotland c. 1868
died - 1878 Upper Kintore, Vic. Co., N.B.

Mrs. James Stevenson
born - Scotland
died - November 10, 1878, Upper Kintore, Vic.
Co., N.B.
Baby Stevenson

A Serendipity Story

Contributed By: Judi Berry Steeves

One never knows where they will find the next relative. Last week I was sauntering down Spring Garden Road, Halifax putting in time waiting for a friend back at the archives. A book store beckoned to me. Grimm's Fairy Tales was the best I saw so wandered out another door into the main corridor of an office building but stopped to read the listing of businesses located within. Halfway down the list the words "berryhill studio and services" caught my eye. Off I trotted to explore the studio. The photographer wasn't in at that moment but was down at Dal Law School taking grad photos. The receptionist strongly encouraged me to drop in at the Law School which was directly across the street from the archives. Since there was a parking space available directly in front of the building and it had an hour left on the meter.... well why not. There in the Law School Library I found another long-lost cousin, Bruce Berry, Master Photographer! From now on think I will hang out in libraries more often. Serendipity struck again!

SCULLINS of ROLLINGDAM

Contributed By: Charlene Beney

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

The SCULLINS, who now represent some six or seven generations, came from Ireland in 1824,--except for one, John Scullin, who, according to the 1851 census, came in 1818. I am uncertain, however as to whether or not John was an integral part of the Scullins who came to this area. The senior member of this family seems to have been a Rose SCULLIN who died in 1852 at the age of 100--being around 72 when she immigrated to Canada. (Husband's name unknown)

Then there was a Patrick (aged 95 in 1871) who was about 48 years of age when he arrived in Canada; these relationships need further clarification. A third generation seems to emerge as the children of John and Mary SCULLIN who are reported as having 11 children; and another family headed by Patrick SCULLIN whose children were (in 1871): Patrick 25; Nancy 23, Margaret 21, Martha 17, Grace 10, James 8, William 3, and Bridget 1.

However, the family most familiar to Rollingdam citizens is that of William SCULLIN Jr. (1834-1914) and his wife Ann. Their children were: Patrick, (1865-1953); Margaret, (1875-1914); Sarah, (1873-1914); and Laura, (1880-1914). Note--William Jr. and his three daughters all died in the same year. In fact, two daughters died in the same house on almost the same day. Theirs was the home Patrick lived in

and now owned by Mr. And Mrs. Herbie RAY. (May I mention that another William--was William D. SCULLIN who lived in Greenoch.

Now, returning to William Sr.,--in 1859 this William deeded a block of land, to his four sons, James, Patrick, William Jr. and Alexander.

Apparently this lot was finally acquired soon thereafter. (As indicated above-- This Patrick was an uncle of the Patrick known to our generation).

"Pattie's Little Hills", on the Rollingdam road were named for this Patrick. His brother William Jr. obtained the adjoining lot to the south.

Old Patrick's cellar is still in evidence on a tiny knoll to the west of the road and near the "Little Hills". James SCULLIN acquired his piece of land further up on the main road. This block (a part of Lot No. 1) had changed hands several times between 1834 and 1853,--having been owned in turn by John COTTERALL, John YOUNG, Sam McFARLANE, Nathan SMART, and, in 1853 by Geo.W.King. Some time after this, James

SCULLIN obtained this property. James is believed to have married Mary (McCOUBREY). They had two sons; Charles and Elmer. Charles married Ellen (SHANE) and they raised their family on this farm. Elmer worked awhile in his father's Carriage and Carpenter Shop,--then is believed to have moved to British Columbia.

The SCULLINS originally settled up on the old "Irishtown Road", or "Irish Settlement", as did several other immigrants--later moving down to the main road. Many old cellars on this old road are still visible--especially that of William SCULLIN Sr.

Book For Sale

Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them



Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors

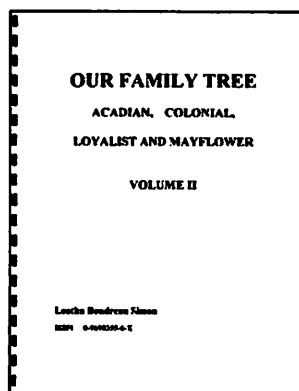
Edited By: Laura M. Hanowski, Published By: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society

This is a good genealogical source pertaining to Saskatchewan. The publication discusses sources held by the National Archives of Canada, the Saskatchewan Archives and libraries. Readers will benefit in having a storehouse of information at their fingertips, saving considerable time in planning strategies and determining the location of different records.

Copies are \$26.00 each. Postage and handling -- AB, SK, MB %5.00; plus \$1.00 for each additional book. Remainder of Canada \$7.00; plus \$1.00 each additional book. United States and Overseas - \$7.00; plus \$1.00 for each additional book. Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1894, Regina SK, S4P 3E1
Web Site: <http://www.saskgenealogy.com>

Our Family Tree

Contributed By: Leatha Boudreau Sisson



Our Family Tree, Acadian, Colonial, Loyalist and Mayflower (Vol I, II, III)

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Volume I \$30.00 plus \$5.00 shipping US funds, \$40.00 plus \$7.00 shipping Cdn funds.

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Volume III \$15.00 plus \$5.00 shipping US funds \$22.00 plus \$6.00 shipping Cdn funds. Order by contacting: Mrs. Leatha Boudreau Sisson, 111 Stiles St. Woodstock, N.B., E7M 2T1

These are very informative books with pictures, group records, some copies of certificates and sources for the information listed.

Some of the names in these books are: Kenney, Boudreau, Butterfield, Howland, Underhill, Snow, Wharton, Welling, Williams, and Sisson

Volume II, is a continuation of part of the families contained in Volume I.

Volume II contains the following:

Budrow (Boudreau) family contains 7 Generations of our direct (lineage) beginning with George Budrow and Zarada Vandine and many pictures. A separate chart is available from this writer, containing 152 names of our French ancestors. Cost: \$10.00, (Cdn Funds) plus shipping & handling.

Colonial ; Israel Kenney (Kinney), from whom many people are descended, came from Massachusetts and not from Ireland. Volume II contains y Generations of his family, originating in England.

Couillare; The name is French and they came early to Maine and Volume II contains 4 Generations of our (direct) lineage. James Murphy of early Andover, NB, married Martha Couillard and their picture appears also.

Wharton; Volume I contains the New Brunswick part of the family with many pictures, Volume II contains records of Maine, New Brunswick and reaching back into English antiquity. The first of our Butterfield; another Colonial family; The whole family, his parents & siblings have been documented. The Civil War (U.S.) soldiers are well documented

with even the signatures of their parents. So much for 52 years of searching on John Y. Butterfield.

Loyalist; Sisson, James Sisson who came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists, appears in Volume II, with his wife and her wonderful Mayflower ancestry, 10 Generations of records and 2 more of pictures. Martha Coulyard, mentioned above, was mother to a large prominent family of Andover, N.B. Her daughter has had the historical distinction of being the first white child born in Andover, her picture and a picture of 7 of her children appears in Volume II. One of her descendants, the "Bill" of Lewis Pharmacy, was anxiously awaiting a picture of his mother (a Sisson girl) this writer regrets the picture appears too late for Bill to enjoy. The Fredericton Sissons are nearly all included.

Tompkins: another Loyalist family, at last definite information on that first family of Westchester County, New York Tompkin's and the 3 children. One New Brunswick Tompkins that was not included with the others in history of the 26th Battalion, will appear with his picture and well documented material from Military Records at Ottawa.

Underhill; a well known Loyalist family, having an organized Family Organization and at least 6 Volumes of published records. Our ancestor, Jemima Underhill, married William Welling, whose family was also Loyalist. It has long been thought, by more than one Genealogist that, incorrect or insufficient dated on Jemima and Nathaniel, kept all in doubt. Legal evidence appears in Volume II, to clear up the problem.

Williams; The Williams family of NB appearing in Volume I, is extended 8 generations in Volume II. Through this family our lineage leads back to Mayflower Passenders.

Mayflower; Elizabeth Howland (wife of Loyalist James Sisson) can claim 4 Mayflower Passengers, two having also signed the Mayflower compact, namely; John Cooke and his father Francis Cooke, Richard Warren and George Soule. Connecting families to each appear in Volume II.

Pine; Pine though Loyalist leads us to two Mayflower Passengers, Stephen Hopkins and daughter Constance.

Volume III "Our Family Tree Vanduyn, Vanderbilt and Vantassel's of Sleepy Hollow, NY". This book also has lots of information with sources listed and many documents.

Some of the names covered in Volume III are: Barents, Bergen, Davids, Hellekers, Huyken, Rapalje, Remsen, Storm, Stryker, VanDerBilt, VanDuyn, VanMontfoort, and Vandine.

Our Family Tree

From Volume II:

William H. Sisson b. 1827, Upper Woodstock, NB,
 Father James Sisson Jr., Mother Rebecca Welling,
 m. Nov. 22, 1851, Carleton Co., NB to Abigail
 Hartley b. 1834, in Carleton County, N.B d. 1884
 Vineland, NJ.

Their Children:

Georgia Ann Sisson b. 1852, Upper Woodstock, NB,
 m. 1870, in Woodstock, Carleton, Co. NB to Justus
 Ebbett

Ada Alice Sisson b. 1854, Upper Woodstock, N.B.,
 d. 1883, m 1882 in Woodstock, Carleton, Co. NB to
 Edward McMullin

Ina (or Ira) Blanche Sisson b. 1857, Upper
 Woodstock, NB, d. 1859, Upper Woodstock,
 Carleton, Co. NB

Iva B. Sisson b. 1858, Upper Woodstock, NB, d.
 1859, Upper Woodstock, Carleton, Co. NB

Emaretta Sisson b. 1860, Upper Woodstock, NB, d.
 1860, Upper Woodstock, Carleton, Co. NB

Albertie A Sisson b. 1863, Upper Woodstock, NB, d.
 1871, Upper Woodstock, Carleton, Co. NB

Ella J. Sisson b. 1868, Upper Woodstock, NB, d.
 1874, Upper Woodstock, Carleton, Co. NB

"W.H. Sisson sold Property at Upper Woodstock to
 Robert Stephenson of said town. Mr. Sisson leaves
 early next month for Vineland, New Jersey. Mr.
 Stephenson succeeds Mr. Sisson as Post Master.
 (Published 30 Sept. 1882, Carleton Sentinel
 Newspaper)".

Back Issues of Generations For Sale

These back issues years 1986 to 1999 are \$3.00 , year 2000 issues are \$4.50 each. Postage included and there are limited quantity left. Current issues are \$7.00 each.

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Summer 1999	Vol. 21 No 2
Fall 1999	Vol. 21 No 3
Winter 1999	Vol. 21 No. 4
Spring 2000	Vol. 22 No. 1
Summer 2000	Vol. 22 No. 2
Fall 2000	Vol. 22 No. 3
Winter 2000	Vol. 22 No. 4

Contact for Purchase

N.B. Genealogical Society, Att: Joan Pearce
 P.O.Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 5G9

Greenwood Cemetery 1869-1919

By: Marion Dunphy

This is part one of four parts. Greenwood Cemetery is located on Sand Cove Road, Saint John West. It is a large, quiet peaceful area, with the Bay of Fundy nearby.

As I edited the records of Greenwood Cemetery, made available at the Family History Centre at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in Saint John. I became caught up in the emotions of the people who lost children so early in life, that they recorded one day, life was so precious and short. Where a number is given without hyphens assume age in years.

The old records were difficult to read and I used my magnifying glass many times. I researched the early years of Greenwood Cemetery (1869-1919). The years (1897-1910) had been lost in a fire c. 1912. I researched these years from the Saint John Burial Permits on microfilm at the Saint John Regional Library, tombstones and Brennan's Funeral records at the Provincial Archives in Fredericton.

The Cemetery began to use lot numbers and block sections in 1910, as well as the personal comments, which gave information concerning occupations, relationships and other interesting data.

You will notice many different spellings of names and burials out of sequence. These are not errors, but recorded as shown.

No.	Name	Age	Date of Death	Comments
1.	Brymer, John	69	Nov 26, 1869	Carleton Co.
2.	Brymer, David	47	Nov 27, 1869	Carleton Co.
3.	Van Buren, Susan	72	Dec 20, 1870	Saint John Co.
4.	Hanson, Edmund	4	Feb 9, 1870	Lepreau
5.	Jardine, Jessie	34	March 31, 1870	
6.	Baker, infant	—	May 17, 1870	Lancaster
7.	Thomas, David	63	Nov 24, 1870	Carleton
8.	Hutton, Julia	28	May 28, 1871	Carleton
9.	Mills, Emma	5	Sept 5, 1871	St. John
10.	Brown, James	65	Oct 4, 1871	Lepreau
11.	Holt, William	—	June 8, 1872	Andover, N.B.
12.	Campbell James	—	Dec 3, 1872	
13.	Murray, Angus	—	Dec 3, 1872	
14.	Hark, Jacob	62	Feb 3, 1872	St. John
15.	Lynch, Jane	73	Feb 8, 1872	Lancaster
16.	Alwood, Thomas	12	May 9, 1872	Lancaster
17.	Holt, Jane	35	June 11, 1873	Lancaster
18.	McWilliams, Eliza	6	June 2, 1873	Lancaster
19.	David, Neal	48	July 21, 1873	PEI
20.	Carson, May	7	Oct 27, 1873	Carleton
21.	Lilly, John	8	Oct 29, 1872	
22.	Lilly, George	1	Oct 29, 1872	
23.	Campbell, James Colin	10	Nov 3, 1872	Lancaster
24.	Armstrong, Archibald	50	Sept 25, 1874	Cooper

Greenwood Cemetery 1869-1919

No.	Name	Age	Date of Death	Comments
25.	Graham, Clarence	16	Oct 1, 1874	s/o Robert
26.	Sloan, Hugh	62	Nov 10, 1874	Fisherman
27.	Leander, Wellington	33	Oct 14, 1874	Labourer
28.	Earle, William	55	Nov 23, 1874	Labourer
29.	Gowith, Cecila	11	Dec 4, 1874	d/o John
30.	Allen, R.P.	1	April 3, 1875	d/o Thomas
31.	Mills, George	72	May 11, 1875	Labourer
32.	Clarke, Issac	83	May 26, 1875	Baker
33.	Clarke, Ann	78		w/o Issac
34.	Clarke, Agnes	22		d/o Issac
35.	Clarke, Kate	3		
36.	Sadler, John	15	July 31, 1875	Orphan
37.	Mayes, Bliss	3	Sept 3, 1875	d/o David
38.	Clark, David	33	Sept 3, 1875	Millwright
39.	Dorsey, Gertrude	6	Sept 3, 1875	d/o Jeremiah
40.	Vair, Anne L.	1	Sept 7, 1875	d/o Leander
41.	Hamm, Amelia	33	Dec 3, 1875	w/o James
42.	Gillen, infant	—	Jan 3, 1876	c/o Thomas
43.	Haslim, C.Y.R.	81	Jan 7, 1876	Minister
44.	Clarke, C.	6	April 3, 1876	
45.	Earle, F.	1 – 10 –	May 20, 1876	d/o W. Earle
46.	Willis, Cora	3	July 6, 1876	s/o John
47.	Baker, John	4	Aug 3, 1876	s/o John
48.	Earle, Bessie	1 – 3 –	Aug 13, 1876	d/o Edward
49.	Smith, Margaret	60	Aug 22, 1876	w/o Edward
50.	Clark, Clara	9 – 1 –	Nov 9, 1876	d/o James
51.	Kimbill, May	30	Dec 21, 1876	w/o George
52.	Thomas, Robert	39	Dec 28, 1876	s/o David
53.	Graham,	23	Sept 3, 1874	w/o Robert
54.	Levin, Samuel	44	May 25, 1877	
55.	Baker, Ada May	16 – 11 –	July 1, 1877	removed to Cedar Hill 1901
56.	McKenna, John	— 2 –	Aug 17, 1877	
57.	Wilson, Samuel	— 3	Aug 31, 1877	
58.	Hanson, Walter	— 3	Sept 2, 1877	
59.	Hunter, James	55	Sept 5, 1877	
60.	Haslam, Maggie	— 4 – 1	Sept 18, 1877	

Greenwood Cemetery 1869-1919

No.	Name	Age	Date of Death	Comments
61.	Hanson, Robert	13	Sept 26, 1877	
62.	McKenna, Addie	- 4 -	Oct 12, 1877	
63.	Compton, Charles	22	Oct 14, 1877	s/o Joseph/Matilda
64.	McKenna, John	77	Oct 25, 1877	
65.	Earle, Alberta	-- 14	Nov 29, 1877	
66.	Rynes, Wellington	19	Jan 4, 1877	
67.	Perry, Roman	22	Jan 12, 1878	s/o John/Margaret
68.	Cameron, Margaret	- 2 -	Jan 22, 1878	
69.	Dunlavy, Maggie	-	Jan 22, 1878	stillborn
70.	Reed, William	- 6 - 9	Feb 7, 1878	s/o Thomas
71.	Hanson, Harold	2 - 9 -	April 20, 1878	s/o Arthur
72.	Cameron, Christine	- 11 -	May 25, 1878	d/o Archibald
73.	McKenna, Fannie	-	May 9, 1878	d/o John
74.	McKenna, H.	63	May 7, 1878	s/o John
75.	Carpenter, Archibald	65	June 21, 1878	Farmer
76.	Campbell, Elizabeth	53	July 1, 1878	
77.	Clark, Thomas	- 10 -	Aug 15, 1878	s/o Jonathan
78.	Long, Wm. Henry	45	Aug 18, 1878	Mill owner
79.	Stubs, Henry	37	Aug 19, 1878	Clerk
80.	Canning, David	- 8 -	Sept 9, 1878	
81.	McIntosh, Neal	39	Oct 29, 1878	Sea Captain
82.	Jones, Theodore	5	Dec 19, 1878	
83.	Rake, Bessie May	1 - 8 -	Dec 19, 1878	d/o Justin
84.	Carleton, Eliza	49	Dec 21, 1878	w/o William
85.	Clark	- 5 -	Feb 17, 1879	s/o James
86.	Graham, Robert	69	March 21, 1879	Clerk
87.	Leary	5 - 9 -	April 17, 1879	s/o John
88.	Boen, M.E.	31	April 29, 1879	w/o E. Boen
89.	Masson, Annie May	- 4 - 4	June 8, 1879	d/o James
90.	Masson, Helen	- 1 - 5	June 15, 1879	d/o James/Mary
91.	Smith, Maggie	- 1 - 5	June 19, 1879	d/o John/Mary
92.	Spence, George	- 6 - 14	Oct 26, 1879	s/o Geo/Mary
93.	McWilliam infant	stillborn	Dec 19, 1879	d/o James/Mary
94.	Burgess, Gordon	6	Feb 5, 1880	s/o Rev. Burgess
95.	Cooper, Mary	26	March 12, 1880	d/o Alex/Jane
96.	Carlton, Alecia	30	March 28, 1880	

Greenwood Cemetery 1869-1919

No.	Name	Age	Date of Death	Comments
97.	Elliott, infant	—	April 22, 1880	c/o John/Bessie
98.	Haslin, James	1 —	May 2, 1880	d/o John/Jennett
99.	MacDonald, Kate	22	May 12, 1880	d/o Alex/Mary
100.	Thomas, W.J.	35	May 14, 1880	s/o David/Julia
101.	Carvell, B.J.W.	6	May 26, 1880	s/o Thomas/Sarah
102.	Clark, J.J.	13	June 6, 1880	s/o B.W./Margaret
103.	Mayes, infant	— 3 —	June 11, 1880	s/o David
104.	Clark, May E.	24	July 12, 1880	d/o C.P. Clark
105.	McPherson, Annie	— 6 — 1	Oct 4, 1880	d/o John/Eliza
106.	Clark, Ella	21	Sept 12, 1880	d/o C.P. Clark
107.	McPherson, John	— 3 — 1	Oct 9, 1880	s/o John/Eliza
108.	Ervin, Marrietta	4 — 1	Dec 9, 1880	d/o John
109.	Hamm, Ella	15	Dec 15, 1881	
110.	Dodge, Charles	61	Dec 21, 1881	Merchant
111.	Slip, infant	—	Dec 31, 1881	
112.	Hanson, Priscilla	75	May 12, 1882	Relict of R.T.
113.	Dorsey, Obediah	60		
114.	Cooper, Millicent	32	May 14, 1882	
115.	Sweet, John	71	May 15, 1882	Farmer
116.	Campbell, Ellen	26	May 15, 1882	w/o John
117.	Hammond, infant	— — 2	July 14, 1882	c/o Emma/Harry
118.	Clark, infant	—	Aug 7, 1882	w/o John
119.	Reins, Harry	—	Aug 19, 1882	s/o Thomas
120.	Allaby, infant	—	Aug 29, 1882	s/o John
121.	Cameron, Ada	13	Nov 8, 1882	d/o Archibald
122.	Cooper, Ian	23	Dec 20, 1882	s/o Alex Ian
123.	Smith, Jennie	1 — 9 —	Jan 1, 1883	d/o John/Margaret
124.	Clark, May	49	Jan 14, 1883	w/o W. Clark
125.	Levin, D. Jane	49	Feb 14, 1883	w/o John
126.	Danforth, Thomas	10	March 12, 1883	s/o Jennie/D.H.
127.	Cameron, Fannie	— 6 —	May 4, 1883	d/o Archibald
128.	Baker, George	72	May 30, 1883	Lumber merchant
129.	Banks, Mary	74	June 6, 1883	Spinister
130.	Hamond, infant	—	June 16, 1883	s/o Harry
131.	Canning, Mary A.	23 — 2	Aug 24, 1883	d/o Nathan
132.	Canning, Lilla Jane	9 — 9 —	Aug 24, 1883	d/o Nathan

Greenwood Cemetery 1869-1919

No.	Name	Age	Date of Death	Comments
133.	Janes, Annie	46	Sept 9, 1883	
134.	Mayes, Lottie	8	Sept 10, 1883	d/o David
135.	Thompson, Joseph	30	Sept 19, 1883	Clerk-customs
136.	Cogswell, Whitney	2-9-	Sept 23, 1883	s/o John/Susan
137.	Upton, Emma	28	Oct 15, 1883	
138.	Sutton, Eben	67	Oct 24, 1883	Merchant
139.	Reed, infant	--1	Oct 28, 1883	s/o Mary/John
140.	Cury, James	-1-1	Nov 6, 1883	s/o John/Rachel
141.	Britt, Harry	10-5-	Nov 7, 1883	
142.	Burgess, Stanley	-1-6	Dec 16, 1883	s/o Rev. Burgess
143.	Holt, James	90	Jan 12, 1884	Merchant
144.	Hutton, John	75	Jan 29, 1884	
145.	Ervin, Thomas & Annie	-3-	Feb 2, 1884	c/o John
146.	Fowler, Sarah	72	March 5, 1884	
147.	Musgrove, J. Hilton	1-6-	March 31, 1884	
148.	McLeod, Louise	3	June 18, 1884	d/o Issac
149.	Redfern, James	72	July 8, 1884	s/o David
150.	Mayes, infant	-	July 19, 1884	
151.	Fowler, Sadie	1-9-	Aug 10, 1884	d/o George
152.	Benn, Samuel	61	Sept 2, 1884	Millman
153.	Reed, infant	-	Sept 2, 1884	s/o David
154.	Gregg, Elizabeth	30	Oct 5, 1884	
155.	Purdy, Laura	3	Oct 9, 1884	d/o Stephen
156.	Peck, Charles	24	Oct 13, 1884	s/o Caleb
157.	Dyers Harry	1	Dec 4, 1884	s/o John
158.	Stewart, Helen	3-8-	Dec 5, 1884	
159.	Musgrove, Kate	37	Dec 19, 1884	
160.	Mayes, Fred H.	1-9-	Feb 15, 1885	s/o David
161.	Jamison, George A.	8--	March 18, 1885	s/o David
162.	Peck, Carvella	5-8-	April 14, 1885	d/o Charles
163.	Clark, Maggie	1-3	May 17, 1885	
164.	Clark, Hattie	3	June 10, 1885	
165.	Clark, Issac	65	July 3, 1885	Millwright
166.	Carleton, Mabel	2-3-		
167.	Shanes, Henry	18	July 28, 1885	s/o James

Continues in next issue

EXODUS TO UPPER CANADA

By Ruth (Nichols) Ellis

I have typed in the Strays of people born in New Brunswick from the 1851-1852 Census in Oxford County and Brant County in Ontario. The following article will perhaps explain better why so many New Brunswickers came here to settle in the early 1800's. I have a personal interest in these names as many of my Loyalists ancestors made the trek to Oxford looking for better farm land. This is part one of a two part article. The rest will be in the next issue of Generations.

By the early 1800's farm land in New Brunswick was becoming scarce. The Loyalists who had been there since 1783 had raised large families. Many of the children had survived because there were few diseases in New Brunswick and now fathers were looking for better farm land for their sons.

After the American Revolution, the Government in Upper Canada had purchased land from the Mississauga Indians in order to provide a settlement place for the American Loyalists and the Six Nations Indians who had lost their land in the Mohawk Valley in New York State. The Government hoped to place these settlers near the lakes as a buffer against an expected attack by the Americans. There was no doubt that Joseph Brant's eleven hundred savages would discourage an invasion.

Only a few white settlers lived near the lakes close to the military forts so the land in Upper Canada was virtually uninhabited. But many people knew that there was fertile ground to be found under the forest cover. Certainly Brant knew the land of Upper Canada since the Mohawks travelled north to Upper Canada every summer to hunt.

Upper Canada was created by proclamation in 1792 and soon Governor General John Graves Simcoe divided the area into Districts and Counties. Oxford County was initially settled before its boundaries or name was approved. In early 1793 Simcoe visited the Mohawk Indians along the Grand River then travelled along the old Detroit Trail to the Thames River.(1) He decided to sell very large tracts of land to developers who would bring in settlers. Thomas Hornor, an American, brought settlers to Blenheim Township and another American, named Thomas Ingersoll brought settlers to Oxford on Thames. In 1793 the townships of Blenheim, Oxford on Thames and Blandford had been partially surveyed (2) In 1798 London District and Oxford County were created. Oxford County included the townships of Burford, Oxford on Thames (later East Oxford, West Oxford and North Oxford) Norwich, Dereham, Blandford and Blenheim.

Who were the first to come from New Brunswick to settle in Upper Canada? The first New Brunswick Loyalist was likely James Burdick who brought his wife and family to the area about 1790. We know that Freeman Burdick brought his family here about 1800. Freeman Burdick had married the Widow Ruth Nichols who owned a saw mill on the Long Reach in Kings County, New Brunswick. It is written that the Burdicks "made a wood boat, put their traps on it and followed the water down to New York and up the Hudson River and brought their boat to Hamilton." In the summer of 1800, Ruth's son, George Nichols and his friend,

Benjamin B. Crawford started out from the Long Reach and "walked overland for three months reaching Niagara September 20th, 1800 then on to Burdick's." In his diary Crawford tells about the corn they planted the following spring. "Measured a corn stalk planted May 3, 1801 and on June 19th it was two feet high and that day I measured it in the a.m. and again at night and it had grown three and one-half inches in so short a time." (3) After receiving their land grants, Nichols and Crawford returned to New Brunswick the following year. Nichols returned to Oxford County in 1805 and Crawford in 1836.

In order to encourage immigration, Simcoe offered to give away two hundred acre lots to anyone who would swear allegiance to the Crown. (4) Immigrants flooded into the area from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, other parts of Canada, Europe and the U.S. and in 1806 the population of Upper Canada had risen to 70,000. By 1852 the population had increased by more than ten times to 791,000. (2)

But soon War loomed on the horizon. During the War of 1812 six companies of the British 104th Regiment made an historic winter's march to Quebec in February, 1813 to come to the aid of threatened settlers. This was the first time the British army had marched in the dead of winter, thus proving to the settlers that the British army could always protect them. In the spring the 104th fought at Sachett's Harbour and in July, 1814 in the Battle of Lundy's Lane at Niagara on the Lake. Many of the soldiers were very impressed with the land around Niagara and came to love the land of Upper Canada. After being disbanded in the 1820's, they could apply for land grants if they decided to remain in Canada and not return to Britain. Many of the soldiers accepted the offer of grants, some of which were in Oxford County- See Upper Canada Land Grants.

In Oxford County between 1820 and 1825 the Freeland, Fountain, Merrigold and Fowler men arrived in Burford Township, married local girls and raised their families. In Blenheim township the Burgess, Innis, Nevers and Stockton families also arrived about the same time.

Most of the New Brunswickers were farmers so most settled on the land and not in the towns and villages. In 1825 the Erie Canal had been completed and by 1831 it was bringing one thousand settlers per day from the Eastern seaboard to Ohio, Upper Canada and the West.(6)

Many of these New Brunswickers brought with them some of the 15,000 Irish orphaned children who had been brought to St. John in the year 1847.(7)

But by the time of the first census of Oxford County in 1851-1852 (8) many of these farmers had scattered and sold their farms or moved away to Michigan where forested land was available for very little. However, many third generation Loyalists remained in Oxford County to marry local neighbours and raise their families.

In 1851 Oxford County was divided and Burford Township and Oakland Township became part of the newly formed Brant County.(9) Dumfries Township was also divided and South Dumfries remained in Brant County while North Dumfries was added to Waterloo County. Since South Dumfries was located on the south side of the Governor's

EXODUS TO UPPER CANADA

Road and across the road from Blenheim Township in Oxford, many of these settlers were neighbours.

Shenstone's 1852 Gazetteer records four hundred and fifteen persons living in Oxford County who had been born in New Brunswick. (2) Two hundred of these settlers were located in Blenheim Township alone.

In the 1851-52 Census for Oxford County I have found the names of persons born in New Brunswick and have printed the households to which they belonged. All spellings of names are as they appear in the original. Where names are not clear there is a question mark?

Please note that the Census for the Township of North Oxford is lost. However, I have added the family of Benjamin Benedict Crawford.

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2. The Oxford Gazetteer 1852 by Thomas S. Shenston
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1809 - 1836 in Kings Co., New Brunswick
1836-1859 in Oxford County.
- On Microfilm at the Archives of Ontario and a typed copy at the University of New Brunswick.
4. Canada Before Confederation - R. Cole Harrison & John Workintin
5. The Incredible War of 1812 by Hitsman McKay
6. The Erie Canal - The World Book, Encyclopedia
7. Poor Ignorant Children by Peter Murphy
8. Oxford County Census 1851-52 (North Oxford Township Missing)
9. Brant County Census 1851-52 (including Burford Township & Oakland Township)
(North Dumfries Township missing)

N.B. George Nichols and Benjamin Benedict Crawford are both my great, great grandfathers.

I am also descended from New Brunswick Loyalists, Joseph Lyon, James Moore, Jacob Holder and Seth Seely.

1851-52 CENSUS FOR OXFORD COUNTY

VILLAGE OF INGERSOLL

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
CHAPMAN, John	Druggist		Eng Ch of E	44
" Mary C(Crawford)	NB	"		28
HILL, David	Carpenter	NB	W Meth	34
Barby		Can.	"	26
INMAN, John	Joiner	N.B.	W. Meth	19
OLIVER, Adam	"	N.B.	Pres	28
"Elizabeth		C.W.	"	25
John		C.W.	"	15
George		C.W.	"	2
OLIVER, Walter/ Iron Finisher		N.B.	"	25
TRIPP, Moses	Bailif	N.B.	W. Meth.	42
Hannah		N.B.	"	44
Moses Jr.		N.B.	"	9
LYNAM, John	Joiner	N.B.	"	19

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
LARK, George/	Cabinetmaker	N.B.	C Bapt	15

WEST OXFORD TOWNSHIP, OXFORD CO.

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
PERKINS, J. Nelson	Carpenter	N.B.	Epis.	45
Ann(Crawford)	Wife	N.B.		44
Benjamin B.B.		N.B.		15
Nelson A.		N.B.		12
Charles A.		Can		10
E. J.		Can		8
George E.		Can		5
E. Z.		Can		3
DOWNS, Zina	Joiner	U.S.	Meth	40
Eliza J. (Crawford)		N.B.	"	39
Duncan I	Joiner	Can		17
Henrietta		Can		14
Eliza Jane		Can		12
CHAPMAN, Jane (Neice)		Can		11
CLARK, David	Yeoman	N.B.	Pres	40
Hannah	Wife	N.B.		34
Charles		N.B.		15
Hannah		N.B.		7
TRIPP, William	Yeoman	N.B.	Bapt	61
Sarah	Wife	N.B.	"	58
Amos	Farmer	N.B.	"	21
Jacob		N.B.	"	17
John		N.B.	"	14
Lydia		N.B.	"	11
Sarah		N.B.	"	22
Jane		N.B.	"	24
Charles		N.B.	"	1
Elizabeth		N.B.	"	3
Caroline		N.B.	"	2
PEARL, Joseph	Yeoman	N.B.	R. Cath	48
Phlonise ?		"	"	18
John		"		15
Rebecca		"		13
Elizabeth		"		10
WHALING, Michael	Yeoman	N.B.	R. Cath	54

WEST OXFORD TOWNSHIP - cont'd

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
DRAKE, George	Yeoman	N.B.	R.Cath	24
Margaret	Wife	Ire	"	20
CRAWFORD, George		N.B.	Episc.	31
Deborah(Davis)		N.B.		27
James		"		5
Lydia		"		3
POOL, William	Yeoman	Ire.	Episc.	48
Elizabeth	Wife	Ire.	Episc	30
TRILLEN, Mary		Ire.	Episc.	40
Elizabeth		N.B.	"	11
TRACY, Elizabeth		N.B.	"	11
BRISCOE, Henry		Ire.	"	18
FLOOD, James	Yeoman	U.S.	Bapt	39
Jane		N.B.		40
Sally		Can		14

EXODUS TO UPPER CANADA

Rebecca	Can	12
Betsey	Can	10
Lydia	"	7
Daniel	"	4
Rebecca	Can	77
Laura	Can	30

EAST NISSOURI TOWNSHIP

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
HOIGHT, Charles,	Carp./Joiner	N.B./Ch of E		32
HOYT, Joel	Farmer	N.B.	Bapt.	26
" Mary	Wife	U.S.		26
McCANN, Patrick	Farmer	Ire.	Cath	54
" Jane	Wife	Scotland	Pres	40
McCANN, John		N.B.	Pres	23
" William		N.B.		21
" Michael		N.B.		19
" Jane		N.B.		18
" Katherine		N.B.		16
" James		Can		9
" George R		Can		6
" Simon P.		Can		3
" Michael		Ire.	Cath	92

WEST ZORRA TOWNSHIP North Part 1

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
BRITTANY, H.B.	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	52
Ann	Wife	N.B.		48
Maloney		N.B.		17
Sofia		N.B.		12
James T.		N.B.		19
Obadiah		N.B.		18
Henery		N.B.		9
Norvel	Lab.	N.B.		20
Jean		N.B.		28
BRITTANY, John	Farmer	N.B.		51
Sara	Wife	N.B.		33
Susan C.		N.B.		9
Ewin		N.B.		6
Theodore		N.B.		5
Oscar		N.B.		3
CRAWFORD, Joseph	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	42
Elizabeth	Wife	Can		29
Mary		Can		3
Joseph		Can		9
George		Can		6
LAND, William	Farmer	U.S.	W Meth	58
Rhoda	Wife	N.B.		57
Abigal		Can	None	30
Phebe		Can/W.	Meth	27
Elisa A.		U.S.		10
FLETCHER, James	Farmer	Can		51
Hannah	Wife	N.B.		50
Lidy		Can		19
Frances J.		Can		12
Orion		Can		21
James		Can		16
John		Can		14
MOOR, James	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	63

Rachael (Holder)	Wife	N.B.	62
Mary		N.B.	28
Susan		N.B.	13

WEST ZORRA TOWNSHIP, OXFORD CO.

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
MOOR, Robert	Carpenter	N.B.	Ch of E	25
Catherine (Avery)		Can		21
Rachael A.		Can		1

EAST ZORRA TOWNSHIP - Part I

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
WITHROE, John F.	Farmer	N.S.	Epsic.	59
Sarah	Wife	N.B.	"	56
James	Lab.	N.B.		21
Samuel	Lab.	N.B.		19
Leslie	Lab.	N.B.		16
COOK, David	Farmer	U.S.	Bapt.	78
Lydia	Wife	N.B.	"	74
COOK, James	Farmer	Can.	W. Meth	40
Sarah	Wife	N.B.		32
COPP, Alexander	Farmer	Eng.	Episc.	67
Elizabeth	Wife	Eng.	"	67
Susannah		Eng.	"	21
Alexander		N.B.		11
HILL, Elizabeth		Can	"	11
TREE, John B.	Farmer	U.S.	Bapt	69
Rachel	Wife	N.B.	"	61

EAST ZORRA TOWNSHIP, Part II

ASHTON, Rachael	N.B.	Bapt	25
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NORTH OXFORD TOWNSHIP (only Crawford family) The Census is lost)

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
CRAWFORD, Benjamin	Farmer/	U.S.	Episc	74
Jane (Lyon)	Wife	N.B.		61
Charlotte		N.B.		25
Daniel		N.B.		22
Emily		N.B.		17
CHAPMAN, Edward	Farmer	Eng	Episc	37
Clarissa (Crawford)		N.B.		35
Mary Ann		Can		2
CRAWFORD, Charles	Farmer	N.B.	Episc	30
" Margaret	Wife	Can		22
CRAWFORD, Augustus	Farmer	N.B.	Episc	33
Sarah	Wife	Can		25
Franklin		Can		2
Alice		Can		3 mos
CRAWFORD, Wallace	Farmer	N.B.	Episc	43
Martha (Whelpley)		N.B.		41
Harriet		N.B.		19
Richard		N.B.		18
Charlotte		N.B.		16
Adino		Can		14
Sarah		Can		10
Martha		Can		7
Benjamin		Can		6

EXODUS TO UPPER CANADA

BRANT COUNTY

1851-1852 Census Return for the Township of Brantford
Part I in the County of Brant (Upper Canada) See PAC C-
11713. Listed below are the names of persons born in New
Brunswick Brant County was formed in 1850 by taking the
townships of Burford and Oakland from Oxford County

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
MILLS, Samuel	Farmer	N. B	Bapt	52
" Isaac		"		20
" Louisa Jane		"		16
" James		"		13
" Mary Ann		"		6
PEATMAN, George	Farmer	"	Ch of E	41
" Chloe	Wife	"		31
" Sarah Nancy		"		11
" Alfred W. H.		"		4
PALMER Stephen	Farmer	"		37
" Mary		"		36
" Robert		"		11
" James S.		"		9
" Marjory		"		6
" Benson		"		3
" Aphia		"		23
PROPER, Melissa		"		14
NIXON, Charles	Farmer	N.B.	Meth.	33
" Mary	wife	"		28
" Emily E.		"		4
" Sarah F.		"		2
JOHNSTON, William	Farmer	Eng.		41
" Mary Ann	wife	Ire.		43
" David	Labourer	N.B.	Bapt	20
" Elizabeth A.		"		18
" Mary		"		15
" John		"		13
" William		"		10
" Victoria		"		8
" Jane		"		4

BRANT COUNTY - BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
GIDNEY, Joshua	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	44
" Tamer Ann	Wife	"		42
" John		"		21
" James		"		18
" Hannah		"		11
" Charles		N.B.		8
" Helen		"		4
" Bernard		"		1
McALLISTER, Anthony	Farmer	Ire.	Ch of E	60
" Susan	Wife	N.B.		51
" Alexander		"		17
" Jane		"		16
" Wellington		"		11
RAMSAY, James	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	27
MOLASKEY, Henry M.	Farmer	N.B.	Bapt	44
" Harriet	wife	"		31
" John N.		"		11

" James W.		"		9
" Joseph		"		8
" Hannah		"		2
GRIFFIN, Annie		"		13
TOWNSEND, Henry G.	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	34
" Caroline A.	Wife	"		23
" Sherman E.		"		5
" Rolla A.F.		"		1
DICKIE, John	Farmer	N.B.	Bapt	34
" Mary Anne	Wife	"		36
" Albert		"		10
" Moses		"		7
" Augusta		"		4
LAURIE, Mary		"		19
DICKIE, Isaac	Farmer	N.B.	Bapt	30
" Lucinda E	Wife	"		30
" Arthur W.		"		4
" Hannah		"		2

TOWNSHIP OF BRANTFORD, BRANT CO.

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
JOHNSON, William	Teacher	N.B.	Ch of E.	32
" Harriet	Wife	"		22
AIKMAN, Mary M		"		19
AIKMAN, Hannah R		"		16
AIKMAN, Peter		"		14
FLEWELING, John	Inn-keeper	N.B.	Meth.	44
" Nancy	Wife	"		40
" Nancy C.		"		18
" Martha Ann		"		11
" Melissa J.		"		5
GRAHAM, Michael	Farmer	N.B.	Bapt.	31
" Paulina	Wife	"		26
" Andrew C.		"		6
" Hugh Allan		"		4
" Harriet Ann		"		1
LAKE, William	Painter	N.B.		36
HARRIS, Alanson	Farmer/Lawyer	N.B.	Bapt	36
" Mary	Wife	U.S.		23
" John		"		11
" Mary		"		1
DEWITT, Jonathan	Farmer	N.B.	Meth	40
" Caroline	Wife	"		36
" Levy		"		14
" Jonathan		"		12
" Mary		"		10
" Morris		"		6
" James		"		4
" Edwin		"		2
LONDSBERRY, John	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	30
" Margaret	Wife	"		29
" Rosetta		"		7
" Samuel		"		6
" John		"		4
" Eliza		"		2

BRANT COUNTY BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
FRAZER, Lewis	Farmer	Eng.	Bapt.	33

EXODUS TO UPPER CANADA

" Sarah Wife	N.B.	22
SHARP, John Carpenter	N.B. Bapt	26
" Catharine Wife	"	24
" Charlotte Ann	"	6
" James	"	4
MONGER, James Farmer	N.B. Meth	43
" Ann Wife	"	35
" Mary	"	8
" Eliza Ann	"	13
TISDALE, Matthew Farmer	N.B. Ch of E.	27
" Elizabeth Wife	"	26
" Clara	"	1
UNDERHILL, Thomas /Farmer/ N.B/ Ch of E		31
" Elizabeth W. Wife	"	27
" Mary Jane	"	4
" William	"	3
PALMER, Hepsibeth T	"	21
HOYT, Samuel Carpenter	N.B. Ch of E.	42
" Emeline Wife	" Meth.	32
" Munson	"	13
" George Alfred	"	12
" Isaac Ghent	"	10
" Matthew P.	"	6
" Frances A.	N.B.	3
" Edwin R.	"	1
" Elizabeth W.	"	22
DOUGLAS, John R/Farm/Carp. N.B Ch of E		39
" Eliza Wife	"	31
" Mary C.	"	8
" Georgeanna	"	4
" George	" twins	4
" Steven V.R.	"	1

BRANT COUNTY, BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
FRAZER, David	Carpenter	N.B.	Meth.	31
" Mary	Wife	"		30
" Elias	"	"		11
" Edwin	"	"		7
" Sarah	"	"		3
FRAZER, Joseph	Farmer	N.B.	Bapt.	61
" Rebecca	Wife	"		58
" Harriet	"	"		19
COPE, Henry	Farmer	N.B.	Meth	31
" Elizabeth	Wife	"		28
" Catherine	"	"		7
" Lavina	"	"		5
HOWELL, Wesley	Farmer	N.B.	Meth	27
" Emma	Wife	"		26
" Couwin?	"	"		4
" Martha W.	"	"		2
ANSCOMB, Emily	"	" * Paris		17
WEBSTER, George	"	"		15
TISDALE, Joseph C	Farmer	N.B/Ch of E		35
" Rachael	Wife	"		32
" Joseph C.	"	"		5
" George W.	"	"		3
" (No name)	"	"		1
FORCE, Michael	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	54

" Rebecca Wife	"	52
" Eliza	"	20
" Thomas B	"	15
" John	"	12
" Mary M.	"	10
HARRIS, James Farmer	N.B. Bapt	23
" Sarah Jane Wife	"	17
* resides in Paris		

BRANT COUNTY BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
JONES, Stephen	Farmer	N.B.	Bapt	73
" Hannah	Wife	"		60
" Levi	Labourer	"		20
" Lucinda	"	"		24
" Joseph	Labourer	"		19
" Susan	"	N.B.		19
TOWNSEND, Peter	Farmer	N.B.	Ch of E	65
" Sophia	Wife	"		65
" John G.	"	"		35
HAYWOOD, Sophia T.	"	N.S.	Ch of E	6
VANBURG, Jane	Labourer	N.B.	Bapt	21
DUTTON, Joseph	Farmer	Eng.	Meth.	62
" Kebu? Wife	"	"		62
" John	"	N.B.	"	21
" Martha	"	"		23
CAMPBELL, Thomas	Blacksmith	N.B.	Meth	30
" Roda	Wife	"	Bapt	30
GRIFFIN, N.F.	Carriage builder	N.B.	Meth	35
" Julia	Wife	"		33
" Bernice	"	"		11
" Azra	"	"		7
" William	"	"		4
" Jacob	"	"		1
DOYLE, Richard	Cooper	N.B.	Bapt	23
" Charlotte	Wife	"		20
" Maria	"	"		1
HAIGHT, S.A.	"	Ire.	Cath	27
" Rebecca	Cloth Draper	"	Meth.	22

BRANT COUNTY BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP

	Occupation	Born	Religion	Age
McCORMICK, George/Weaver	"	Ire.	Meth	44
" Fanny	Wife	N.B.		35
" Charles	Labourer	N.B.		18
" Eliza	"	"		16
" George	"	"		16
" Margaret	"	"		11
" John	"	"		9
" William	"	"		7
" Samuel	"	"		5
" Nelson	"	"		5
" Wallace	"	"		2
TAPLEY, Samuel	Farmer	N.B/Christian		55
" Mary	Wife	"	"	35
" Asa	"	"	"	15
" Brucella	"	"		10
" Mary Jane	"	"		8
" Elizabeth	"	"		3

EXODUS TO UPPER CANADA

" Caroline	"	2
TAPLEY, Asa Farmer	" "	75
GLENAN?, John Labourer	"	35
DOYLE, Thomas Carpenter	N.S. Bapt	31
" Eliza Wife	N.B.	26
William	"	7
" David	"	5
" Albert	"	3
RAMSAY, Jas./Wagonmaker	N.B./Ch of E	25

BRANT CO., TOWNSHIP OF BRANTFORD,

Part II 1851-52 Census

FOWLER, Josiah R. Carpenter	N.B.	44
" Abigail Wife	Can.	50
MORREL, Thomas Farmer	N.B.	51
" Nancy Wife	"	47
" Foster Labourer	"	22
" Samuel	Can.	16
Daniel	"	14
William	"	7
Taber	N.B.	20
Ida	Can	12
Sarah Ann	Can	10
FRAZY, Thomas Farmer	N.B.	46
Lydia Wife	"	46
Sarah Ann	"	23
Emily	"	22
Catherine	"	20
Abigil	"	17
Isser? Labourer	"	14
Lewis	"	12
Esther	Can	2
FRAZY, William Farmer	N.B.	22
HUNTER, James Labourer	Ireland	21
Mary Wife	N.B.	22
Iam	Can	1
HUNTER, Iam Farmer	Ire./Ch of E	81
McALISTER, Robert Farmer	Halifax/Meth	53
Ruth Wife	N.B.	60
Elizabeth Penn. State Ch of E		12

BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP Part III

TISDALE, Robert Labourer	N.B.	40
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BRANT CO. SOUTH DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP

Div. I South side of Governor's Road

(Across the road from Blenheim Township)

*BURGESS, George Farmer	N.B. Bapt	37
Mariah Wife	Eng	30
Susan	Can	11
Mary Ann	Can	9
Thomas	Can	6
William	Can	3
Robert	Can	1

*resides in Blenheim Township, Oxford County

S. DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP Div II

From Division Line Between lots No 12-13

None born in N.B.

S. DUMFRIES TOWNSHIP Div III

from Grand River to Western Limits

Occupation Born Religion Age			
CORRY, Nathaniel Farmer	N.B.	Bapt	49
Helena Wife	Can		36
Arm	Can		19
Edward	Can		17
Sarah	Can		15
Egbert	Can		13
Gilbert	Can		11
Catharine	Can		9
Heman	Can		7
Horts	Can		5
Melissa	Can		3
Margaret	Can		2
SALES, Solomon L. Farmer	Can		51
Thomas	Can		39
Belthier?	Can		11
Olive	Can		10
Lucinda	Can		7
Nicholas	Can		4
Adeline	Can		2
PARKER, Stephen Servant	N.Y.		19
STEELE, Eliza	Can		32
SALES, Mrs. Ruth	N.B. Bapt		23

S. DUMFRIES TWN., BRANT CO. Div III

Occupation Born Religion Age

GALLACHER, Mary Servant	N.B. R.C.	25
(with William Sovereign family)		
NICKERSON, Joseph Tenant	N.B. Bapt	38
Margaret Wife	N.B.	32
Mary Jane	N.B.	12
James	N.B.	10
Margaret	N.B.	7
Sarah	N.B.	6
William	N.B.	2
Isaac	Can	1
KENNEDY, Alexander Farmer	N.Y. Bapt	35
Emily Wife	N.B.	33
John	Can	11
Sarah	Can	8
Warren	Can	3
GILCHRIST, Julia	Can	15
STOCKTON, William Farmer	N.B. Bapt	60
Ann Wife	N.B.	53
Andrew	Can	23
William	Can	19
Louisa	Can	17
John	Can	15
Samuel	Can	12
Malon	Can	11
Ann	Can	8

Continues in the Summer issue

Book Reviews

Reviewed By: Sandra Devlin

Chase-Crane Genealogy by Mary Jane .E. MacArthur hardcover, 230 pp; cost: \$42.50 (U.S) includes postage and handling. Order from author: 35 Scholfield Rd., Cohasset, Massachusetts, 02025; e-mail: mjmacarthur@aol.com

Mary Jane E. MacArthur has unraveled a piece of Maritime family history in her recently released book entitled *Chase-Crane Genealogy*. The fascinating tidbit revolves around one Edmund Lewis of Waterside, Albert County, N. B. who married July 8, 1837 to Amelia Jane Kinnie, daughter of Jeremiah and Cynthia Outhouse (Dixon) Kinnie.

Mary Jane hunted in vain for seven years looking for "Lewis" ancestors of her great-great-grandfather. "I was almost ready to give up when I stumbled on the answer two years ago."

Researchers will be surprised to learn that Edmund was not one of the United Empire Loyalist Lewis clan well established in Westmorland and Albert counties. In fact, Lewis was not Edmund's real surname. He was born Edmund Luce in Union, Maine in 1804.

For reasons we can only speculate, Edmund (the fifth child and second son of Edmund Luce Sr. and Eunice Dunham) ran away from his family home in Maine in the 1830s. His parents gave him up for dead. Nearly 40 years later, Edmund "Lewis" in New Brunswick wrote a letter to his older brother William Stinson "Luce" in Maine to inquire about his surviving brothers, sisters, nieces and nephews.

Edmund and Amelia Jane had 10 children born in Albert County, seven of who were boys. So Lewis family researchers who have hit roadblocks in trying to link to other New Brunswick Lewis families, may well find valuable clues in Mary Jane's new book. This Lewis/Luce branch intermarried with New Brunswick families: Dixon, Lingley, O'Brien, Tingley and Warnock.

Although most of the *Chase-Crane Genealogy* tracks families in New England, primarily in Maine, it has a few other ties with the Maritimes. The Welch family in Beaver Harbour, Charlotte County, N.B. intermarried with Flinn, Sirles and Whalen; and the Murphys of New Market, York County, N.B. intermarried with Barry, Crowley, Doyle, Gallagher, McCashion and Richardson families.

Brothers Abner and Barnabus Hall, Planters from Connecticut to Falmouth and Cornwallis, Nova Scotia are also included. Hall descendants intermarried with Babcock, Brewster and Clark families.

The central progenitors of this well-documented exercise are Oliver Chase and Sarah Elizabeth Crane of Whitling, Maine.

This book has an every-name index, cross referencing women by both married and maiden names.

The Genealogists' Virtual Library

by Thomas Jay Kemp; 8 1/2 x 11, soft cover, 268 pp; costs \$27.95 (US). Order from SR Books, 104 Greenhill Ave., Wilmington, Delaware, 19805-1897; telephone: (302) 654-7713; web page: www.scholarly.com; e-mail: market@scholarly.com

The Internet has revolutionized genealogy research. Keeping up with the thousands of new web pages continuously being published could consume one's entire waking life.

That is probably one of the reasons why the new book *The Genealogist's Virtual Library*, full-text works on the World Wide Web caught my eye.

Its catalogues sources for genealogy research around the world.

At first glance there does not appear to be a great deal for Maritime researchers.

A more systemic inspection of sites, which first appear to be American in orientation, however will yield pleasant surprises. I found some fascinating new-to-me places where original works of Maritime interest are available on screen at the click of my mouse.

For example at American Memory at: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/mdbquery.html>

I found the audio archived vocals of Mary A. McDonald which forms part of a group of field materials documenting Gaelic songs from Nova Scotia, Canada, on April 11, 1939, collected by Sidney Robertson Cowell in Berkeley, California.

At the same home page, another search located "Interview with Mrs. B" and a detailed oral history interview about a mining family's life in Pictou County, N.S.

Another "hit" was an oral history interview with Steve Comeau, born in South River, N.B. in 1876, who migrated to Maine to work in the mills. His wife was Jo Goodwin from Petit Roche.

Another Eureka moment came at the Making of America home page:

<<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/index.html>> where a simple searches on New Brunswick: yielded 1,141 matches in 409 works.

Among these are *At Tracadie, New Brunswick* by A. M. Pope, 1882 published in 1883.

Yet another intriguing site could help pinpoint Maritime relatives who settled in American cities. The site: <<http://www.citydirectories.psmmedia.com/index.htm>> offers select city directories of American cities for free. The free stuff is an advertising come-on to sell access to hundreds more city directories on line.

Included with the book is a CD-ROM with hot links to home pages.

My Most Wanted

Editor's Note: These were posted at the 1999 conference in Moncton.

SUTHERLAND possibly George, James b. 1788 NB?, Isaac b 1836 Nashwaak.

MCLAUGHLIN, Thomas Sr. & Jr. Joseph, Robert, Stephen, Oliver (b. 1826) Who were his parents
WEEKS - SCOTT, JOS. WEEKS b. 1800 m. **MARY SCOTT** d/o **WM. PERRY SCOTT & ELIZABETH MCLAUGHLIN**. Need more info on Joseph W.

BELL, ROBERT b. 1828 St. Stephen s/o **HENRY & SARAH BELL** from country Antrim, Ireland, married 1872 **CYNTHIA MCLAUGHLIN** - 2 children, Daisey & Hazel, died by 1878.

Cynthia Rump
P.O. Box 673

Bucksport, Me. 04416-0673
(email: HAZELSGIRL@Aol.com)

NICHOLSON - Any info on **HECTOR NICHOLSON & DELILAH GELDART** m. c. 1853, Albert Co.(?)

Tony LeBlanc

205 Karolie Rd.

Riverview, NB, E1B 4V3
(email: tonyaleb@nbnet.nb.ca)

BROWN - Would like info. On parents of **CAPT. SIMON BROWN** & where originated before coming to Campobello Is.

JOHNSON - Need info on **GRATIS/GHRADIUS JOHNSON** who came with the Loyalists @ age 5. Lived in Fredericton later moved to Deer Is., NB

Carolyn Johnson

837 McCavour Dr.

Saint John, N.B., E2M 4M2

Searching the family names **CLARK, MCINTYRE, MCGRAW/GRATH**

Looking for ancestors of **THOMAS CURWIN** married to **MARGARET ANDERSON** from Richibucto, NB around 1824.

Brenda L. Curwin

66 Lewis St. Apt. 11

Moncton, NB, E1C 4S6

(email: BCCJ@nb.sympatico.ca)

JOHN FRASER (c. 1822-1894) b. in East River, Pictou Co., NS. Died in Grand Falls, NB, m **JOSEPHINE AUBIN**. Parents from Scotland. WHO WERE THEY? Children: John (Jack), Annie, Thomas, Daniel, Josephine Louise, Mary.

Lily Fraser
58 Stairs St.

Fredericton, N.B., E3A 5V6
(email: lfraser@nb.sympatico.ca)

DUNHAM, PEREZ W. ZENA, ch. George, Oscar, Frances, Westmorland Co.

Ruth Cleghorn Ker

351 Governor Lane

Fredericton, N.B., E3B 7L3

(email: jackruth@nbnet.nb.ca)

JANE ROBINSON - from Fort Lawrence, Westmorland, Co., Married my great grandfather **WILL HATHERLY** in 1829.

Norma Langille

1045 Deauville

Orleans, Ont., K1C 5M2

(email: rtlionheart@sprint.ca)

BARNES FAMILY

Adam Barnes

P.O. Box 101

Liverpool, N.S., B0T 1K0

(email: haxter@ns.sympatico.ca)

SUSAN CLINTON MCPATRICK married 1846 in New Brunswick (Kings Co.) to **GEORGE KINGSTON**. Seeking ancestry/immigration.

Rick Nelson

31 Summit St.

Cortland, NY 13045

U.S.A.

MCALPINE, St. John area

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Miramichi to St. Stephens

MCMULLENS, St. Stephens, **MCLEODS**,

DOWER, JESSIMAN.

Avadne McLeod Connolly

4424 Water St.

Loggieville, Miramichi

E1N 4L7

BRADSHAW, MERSEREAU, MACEN RAE

Mary M. Munro

222 Inwood Ct.

West Riverview, N.B., E2B 3B3

(email: munrokam@nb.sympatico.ca)

PATTERSON, DRYDEN, MACDOUGALL (MC), TRITES, STEEVES/DRYDEN

Don Wayne Patterson

P.O.Box 267

Pierrefonds, Quebec, H8Z 3A2

(email: jetrecords@sympatico.ca)

My Most Wanted

EDWARD JOHN JOSEPH DOYLE married
MRS. MARYANNE MCWILLIAMS (NEE. DILLON) Dec 1843, Granville, Annapolis, Co., N.S.
When & where did he arrive from Ireland? When & where were their children born? (John Edward (ca. 1850) and Anna Frances (ca. 1860). When and where did they die?

Irene Keleher
102 Manners Sutton Rd.
Saint John, N.B. E2K 2E1
(email: tkeleher@nbnet.nb.ca)

CLARK(E) – ASTLE,
ABRAM CLARKE b. 1811, his wife **HANNAH ASTLE** b. 1816, seeking ancestors/immigration , any info Miramichi area

Nanette Mersereau
131 Vancouver Cr.
Miramichi, N.B., E1N 2E8
(email: nan@nbnet.nb.ca)

WILKINS Family (Northumberland),
HERBERT WILKINS (1) **ELIZABETH GILLIBORN** (2) **MARGARET RICHARDSON HAY, ALEXANDER/ JANE ROBINSON.**
Looking for Parents, Emigration in 1836

Gary Hay
225 Shaw lane
New Maryland, N.B., E3C 1J3
(email: mgkhay@nb.sympatico.ca)

Parents of **ROBERT P. HICKSON** b. Dingle, Co. Kerry 1787; d. Bathurst 20 Feb 1852. Married **FRANCES JANE PARROTT** b. 1785, d. 27 Jan 1879.

Also parents of **SUSAN RUSSELL** m. to **JAMES HICKSON** 11 Nov. 1852

Jean Scott
1259 West Main Rd.
Middletown, Rhode Island 02842
(email: ERJES@aol.com)

BENJAMIN STONE b. 1801 in New Hampshire married **SUSAN ROYAL** in 1840. He died 27 Sept. 1864 in Victoria, New Brunswick. Children: Helen, Benjamin, James, William, Margaret, Francis and Thomas. All born Victoria 1843-1856

Wayne Bennett
P.O.Box 173
Guilford, Me. 04443
(email: ebennett@telplus.net)

Miramichi Cemetery information For Sale

Riverside Protestant Cemetery Upper Water Street, Chaham, N.B.	\$2.20
Ferguson Presbyterian Church, Wilson Point, Derby, N.B.	\$1.80
Pine Grove Cemetery, Loggieville, N.B.	\$1.50
St. Andrews R.C. Loggieville	\$.90
St. Bridget's R.C. Church, Renous, N.B.	\$2.70
St. Stephen's Protestant Cemetery, Black River, N.B.	\$2.40
Derby United Church, Millerton, N.B.	\$.90
Lower Derby United Baptist	\$.40
St. Peter's Anglican Church, Millerton, N.B.	\$.60
Our Lady of Good Counsel, R.C. Church, Millerton, N.B.	\$.40
Moorefield, Millbank,, est. 1784 Presbyterian	\$1.30
St. John the Evangelist, Anglican, Bay du Vin	\$1.10
St. Margarets, R.C. St. Margarets	\$.80
St. Marks United, Douglastown	\$1.20
St. John Presbyterian & St. Lukes Methodist, Chatham	\$.90
Saunders Cemetery Kirkwood, Nelson Parish ,N.B	\$.40
St. Edwards R.C. Chelmsford	\$.70
Bible Christian Cemetery, Bay Side, N.B.	\$.30
St. Marks Anglican, Nelson Miramichi, N.B.	\$.30

The above is the price of each cemetery + there is postage. You can order them by contacting:
Avadne Connolly, 4424 Water St. Miramichi, N.B. E1N 4L7 (506) 773-5977

10 Generations of the Plummers in the New World

By Donald Clayton Plummer Jr. (b1928), 4555 S Mission Rd. Box 981, Tucson, AZ 85746-2301
(Email: jdplummer2@juno.com)

The Puritans and the Plummers

In 1629, the Puritans purchased all the stock of the Massachusetts Bay Company in order to establish a church-state colony. Whole communities left England so there was a complete cross-section of society with its distinct social class liens. Between 1628 and 1640 over 20,000 migrated.

In 1630, 11 ships with 900 people arrived in Salem, Massachusetts. Eight towns were soon established including Boston and Newbury where the Plummers arrived in 1635. By 1670 30,000 Puritans were here and eventually spread towns into what is now New Hampshire and Maine.

Persecuted in England for their beliefs and desire to purify the doctrines of the Church of England they left the church. They were extremely intolerant of those who did not share their beliefs. Escaping bigotry in England, they established their own church of intolerance and kept control with a system of constables, magistrate, and tithingmen for about 50 years. They tried to keep people in line with such methods as: dunking until almost drowned, stocks, pressing to death with rocks, witch burning, and there was the scarlet letter.

People who spoke in favor of the separation of church and state and other radical ideas about freedom were expelled. Roger Williams who believed that the Indians should be compensated for their land was forced to leave and went to Rhode Island. Others established new colonies in other states.

The Puritans were hard workers and obsessed with prayer. It was a humorless society. Idle talk on the Sabbath, which lasted from sun down on Saturday to sun down on Sunday, was not allowed. Even though they had a grim outlook on life, they must have been a mellow group at times because ale and cider were the drinks on choice for all aged, toddlers to the elderly.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was self governing until 1691 when it became a Royal colony with a Governor appointed by the Crown in England. Not liking control from across the Atlantic, seeds of the American Revolution were planted.

It was in this atmosphere that the Plummers lived in 1634 in Newbury.

Generation 1

Francis Plummer was my 8th great grandfather. Francis's name is on a monument in Newbury Mass. dedicated to the first settlers. Francis was a 41 year old linen weaver when he arrived from England in 1634 with his wife Ruth and four children. They settled on the north bank of the Parker River. Francis became a freeman in 1634. This meant he could vote. He was fined 2s, 6d for not attending a town meeting in 1638. He got in trouble with the court for supporting Robert Pike who criticized the general court for its intolerance

in religious worship. Pike was brought before the court and convicted. Francis and his two sons Samuel and Joseph were brought before the court along with others for signing a petition in support of Pike. Nothing ever came of it and the right of petition was here to stay. Ruth died at age 52 and Francis remarried twice more before he died at age 79. It should be noted that prenuptial agreements are not new he had one with his third wife Beatrice concerning property matters. Francis acquired a good deal of land and was prominent in the Town affairs. In addition to weaving he farmed and owned an Inn for a time. Francis's estate was valued at 412 pounds. Francis left his house some land to his first son Samuel.

Genealogy notes.

In 1917 Sidney Perley published The Plumer Genealogy (269 pages with 2000 Plummers to the 1890s) from which the first six generations of this is taken. In it he said nearly all the people with the Plumer or Plummer name in the United States are descendants of Francis Plummer. I doubt if this is true. I have picked up where he left off with generation 7 and followed our line to Canada and back to the United States.

Generation 2 ({2} Perley's No.)

Samuel (yeoman) was Francis's and Ruth's first son and was 16 when he arrived with his parents from England. Samuel married Mary Bidfield in 1646 in Boston. They had 12 children and Sylvanus was the sixth. Samuel had many real estate dealings and seems to have acquired a lot of land. Samuel became a freeman at age 22. In 1678 he took the oath of allegiance to the King. Samuel was also very prominent in town affairs and was at times a constable, tithingman, selectman and served on the general court in 1681. (A tithingman was the supervisor of ten families to make sure they followed the rules of state and church) Samuel was involved in the church problems of the time, one of which was "should the congregation or the pastor run the church"? He believed in the congregation as did his father Francis and his brother Joseph. They were all hauled into county court in 1671 and fined. He operated a ferry across the Parker River and charged 2 pennies per person. He also was a farmer. Samuel was 83 when he died in Newbury. Mary died at age 79. His personal estate was valued at 136 pounds. He gave most of his land to his two sons, Sylvanus and Joshua, before he died. He set his Indian slave Kate free and gave her a bed and blanket.

Generation 3 (11)

Sylvanus was born in 1657/58 and was Samuel's and Mary's sixth son. When Sylvanus was 20 he took the oath of allegiance to the Crown. At the age of 23 Sylvanus married Sarah Moody who was 18 and they

10 Generations of the Plummers in the New World

had 6 children and Samuel was their third. Sarah died at age 37. He lived in a house built for him by his father, Samuel, close to the Parker River, and had 77 acres that his father gave him. Sylvanus was a farmer and night watchman at the little garrison in Newbury that protected the town from the Indians. Sylvanus was also very prominent in Newbury affairs. In 1711 he had the highest tax of any of the Plummers in Newbury. His second wife Emma Kelly, a widow, died at age 87 and he at age 76. Sylvanus's estate was valued at about 2000 pounds and he left a third of his estate to his 3rd son Samuel. He also left a lot on the Merrimack River to his grandson Sylvanus.

Plummer History note

In 1675 Sylvanus's older brother John was killed in Deerfield Mass. John and 76 others were ambushed by 700 Indians along Muddy creek now named Bloody creek. This was during the King Phillip wars when the Indians were trying to take back their land in Massachusetts

Generation 4 (45)

Samuel (yeoman) was the third child of Sylvanus and Sarah and was born in 1687 in Newbury. Samuel married a 20 year old girl named Hanna Woodman in 1717. They had twelve children and Sylvanus was their second. Samuel died at age 73 and Hanna after 1765. Samuel was a weaver and clothier. He followed his ancestors in being a very prominent citizen of Newbury and owned a great deal of real estate.

Generation 5 (117)

Sylvanus who was born 1720 in Newbury was the second child of Samuel and Hanna. Sylvanus served in the colonial army in 1744. He married his cousin Rebecca in 1749 when he was 29 she 21. They had four children Sylvanus being the first. Sylvanus Sr. died at age 42 and she was 51. He was a cordwainer (shoemaker)

Historical note

The early Puritans kept very good records as that era ebbed the records are not quite as good.

Generation. 6. (291)

Sylvanus James Plummer was the first born of Sylvanus and Rebecca and was born in 1750 in Newbury Mass. He went to Mauderville Nova Scotia (it became New Brunswick in 1784) Canada between 1763 and 1773 by himself or with friends from Newbury or Rowley. In 1781 at age 30 he married 24 year old Sarah Coy in Mauderville. She was the first daughter of J. Edward Coy and Amy Titus. J. Edward Coy had one of the original grants in Mauderville. Sylvanus and Sarah had 6 children in Mauderville and the second was named James. Sylvanus died in 1807 and Sarah died in 1829. As did the Plummers in Newbury, Sylvanus acquired a large amount of land in Mauderville. In his

will he left the use of the estate to his wife and divided his land here and in Newbury among his six children. He also left 100 pounds for the education of the poor in Mauderville.

Plummer History Note

Sylvanus's first cousin William Plummer lived in NH and was a US Senator in 1802 to 1807 and governor of NH in 1812, 1816, 1817 and 1818.

A Little Canadian History Is Needed Here

In 1755 the British Army forced the French out of the St. John River Valley in Nova Scotia. We now call it ethnic cleansing.

In 1759 the governor of Nova Scotia wanted English speaking Protestants who would be loyal to The Crown to settle the wilderness along the St. John River. The availability of this free land was advertised throughout New England. The land in Newbury MA. had been settled since the 1630s, and the farms had been divided so many times that it was difficult to support the large families. Rocks and children were their best crop. It is hard to imagine how much economic stress these people were under for them to go to a wilderness in Nova Scotia and start over. Approximately 7,000 people from New England eventually took the offer. Historically, when free land is offered speculators acquire it for resale at large profits or, as they did here, make the conditions be so that the tenants had to improve the land or lose it. The New Englanders wanted to own their land.

In 1762, Israel Perley led a party of 12 from New England, to the St. John river valley to survey for a township of 12 miles square, among them was J. Edward COY my 4th great grandfather. After their return to Newbury the people there began to sell their farms. In August 1762, (maybe 1763) Capt. Francis PEABODY and others formed a Company which had a number of ships. I would not be surprised if J. E. COY, who was 37 and had a family, and 21 year old Isaac STICKNEY my 3rd. great grandfather, were on board one of them. They were two of the original proprietors of the new unnamed township. My other 3rd. great grandfather Sylvanus James PLUMMER who was 13 at the time may or may not have gone with the BARKERS. Jacob Barker Jr came on the "WILMOT" in 1765. In later years Sylvanus and Jacob had a lot in common. It seems no other PLUMMERS went Nova Scotia at this time.

Through government bungling and probably some behind the scenes shenanigans the grant was promised to more than one group so it was in dispute until 1764. In the intervening years some New Englanders had moved in. In London Joshua Mauder interceded for the New Englanders and the land was granted to them in 1764. The settlers were so pleased that they named the town Mauderville and presented him with a tract of land.

Meanwhile in New England, the disagreement, with George III was coming to a head and it had a lot of

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support in Maugerville. Sylvanus PLUMMER and Jacob BARKER Jr. were "bitter rebels" and J. E. COY and Jacob BARKER were among the "rebel committee men". In 1776 the committee looked to the Massachusetts Legislature for munitions to protect themselves from the Indians. This may or may not have been a euphemism for the local Loyalist. The "Indian" idea had some success in 1773 at the Boston Tea Party. Without the royal troops coming from Halifax to St. John in 1777 to talk to the Committee Nova Scotia might have become the 14th colony. Who knows what real mischief the settlers had in mind. Most of history has shown that people who settle a new area tend to be independent and wanted local control of their lives.

Peace finally came to Colonies and the United Empire Loyalist began to move into the St. John river valley in 1783. It no doubt caused some political and social stress in Maugerville so some of the original Puritan settlers may have believed it was in their best interest to move upriver.

The United Empire Loyalist were the English refugees that came from the United States after the Revolutionary war. In 1783 about 30,000 arrived in the St. John river valley. Most were ill prepared for the relative wilderness. They were from all walks of life and had most everything they owned confiscated.

In Canada to be a descendant of United Empire Loyalist has the same social significance as being a Mayflower descendant does in the USA.

Generation 7

James Plummer second child of Sylvanus and Sarah was born in 1786 in Sheffield New Brunswick. He married Elizabeth Clayton in 1801. They had three children the second was Archibald Clayton. James died at age 29. He left his estate to his wife until Archibald was 21. He left all his land to Archibald.

Plummer historical notes

Elizabeth Clayton was the daughter of Samuel Clayton and Sarah Archibald. Samuel and Sarah were married in New York in 1779-80. Samuel served in the Queen's Rangers and with other Loyalist and they were forced to go to Nova Scotia in 1783. Samuel and Sarah bought land on the Nashwaak river which is near Maugerville. James Plummer was the son of Sylvanus and Sarah Plummer and Sylvanus had been classified as "a bitter rebel" It seems to me as if there might have been a little tension between the two families.

Generation 8

Archibald Clayton Plummer was the second child of James and Elizabeth and was my great - grandfather. He was born in Sheffield in 1810. Anna Stickney was born in 1813. Her grandfather, Isaac Stickney, was one of the original grantholders of Maugerville. They had nine children. They moved to Woodstock in 1868 and bought a farm on the same road as his two cousins had

done about 1851. He was a farmer and died at age 77. Anna died sometime before 1888.

A Plummer historical note

Archibald had a sister Rebecca who married her cousin Sylvanus Plummer in 1835. In 1749 a Rebecca Plumer had married her cousin Sylvanus Plumer.

Generation 9

Fredrick Archibald Plummer was their ninth child and was born in Maugerville in 1857. He was 31 when he married Ethel Jemima Riley age 24 in 1888. They had six children. They stayed on his fathers farm until 1910 when they sold it. He went out west for a time to find work but came back to Woodstock New Brunswick. He died in 1940 age 83 and she followed him in 1941 at age 77.

Generation 10

Donald Clayton Plummer Sr. Was their sixth and last child who was born in 1904 in Woodstock and died in New Hampshire in at age 72. In 1926 he married Pauline Westall who was born in Woodstock in 1902 and died in New Hampshire in 1987. Economically things were bad in NB and they came to Boston in 1926. He had quit school in the 8th grade but was able to make a living as a bell hop and then night auditor at a Boston hotel until the depression. He then became an insurance agent and finally as a chef at Harvard University. His wife worked at Bramen Dow as a telephone operator for some years. She also worked in the office of an insurance rating bureau. She also worked in an office at Harvard. They had 2 children. Donald and David. David was killed in an airplane crash in New York in 1960.

Some Plummer history

In 1868 my great grandfather, Archibald Clayton PLUMMER, bought a farm on the Jacksonville Rd. in Upper Woodstock from Col. Ketchum. He was following his two cousins who had moved there in the 1850s. It was sold in 1910 by my grandfather, Fred Archibald PLUMMER who went west for a short time, no doubt to see if he could better himself. He returned and stayed in Woodstock the rest of his life. In the 1920s Woodstock was having economic problems and my father and mother headed for Boston. My fathers two sisters Helen B. PLUMMER and Georgie Anna (PLUMMER) RUDOLPH went to New York and his brother William Archibald PLUMMER went to British Columbia leaving only a sister Faye (PLUMMER) BAKER and his parents in Woodstock.

My father arrived in Massachusetts 163 years after Sylvanus PLUMMER had left Newbury both seeking better opportunities. Helen B. PLUMMER became a professor at the University of Virginia and when forced to retire at 70 joined the Peace Corp. and went to Ethiopia to teach.

Robert and Christina Harper

Contributed By: Ernest McLean

Prior to their move to Canada the Harper family had resided in the South West part of Scotland in the country of Newtown, where Robert was engaged as a dairy farmer and cheese maker.

During the late twenties high employment was experienced in Canada, especially in the urban areas, as a result many small farm owners moved from the farm to better jobs in the cities, as a result of this the Canadian Government through DVA encouraged families to move to Canada to fill the void.

The Harpers like others were enticed with glowing pictures of a bright future awaiting them in Canada. Robert and Christina decided to move to Canada, even though he was a successful dairy man and cheese maker.

With their family consisting of two girls and six boys they embarked on the liner "S.S. Andania", which was anchored in the port of Greenoch, Scotland. The Andania set sail May 21, 1928, for Canada.

Rough seas were encountered for most of the trip and sea sickness prevailed. There was wide spread rejoicing when finally the ship reached the port of Quebec on May 28.

It was a long wait following embarkation until some one came to meet the passengers, as a consequence a great deal of confusion existed.

The Harper family finally boarded the train, taking them to Loggieville, where they were met by Archibald Cameron, DVA representative, for that area. Mr. Cameron provided the transportation to the farm at Black River Bridge, known then as Hexham.

The former owners Mr. and Mrs. John Mick were still residing on the farm, for approximately a week following the arrival of the Harper family.

During this time they held an auction selling off farm and household articles.

The farm was small and pretty well run down. The Harpers first years were a struggle. The next year the stock market collapsed and Canada with other countries went into deep depression. Robert and the older boys fished for smelts in Miramichi Bay during the winter to supplement the farm income.

The taxes on the farm and payment on the DVA mortgage was a continual struggle to maintain, but as the Harpers reflected on their plight they believed being on the farm during the difficult years was the best place to be.

The farm was bequeathed to Charles on the death of Robert in 1978 and to Charles's oldest son William on the death of Charles in 1993.

The S.S. Andonia was sunk by the Germans during WWII.

Harper Family

Robert born parish of Oldluce, Scotland 27 Nov. 1885, died 2 March, 1978, at Black River, son of John Harper and Matilda Muir.

Christina born 27 May, 1888, Craig, parish of Oldluce, Scotland, died 15 Nov. 1964 at Black River, daughter of James and Elizabeth Carswell.

Elizabeth born Wigtown, Scot. 20 May 1913, married Hubert Gulliver

Robert born Wigtown, Scot. 22 Feb. 1914, died July 1985

Jack born parish of Leswait, Scot. 1916 died 1938

James born parish of Stoney Creek, 1918, died 7 Oct. 1994, married Mary Kingston in 1950

Charles born Wigtown, Scot. 1920 died 6 Dec. 1993, married Mary Lewis

Thomas born Wigtown, Scot. 1 Oct. 1923, married Jean McKinnon 25 Aug. 1956 of Inverness, N.S.

William born Wigtown, Scot. 1922 killed in action 1 Sept. 1944, buried in War Cemetery, Italy

Helen born Wigtown, Scot. 1925 died 23 June 1999, married Waldo Biggs, buried Fair Haven, Cemetery Moncton

Book For Sale on Estabrooks

Genealogical Account of the Estabrooks Family of Sackville, NB

A two volume hard covered set is for sale at \$80 Can. + applicable postage to Canadian addresses or \$65 US funds postpaid to US destinations. Will try to deliver free in the Westmorland/Albert county area. It is indexed by surname and is 1140 pages in length. Money orders or cash accepted. Bruce Estabrooks, 49 Ellesmere Drive, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada E1C 9L6 or bestabro@nb.sympatico.ca

Crossing The Atlantic: Scottish Emigration To New Brunswick

By: Marjory Harper

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One interpretation of the union of the Scottish and English Parliaments in 1707, a union recently partially undone, is that it destroyed Scotland's distinctive identity. Yet the opposite effect can also be argued, if we consider the hordes of Scots who, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, spread throughout and beyond the British Empire as soldiers, investors, administrators, missionaries and settlers. These Scots did not relinquish their national identity when they left Scotland's shores; on the contrary, they cultivated – and to some extent recreated – it by a variety of mechanisms, imprinting it very firmly and enduringly on the communities where they sojourned or settled. In terms of destinations, they looked primarily across the Atlantic: to British North America until 1847, largely to the United States until the end of the century, but with a new surge of enthusiasm for Canada reappearing in the decade before the First World War and continuing in the 1920s.

The purpose of this paper is to consider some of the mechanisms by which the Atlantic was bridged, with particular reference to New Brunswick. An outline of significant primary sources is followed by a brief resumé of the driving forces behind Scottish emigration and the reasons for Canada's persistent popularity. The heart of the lecture identifies and analyses the agencies and influences which have attracted Scottish settlers to New Brunswick in particular at different periods since the mid-eighteenth century, while recognising the somewhat sporadic pattern of interest and the constant challenge posed to the Maritime Provinces by destinations further west. The overall objective of the investigation is to demonstrate the way in which numerous facilitators have, during almost two hundred years, helped to construct a transatlantic bridge which has linked Scotland and New Brunswick through a complex and multi-layered chain of emigration, settlement and investment.

Sources for Scottish emigration history

What range of sources is available to the student of Scottish emigration to Canada? Quantitative evidence is problematic. Surviving statistics indicate that almost two million people emigrated from Scotland in the century before 1914, out of approximately ten million emigrants from the British Isles as a whole, the majority of whom came from Ireland.¹ Unfortunately, the regional origins of these Scottish emigrants remain hidden, as do their precise destinations. Until 1852, emigrants were classified according to port of departure, rather than nationality, which meant that the statistics for the Clyde ports, Scotland's major embarkation area, were distorted by large numbers of Irish who made the short crossing to Glasgow and Greenock in order to embark for North America, albeit in smaller numbers than the Irish emigrants who took ship at Liverpool. On the other hand, departures were much more decentralised during the first half of the nineteenth century than was the case after 1850. Emigrants embarked at a large number of ports right around the Scottish coast, and it is likely that many of them originated in the hinterland of these ports. In the second half of the century there was much less differentiation: departure statistics survive for Glasgow and Greenock, but all other Scottish ports were classified together, and there is no means of identifying the origins of the growing number of Scots who left from Liverpool. Only after 1890 do the statistics become more informative, with a consistent run of shipping lists, compiled by the Board of Trade, listing the name, address, age and occupation of every passenger leaving the UK for non-European destinations.

But if there are problems with a quantitative assessment of emigration, qualitative evidence leaves us in no doubt that it was a regular, familiar and popular activity across Scotland. Much of this evidence – as it is found in newspapers, private correspondence, guidebooks and agents' reports, as well as official sources such as parliamentary papers – illustrates the mechanisms by which the movement was stimulated and sustained. Family and community connections had a vital part to play in fashioning the decision to emigrate, the destination, and the ambitions and achievements of the emigrants in their new surroundings. Newspapers are a particularly good starting point, for they contain a serendipitous miscellany of information about emigration, including shipping notices, advertisements for land or employment, published correspondence, intimations and reports of public lectures, some of which can alert the reader to other fruitful sources of information. Also useful are periodicals, particularly specialist farming journals, guidebooks, trade journals and published

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diaries. But even more precious are the unpublished, and therefore less self-conscious, diaries and letters of emigrants who never dreamed that their musings would see the light of day. Equally illuminating, in a different way, are the reports and correspondence of the specialist societies that sponsored the emigration of famine victims, destitute children or domestic servants; and from the 1870s we have the field reports of an increasingly sophisticated army of Canadian emigration agents, appointed by the federal and provincial governments to stimulate interest and recruitment across the British Isles, as well as in Europe and the United States.²

Why did Scots emigrate?

What do the sources reveal about the motives of Scottish emigrants? This is a huge subject, worthy of a library of books, and has occupied the attention of a number of historians in recent years.³ In general terms, there was always a combination of push and pull criteria, for only in exceptional circumstances (such as the banishment of convicted criminals) was emigration monocausal. Significant emigration was unlikely to occur if everything in the Scottish garden was rosy – there had to be a root of restlessness and discontent with life at home. But equally, there also had to be an incentive – or multiple incentives – to uproot and relocate halfway across the world. The balance, as well as the nature, of these push and pull influences varied according to time period and region, for Scotland was neither frozen in a Victorian time-war, nor uniform in its social and economic make-up.

People from the north-western seaboard and the Hebrides, for example, tended to be poorer and more unwilling emigrants than their lowland counterparts, at least in the 1830s and 1840s, when that area was beset by potato famine and landlord clearance policies. But, contrary to popular belief, highlanders were not *always* reluctant emigrants. Indeed, in the late eighteenth century, landlords and government alike had been so worried at the rising tide of voluntary emigration from the highlands that they had tried to curtail it by legislation, trying to retain at home people who were crossing the Atlantic both for entrepreneurial reasons and to preserve their lifestyle in the face of unwelcome social and economic changes. It was in that period, from about 1770 to 1815, that the foundations of highland settlement in the Maritimes were laid, creating a nucleus or a focal point for the subsequent waves of poorer emigrants from the Gaeltachd, who were pushed out in the harsher economic climate of the post-Napoleonic era, thus creating a pull influence within a largely push situation.⁴

Lowland emigration tended to be a much more individualistic phenomenon than the extended family exodus that characterised the highland movement. This was particularly the case with tradesmen or artisans

from the urban lowlands, who made up an ever-increasing proportion of Scottish emigrants. Indeed, it is often forgotten that nineteenth-century Scotland was a highly urbanised, heavily industrialised society, a disproportionate number of whose emigrants were urban in origin, and who sought more lucrative or challenging outlets for their skills.⁵ Most of these urban emigrants, however, bypassed Canada in favour of the eastern seaboard of the United States, where there were opportunities more suited to their background.

But Canada was for a long time the favourite destination of Lowland farmers, whose horizons at home were becoming increasingly restricted by the steady commercialisation of agriculture since the mid-eighteenth century. Beginning in the Lothians, but extending steadily to other parts of the lowlands, this had led to the creation of bigger and bigger farms at higher and higher rents, and the absorption of smallholdings, all of which spelled the loss of economic and social status for tenant farmers and farm labourers alike. The harnessing of these frustrations to promises of land ownership, independence and inheritance in North America created a powerful inducement to emigrate, particularly to Upper Canada in the first half of the nineteenth century, and to prairie homesteads after Confederation. The Maritimes, which had seen significant highland settlement in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, were largely, though not entirely, bypassed by this later exodus.

If highlanders emigrated largely in extended family and community groups, and artisans and businessmen as single men, rural lowland emigration tended to be mainly a movement of nuclear families. We should also add to the jigsaw those individuals who were brought together under the umbrella of philanthropic organisations, which decided that the various disadvantages under which these people laboured in Scotland could be addressed by large-scale organised relocation overseas. Of particular significance is the social engineering practised by female emigration societies that tried to correct gender imbalances in Britain and Canada by exporting 'surplus' women across the Atlantic in the expectation of work or wedlock; and the tactics of evangelical or eugenicist child migrationists who removed destitute children from allegedly unwholesome urban environments in Britain to what was genuinely believed to be the morally restorative air of rural Canada.⁶

Implicit in the above discussion of the reasons for emigration is the assumption that, while dislocation at home perhaps generated an initial restlessness, the decision to move, and more particularly, the precise location of the move, were determined by positive influences. Let us therefore move to the heart of the investigation, which comprises a snapshot survey of some of the specific ways in which a transatlantic bridge was built between Scotland and New Brunswick in the century after 1830.

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The mechanisms of transportation: shipping and timber agents

Since one of the most fundamental mechanisms for bridging the Atlantic was transportation, it is important to consider the relationship between the timber trade and emigration.⁷ The most common line of argument in this context is that the increased volume and cheapness of westward-bound shipping that came about as a result of the rise of the timber trade in the early nineteenth century allowed more people to emigrate. While that is undoubtedly true, it does not tell the whole story, for the relationship of timber with emigration went well beyond a simple correlation between a greater availability of vessels at competitive prices and a larger number of emigrants. While the timber trade *per se* did not cause emigration, it was a major agent in its expansion, since it was responsible for forging new trading links between ports in North America and Britain, opening up completely new shipping routes and providing the opportunity for transatlantic travel to thousands of Scots (and others) who otherwise would have had to await the advent of steamship and railway travel. It was of particular relevance in the Maritimes and the St Lawrence, and brought significant numbers of Scots into ports like Saint John, from where in 1815 a Scottish military officer wrote that 'the place is crowded with people from Scotland – upwards of 300 persons principally from Dumfries and Greenock have arrived within the last month and many more are expected.'⁸

The other crucial point is that for almost half a century the timber trade gave business and employment opportunities to large numbers of Scottish entrepreneurs and labourers, at all levels. Scots farmer-lumberers often secured their foothold on the land from shipowners and agents who acted as land dealers, and thus became part of a complex chain of Scottish operators who chopped the trees, ran the sawmills, floated the timber and ultimately exported it to family enterprises in Scotland.

It was Scots, more than any other group, who dominated the timber industry and overall commercial life of New Brunswick. 'The lumber industry was developed with Scottish capital by Scottish born merchants and located in an area which had established distinctive Scottish enclaves from as early as the late eighteenth century.'⁹ The trade on the Miramichi, for instance, was in Scottish hands for nearly a century. The pioneer was Moray-born William Davidson, who acquired 100,000 acres on the Miramichi as early as 1765 and persuaded large numbers of fellow Scots to settle on his lands. Equally influential in the next generation was Renfrewshire-born Alexander Rankin, who directed the Glasgow firm of Pollock, Gilmour and Company, the largest employer on the northern bank of the Miramichi. And the Scottish-born farmer-lumberers who worked for Pollock and Gilmour gained a reputation as the aristocrats of the trade.

Shipping and timber agents could therefore also serve as land agents. But the century after 1820 was also characterised by the activities of more clearly recognisable emigration agents, both amateur and professional, men whose main concern was to promote the general or specific attributes of New Brunswick as a desirable location for settlement. The first of the following two examples concerns a Scots-born emigrant of 1810, whom the provincial government sent back to the British Isles on a recruitment drive in 1861-2, and the second reviews the activities of a Scottish sea captain, who settled in New Brunswick in 1875, two years after initiating a substantial colonisation scheme in the province. As will become clear, there is a link between the two enterprises, which goes beyond the fact that both agents shared the same surname. The first case emphasises the Scottish side of agency work; the second discusses the outworking of Scottish canvassing in a specific location in New Brunswick, with particular reference to recurring themes in the settlement process – community connections, chain migration and the lure of land ownership.

Stimulating an interest: James Brown's lecture tour of 1861-2¹⁰

What led to the appointment of James Brown as a provincial emigration agent in 1861-2? In the first three decades of the nineteenth century, New Brunswick had received a steady stream of settlers. The economic downturn of the early 1840s stemmed that flow substantially, and although the situation had improved by the end of the decade, the lost ground was not easily regained, and the provincial authorities were uncomfortably aware that barely a tenth of emigrants from Europe who landed in New Brunswick actually settled there. Moses Perley's activities as London-based Emigrant Agent in the 1850s had failed to make much of a mark, and at the end of 1859, the Saint John Mechanics' Institute ran a prize essay competition for essays on the topic 'New Brunswick as a Home for Emigrants'.

One of the three prizewinners was James Brown. Born in Angus in 1790, he had emigrated to New Brunswick in 1810, being elected to the House of Assembly twenty years later. Among his various posts was that of Surveyor General, and within three days of resigning that office in 1861 he was sent across the Atlantic as an emigration agent at a salary of three dollars a day, plus passage and expenses. The immediate catalyst for his appointment was the scandal of the Glassville scheme, whereby William Glass, a presbyterian minister and immigrant of twenty years' standing, had obtained a large plot of land near Woodstock, and returned to his native Aberdeen to recruit colonists. The provincial government was concerned that these emigrants were treated badly on the passage out, and had paid a lot of money for infertile,

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uncleared land to which Glass had no rights. Brown was therefore sent to Britain to repair the damage and rehabilitate New Brunswick in the eyes of emigrants. The survival of his diary while he was in the British Isles, his printed published report after his return to New Brunswick, and a substantial volume of correspondence, combine to provide us with a useful insight into his tactics and achievements.¹¹

Brown's major technique was the public lecture. He delivered sixty such addresses over an eleven-month period, distributing large quantities of literature wherever he went, and would probably have been able to hold many more meetings if he had had an 'advance man' to book venues and arrange publicity. As it was, he himself had to book a hall, often at very short notice, find a chairman (in order to give the stamp of local approval and authenticity to his lecture) and negotiate publicity with local newspaper editors, on whose goodwill he relied heavily – but not always successfully – for favourable reporting. There were generally four main parts to his lecture: New Brunswick's location and natural resources; its history of progress; the availability of land; and the groups who would benefit from emigration. He drew on his own experience as a farmer, emphasised the trappings of civilisation in the form of churches, schools and newspapers, and generally tried to tailor his message to his audience, normally by citing examples of local emigrants who had settled successfully in New Brunswick.

How successful was Brown's lecture tour? In 1860, 294 emigrants are recorded as having gone to New Brunswick. In 1861, 1862 and 1863, these figures rose to 545, 548 and 649 respectively, but dwindled thereafter, suggesting that his influence on Scottish emigration, while temporarily significant, was fleeting and shallow-rooted.¹² At the start of his campaign he was optimistic, but became less so as time went on, particularly after uncomfortable experiences in Ireland, where he faced heckling and rowdiness, and in England, where his audiences were much smaller than the audiences of 1000 that he sometimes drew in Scotland. There was keen competition from a battery of other destinations, and he was particularly handicapped by being forbidden to make any arrangements with shipping companies to subsidise passages to New Brunswick, or indeed to incur any liabilities on behalf of the government. By no means all newspaper editors could be manipulated as he wished, and the organisational difficulties of an itinerant lecturer, without a base or an administrative support, clearly militated against him. One of his biggest regrets was that the work he had begun did not lay the foundations for a longer-term strategy of professional promotion.

William Brown and the Scotch Colony¹³

In fact, the next time New Brunswick came to notice in Scotland was ten years later, with the establishment of an enterprise which came to be known

as the 'Scotch Colony'. Its promoter was William Brown, a transatlantic steamer captain with the Anchor Line. Brown always regretted that emigrants abroad his ship, having forged friendships during the voyage, had to disperse when they arrived, and became again isolated strangers in a strange land. He was convinced that emigration would be much more palatable, cheaper, and more successful, if the emigrants did not have to face the challenges of the new land alone, but could band together for mutual support. He therefore suggested an experiment in 'family colonisation', whereby a shipload of emigrants from a small area of Scotland, who were known to each other and were of certified good character, would embark together for a designated location; and he believed that the preservation of old ties and influences in this type of community settlement would help to safeguard the moral character of the emigrants, as well as improve their economic prospects.

Brown chose his home county of Kincardineshire as his main recruiting ground, and land granted by the New Brunswick government for the destination. The choice of New Brunswick may have been dictated partly by the publicity campaigns that the province was waging in an attempt to divert attention from Ontario, Manitoba, and the mid-western States of the USA; it may have been partly because Brown himself was familiar with the country through dropping off emigrant shiploads in the Maritimes; but most importantly, the precise location of the colony was dictated partly by none-too-glorious precedent. For only about twenty miles away from the site chosen by Brown in Victoria County, 168 miles up the St John River, was the ten-year-old Glassville settlement, whose bad reputation James Brown had been sent to Scotland to counteract. According to William Brown, however, Glassville was in 1873 a thriving community of about thirty farming families from Aberdeenshire, and his promotional literature made no mention of its controversial origins.

In a way, Brown's venture was simply copying the earlier settlement established by Glass, albeit on a much bigger scale. He concluded an agreement with the provincial government, which granted him 50,000 acres (10x20 miles) in his chosen area, which he was to name New Kincardineshire. As well as making a free grant of the land, the provincial government also agreed to survey it, to clear up to four acres on each of the 100 lots, to prepare the ground for planting, to build a log house for each family, and to make the essential roads. Two-hundred-acre plots would be granted freely to each head of family, and 100 acres to single men over 17 years of age. Colonists who might need financial assistance when they arrived were promised work on the roads or on the railway, which was then under construction between St John and Quebec.

Brown's side of the bargain was to recruit 100 families for the settlement and arrange for their transfer to New Brunswick. To that end he spent the autumn and winter of 1872 at home in Scotland, promoting his

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project at public meetings all over his native north-east region, as well as through a local newspaper, the *Stonehaven Journal*, whose editor was a friend of Brown's and also secretary of the Scotch Colony scheme. Much of the press correspondence about the scheme contained familiar rhetoric about the virtues of abundant freehold land, and long-term security for those who were prepared to work hard. One letter was specifically addressed to domestic servants, and would have struck a chord in the egalitarian hearts of Scottish readers. Elspeth Knowles, a domestic servant who had emigrated from Stonehaven to St John, wrote:

You may tell all the servant girls about Stonehaven that I never was so well off. The people here are not so proud, and their servants live as they do themselves. You get a nicely-furnished room for yourself – a mirror you can see yourself in from top to toe. You could have your clothes warm every morning if you chose, for there is a stove that burns all night, and pipes running through the house to keep it warm. The servants in Stonehaven do not enjoy the same comfort as the servants in St John's, although they work for little more than half the wages. All the news in St John's is about the Colony, and if they get on as well as I am likely to do, they will have no cause to repent of their bargain.¹⁴

At this stage, scarcely any reservations were voiced, at least in public, although there is anecdotal evidence that not all participants were caught up in the general euphoria. William Cummings, who was aged fifteen when his family emigrated to the Scotch Colony from Echt in Aberdeenshire, was sceptical from the outset, and eventually moved over to Maine. He later recalled how he and his brother had gone along to one of Captain Brown's promotional lectures at Echt, in the course of which the agent had replied to a question about the tools that emigrants should take with them to break the ground with the somewhat disingenuous statement, 'Man, there are no rocks in America'.¹⁵

Despite that somewhat questionable optimism, there was an enthusiastic response to Brown's proposals. By Spring 1873 it had been agreed that the first party would be made up primarily of fifty agricultural families, along with enough tradesmen and professional people to constitute a balanced, smooth-running community. Each emigrant would pay £7 passage money, and also contribute towards a stove and a stock of groceries, which, they were told, would be delivered to their houses just before they were due to arrive. The emigrants were not destitute by any means – the Cummings family, for instance, took with them over \$30,000, some of it transported by young William, who wore an undershirt covered in sovereigns which his mother had sewn onto it. On 22 April a special train carrying the main party of pioneers left Kintore in Aberdeenshire. The main contingent boarded at Stonehaven, where over 1,000 well-wishers crowded into the station to see them off. Others made their own way to Glasgow, where they were all to embark on one of Captain Brown's steamers, the SS *Castalia*. It is

unclear exactly how many colonists left in this first contingent, there being at least three different contemporary estimates, ranging from 563 to 750, but whatever the exact figure, it was clearly a significant number. According to the *Glasgow Herald*, this was an unusual emigrant party on at least two counts: not only did it consist almost exclusively of families, with more than the average number of young children; it was also remarkable that not one emigrant was seen to be drunk on departure, a rare sight in such a large shipload. The emigrants were better clad and healthier than many such parties, in the opinion of the *Herald*, which thought they were generally in good circumstances. The journey was apparently uneventful, though William Cummings recalled being violently seasick in a vessel which he described as an 'old tub' and which, he recalled, only went on two more trips before she sank.¹⁶

On 10th May the party arrived at St John with one extra passenger. There were now 199 children, not 198. A baby girl born on the voyage was christened Castalia Butler Ferguson Brown Morrison, so great was her parents' enthusiasm for their new venture.¹⁷ The colonists caused a great stir in St John, where they were welcomed by the St Andrew's Society and were generally the centre of attention for some time, before they split up into two parties to go up river to their new homes. It was only then that the storm clouds began to gather, and the settlers began to realise all was not well. Only two of the ninety houses promised were ready, the logging road into the settlement had not been opened up, and the whole area was a sea of mud and melting snow, after the worst winter, allegedly, for twenty years. The colonists were put into temporary accommodation in tents and empty buildings around the landing stage, so it is not surprising that they became disillusioned, and complaints began to filter back to Scotland and into the newspapers. One of the party came home before the end of May, claiming that the colonists were leaving 'by the dozen' almost as soon as they had arrived, and he predicted that before the summer was over they would 'all have vanished'.¹⁸

The colonists blamed both Captain Brown and the provincial government for their plight. One angry settler wrote to a newspaper at home that the place was too steep and hilly, stony or gravelly, with no ground cleared or ready for cropping as they had been promised. And whereas they had been told there were about forty trees to the acre, '400 ... is more like it.... I, for one could take Brown the manager, and drown him. Drowning is not bad enough for him.'¹⁹ Things were particularly hard for those who had to support wives and families, or who had left good places at home.

Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that the first year's crop – planted very late on hastily-cleared land – was a dismal failure, and many of the colonists were left with insufficient food to see them through the winter. To make matters worse, those who had gone to work on the railway were paid off with only a fortnight's wages after the contractor went bankrupt,

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and by February 1874 around seventy colonists were unemployed and destitute. So desperate was the situation that one of the colonists, Thomas Watt, appealed to the St Andrew's Society in St John for funds to relieve the sufferings of the sick and unemployed. The Society responded promptly and sent a cheque for \$100 to the colony, the money to be used at Watt's discretion. The colonists also appealed for help to the provincial legislature, where opinion was divided. The Attorney General argued that it was not the government's fault if the colonists froze, but the other argument – which prevailed – was that bad publicity might have repercussions on future recruitment of emigrants from Britain, and the emigrants were therefore offered relief in the form of public employment on the roads.

There was nothing unique about many of the problems confronting these pioneers. The challenges of uncleared land, primitive communications, and a hostile climate were common to all frontier settlements, whether they were in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, the USA, or Australasia, and whether the year was 1773 or 1873. What threw the Scotch colonists off balance was that they had been lulled into a false sense of security, and had been largely unprepared for these conditions. They had been led to believe that many of the more unpleasant and arduous tasks of pioneering would have been done for them, and that they were not really going out to tame a virgin landscape. They were angry because the promises made to them had not been fulfilled, and because the realities did not correspond to the glowing pictures that had been painted to them back in Stonehaven. Some therefore expressed their discontent by moving out, either back home, or to more congenial parts of North America.

As time went on, however, it began to be seen that many of these problems were teething troubles. As early as 17 May 1873 a letter in an Aberdeen newspaper claimed the complaints were emanating from a very small group, who had 'decided to be dissatisfied'.²⁰ Most of the settlers who stayed and persevered seem to have done well, by July the ninety log cabins had been completed, and although fifteen people had gone back to Scotland and another fifteen across the border to the United States, 374 were still there, busy clearing their farms, and another seventy-five had taken seasonal work. Eighteen had moved to St John or Fredericton, and thirty-seven had taken up farms or land grants elsewhere in the province. In Spring 1874 a second party left Aberdeenshire for the Colony, when just over 200 individuals sailed from Greenock on another Anchor liner, the *Sidonia*. It is highly unlikely that this second large contingent would have even contemplated leaving home if reports coming back from the Colony had not become more encouraging. This second contingent settled down with no evidence of adverse comment in their letters home.

In 1875 Captain Brown himself moved to New Brunswick, taking up a farm at Woodstock. But he

remained on bad terms with the provincial government, which he accused of continuing to evade its responsibilities to his colonists. He claimed, for instance, that it had failed to defend the settlers against the incursions of logging companies which had previously held licences to the land, and which had tried to cut timber on the settlers' plots. In fact his complaints were groundless, for the government had supported the colonists in every case of trespass that had been brought to its notice – perhaps an indication that Captain Brown may have been rather impetuous and did not always take care to get his facts straight before making damaging allegations. Contemporary opinions differed about Brown's

integrity; while some admired him, some said he was an unrealistic dreamer, and others thought he was simply a rascal. Perhaps he was also something of a rolling stone, for in 1876 he suddenly proposed to the colonists that they should uproot themselves and resettle in Kansas, which had apparently offered to provide him with land for 100 families. Brown and two of the colonists went down to look at this land, and on their return a public meeting was held to vote on whether or not to move. Brown and one of the accompanying colonists were strongly in favour, but the other representative was equally strongly opposed. In the end only seven families were persuaded to go, and their vacant farms were soon taken up by new emigrants from Scotland, in a demonstration of ongoing secondary emigration.

The single families and small groups of people who continued to trickle out to New Kincardineshire over the years were mainly friends or relatives of the pioneers. Most of them thought the land in New Brunswick compared favourably with that on offer across the border in New England, and no doubt many of them were also attracted by cultural considerations. Not only would they be among friends and relatives; they were also going to a community which had been established as an identifiably regional Scottish settlement, and which for many years remained recognisably Scottish in its character and institutions. Like many exiles, the colonists' sense of nationality was intensified rather than diluted by their emigration, and this feeling was compounded by the isolated location of the colony, where their nearest neighbours were also fellow Scots. Their isolated setting, and the fact that the community was augmented mainly by new arrivals from North East Scotland, ensured that the colonists were not forced to confront and conform to other cultures, but could continue to pursue their old way of life virtually unhindered. Their priorities are evident in the establishment of mutual instruction classes and debating societies in imitation of similar clubs at home, and the annual Burns Night celebration was the highlight of the social calendar.

Their main concerns, however, were for religion and education, two of the key pillars of Scottish identity at home and abroad. At first services and schooling

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were conducted in private homes, but by 1877 a total of four schools had been built and in 1878 Melville Church was opened with the aid of a £100 grant from the Free Church of Scotland (and with the ship's bell from the SS *Castalia*, donated by the captain, William Butler). Seventeen years later the church became self-supporting, and in 1896 its longest-serving minister, Gordon Pringle, took up the charge which he was to hold for almost fifty-two years. Like many of his flock, Pringle was a native of North East Scotland, being a son of the manse from Tarves in Aberdeenshire. He had, however, enjoyed a varied career before he came to the Scotch Colony, having spent three years as a ranch hand on sheep farms in the New Zealand and Australian outback before being licensed as a preacher in Scotland in 1892, coming to New Brunswick a month later.

The Philanthropic Agent: Cossar's Colonists

For the final part of the paper we move to the early twentieth century, to examine briefly the activities of a wealthy Glaswegian, Dr George Carter Cossar, one of the small army of British philanthropists who regarded assisted emigration as a feasible and legitimate means of helping disadvantaged or destitute city children to make a fresh start in life in rural Canada. Following the example of his more famous predecessors Thomas Barnardo and (in Scotland) William Quarrier, Cossar in 1910 bought a 700-acre farm at Lower Gagetown in New Brunswick, to serve as a reception and training centre for boy emigrants. By 1922 he had financed the transfer of 800 boys from the urban central belt of Scotland, for training at the Cossar farm, prior to placement with individual farmers in the province. In that year he was encouraged by joint British and Canadian funding under the new Empire Settlement Act, and by private donations, to buy a thirty-six-acre estate at Craighielinn in Renfrewshire (only a stone's throw from Quarrier's Orphan Homes at Bridge of Weir) to serve as a basic Scottish training farm. The trainees were to be mainly city boys from deprived backgrounds, who would be referred by schools, labour exchanges and churches, and Craighielinn was given a government grant in return for testing 100 such boys a year with a view to their settlement as farm workers in either Canada or Australia.

By 1928 Craighielinn had trained a total of 1,076 boys, of whom 535 had been sent to Canada and 199 to Australia. Although Cossar was in doubt that his enterprise was a successful means of tackling poverty and unemployment, not everyone shared that view. As early as 1913, sixty citizens of Gagetown petitioned the immigration authorities in Ottawa about the delinquents they claimed Cossar was importing, 'with a view to stopping the frequent crimes that have been committed in our community';²¹ in 1924 the farm management came under scathing attack from a former matron on

similar grounds; and in 1933, when the Depression had reduced emigration to a faint trickle, New Brunswick's chief immigration agent, D. J. Murphy, summarised Cossar's activities with the telling phrase, 'He means well, but he does not know how to go about it'.²² Cossar himself grew disillusioned after the Gagetown farm had become the Provincial Centre for processing all New Brunswick's juvenile immigrants from 1928. At first glance, that seemed to be a good move, for it secured that farm's future in an era when other philanthropists were closing down their operations, but he felt that he had lost his independence and control over the whole business, and the more he became involved with government agencies, on both sides of the Atlantic, the more he found himself tied up in restrictive red tape, unable to help the kind of boys he was convinced would benefit from relocation to rural New Brunswick. In December 1929 the Gagetown farm was destroyed by fire, and although it was rebuilt as a training centre for unemployed boys from eastern Canada, it never resumed the role championed by its sponsor. Cossar himself died in Scotland in 1942, as a result of health problems sustained two years earlier, when the ship on which he was escorting evacuee children to Canada had been torpedoed in the Atlantic.²³

Conclusions

So how should we sum up the impact of Scottish emigration to New Brunswick on both the donor and receiver societies? Scots were made aware of New Brunswick from an early date, through the activities of men like William Davidson and the increasing significance of the timber trade. Images of New Brunswick were mediated to Scots through the lectures and publications of recruitment agents, reinforced for some by personal correspondence and even remittances from those who had already settled there.

Yet the flow of emigrants was sporadic, not steady. It never developed the self-sustaining momentum of the movement to Upper Canada, but rose and fell largely according to the activities of shippers, timber barons, provincial recruitment agents, mavericks like William Brown, and philanthropists like George Cossar. It was also controversial, as is evident from both the story of the Scotch Colony and the Cossar Farm. But while for many Scots – too many, in the eyes of the New Brunswick authorities – the province was little more than a well-trodden gateway to Western Canada or the United States, a significant number not only stayed and put down roots, but also made a significant contribution to the economic and social development of the province. This contribution was most notable in the early days of the lumber industry, but equally important was the less recognised role of Scots who continued to settle in New Brunswick, and the other Maritime provinces, during the depressed era of the 1920s, helping to rehabilitate the area in a decade when Atlantic Canada was characterised more by out-migration than by the arrival

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and settlement of new immigrants. Scottish emigration to New Brunswick therefore has a long and honourable – and to some extent untold – history, much of which still lies hidden in archival repositories on both sides of the Atlantic.

NOTES

- 1) The most comprehensive and accessible collection of British emigration statistics is found in N. H. Carrier and J. R. Jeffery, *External migration. A study of the available statistics, 1815-1950* (London, 1953).
- 2) Reports and correspondence pertaining to federal and provincial immigration activity are held primarily in the National Archives of Canada, RG 76. From 1867-1892 responsibility for immigration lay with the Department from Agriculture, from 1893-1917 with the Department of the Interior, from 1917-36 with the Department of Immigration and Colonization, and from 1936 with the Department of Mines and Resources. See Marjory Harper, *Emigration from Scotland between the wars: opportunity or exile?* (Manchester, 1999), pp. 41-69. For application of the other sources mentioned, see Harper, *Emigration from North-East Scotland, volume 1, Willing Exiles, volume 2, Beyond the Broad Atlantic* (Aberdeen, 1988).
- 3) See, for example, T. M. Devine (ed.), *Scottish Emigration and Scottish Society* (Edinburgh, 1992), Eric Richards, *A History of the Highland Clearances, volume 2, Emigration, Protest, Reasons* (London, 1985). Older studies include I. C. C. Graham, *Colonists from Scotland: emigration to North America, 1707-1783* (Ithaca, NY, 1956) and Gordon Donaldson, *The Scots Overseas* (London, 1966). For a Canadian perspective, see J. M. Bumsted, *The People's Clearance: highland emigration to British North America, 1770-1815* (Edinburgh, 1982) and for a Maritime perspective, see M. Vance and M. Harper (eds), *Myth, migration and the making of memory: Scotia and Nova Scotia, 1770-1930* (Halifax, 1999, forthcoming).
- 4) Highland emigration to Canada is discussed in Bumsted, *The people's clearance*. See also D. Campbell and R. A. MacLean, *Beyond the Atlantic Roar: a study of the Nova Scotia Scots* (Toronto, 1974), Wayne Norton, *Help us to a better land. Crofter colonies in the prairie west* (Regina, 1994), and Marjory Harper, 'Crofter colonists in Canada: an experiment in empire settlement in the 1920s', *Northern Scotland*, 14 (1994), pp. 69-111.
- 5) Devine, *Scottish emigration and Scottish society*, pp. 1-13.
- 6) For female emigration schemes, see Harper, *Beyond the Broad Atlantic*, pp. 231-87; for juvenile emigration schemes, see *ibid*, pp. 183-230; Phyllis Harrison, *The home children* (Winnipeg, 1979).
- 7) The best account of this relationship is by Lucille H. Campey, in 'The regional characteristics of Scottish emigration to British North America, 1784 to 1854', 2 volumes (unpublished PhD, Aberdeen, 1998), pp. 77-84, 150-72. The following observations rely heavily on Dr Campey's findings. See also Graeme Wynn, *Timber Colony. A historical geography of early nineteenth-century New Brunswick* (Toronto, 1981).
- 8) *Dumfries Weekly Journal*, 15 July 1815.
- 9) Campey, 'Regional characteristics of Scottish emigration', p. 351.
- 10) The following section draws extensively on the work of Martin Hewitt, 'The itinerant emigration lecturer: James Brown's lecture tour of Britain and Ireland, 1861-2', *The British Journal of Canadian Studies*, volume 10, number 1 (1995), pp. 103-19.
- 11) James Brown, *Report of Mr Brown's Mission to Great Britain and Ireland, for the Promotion of Emigration to New Brunswick* (Fredericton, 1863); James Brown, 'Diary' for 1861-3, MS2/10-12 (microfilm F9075), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick; James Brown Correspondence, MC295/3/241-308 (microfilm F9076), Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.
- 12) Hewitt, 'James Brown's lecture tour', p. 115.
- 13) For detailed discussion of William Brown's Scotch Colony, see Harper, *Willing Exiles*, pp. 224-34; Harper, 'A family affair: the colonisation of New Kincardineshire', *History Today*, volume 37 (October 1987), pp. 42-8.
- 14) *Stonehaven Journal*, 13 March 1873.
- 15) William S. Cummings, 'Remembrances of early Scotch Colony life', *The Tobique*, number 6 (December 1984), p. 27.
- 16) *Ibid*.
- 17) It was an enthusiasm which soon cooled, however, for they came back to Kintore only five years later, and that is where Castalia spent the rest of her life.
- 18) David Taylor, letter of 17 May, quoted in *Aberdeen Journal*, 11 June 1873.
- 19) *Stonehaven Journal*, 26 June 1873.
- 20) *Aberdeen Free Press*, 17 May 1873.
- 21) National Archives of Canada, RG 76, C-10647, vol. 568, file 811910, part 1, Rev. William Smith, Gagetown, to the Department of the Interior, 14 October 1913.
- 22) National Archives of Canada, RG 76, C-10647, vol. 567, file 811910, part 1, Murphy to F. C. Blair, 14 June 1933.
- 23) For more detailed discussion of Cossar's activities, see Marjory Harper, *Emigration from Scotland between the wars*, pp. 173-85; Harper, 'Cossar's Colonists: Scottish juvenile migration to new Brunswick in the 1920s', *Acadiensis* (forthcoming, 1999).

McQuire Hill Cemetery

Contributed By: Irene Keleher

Editor's Note: This cemetery is on the Petersville Hill Road (Route 7 between Saint John and Fredericton)

ALLEN

Rev. A. P. - see O'REGAN, Rev. L.

ALLEN

Florence C. Allen 1882 - 1940 w/o Michael

Hogan

BAIN

William Bain

BARRY

Catherine w/o William Barry d. 22 May 1902, 53 yrs

In Memory of

William Barry d. 8 Apr 1911

Ellen M. Barry d. 2 Apr 1911

BARRY

Edward Barry 1855 - 1932

Bridget Barry 1858 - 1932

Mary Ellen Barry 1891 - 1962

BARRY

In Memory of

Edward Barry d. 26 Aug 1885, 60 yrs

h/w Eliza d. 1903

BARRY

In Memory of

Margaret Ellen 1883 - 1951

w/o Thomas H. 1886 - 1961

son Arthur Thomas 1922 - 1941

BLAKELY

Andrew Blakely d. 10 Mar 1911

h/w Sarah d. 10 Sep 1891

BLAKELY

Bridget A. w/o Edward Blakely 1857 - 1925

Edward 1857 - 1928

BLAKELY

Daniel P. Blakely 1868 - 1954

Francis Blakely 1831 - 1915

h/w Ellen 1833 - 1919

son George T. 1869 - 1908

BLAKELY, George see McAuley

BLAKELY

Ida A. w/o John Blakely 1869 - 1918

Loretta 1909 - 1916

George 1896 - 1916

Andrew 1899 - 1920

Marie 1906 - 1920

BLAKELY, John see McAuley

BLAKELY, Margaret see McAuley

BLAKELY, Mary - see BURNS, Charles

BLAKELY, Thomas see McAuley

BREEN

Ann Marie Breen 1877 - 1959

BREEN, Helen - see COSTELLO, John

BREEN

John Breen d. 22 Apr 1919, 91 yrs

h/w Mary d. 5 Oct 1905, 58 yrs

BURNES

Alice V. w/o John Burnes d. 9 Oct 1869, 37 yrs

Dau. Mary Ann. d. 21 Aug 1870, 3 yrs 8 mos

BURNS

Charles Burns

h/w Mary Blakely

Charles, Jr.

Margaret

BUTLER

In Memory of

Edward Butler, Sr. Jul 1870, 75 yrs

Edward, Jr. d. 27 Apr 1876, 41 yrs

Erected by h/w Jane

BUTLER

Edward Butler 1869 - 1934

BUTLER, James A. see Butler, Richard

BUTLER

James W. Butler 1885 - 1951

Theresa S. Hanson 1890 - 1960

J. Henry Butler 1887 - 1962

Hugh E. Butler 1889 - 1968

Hugh E. Butler 1887 - 1968 (plaque)

BUTLER

John Ernest Butler 1898 - 1953

BUTLER

John Butler

wife Rachael

son Andrew

BUTLER

- John H. Butler 1858 - 1925

h/w Sarah 1859 - 1951

BUTLER

At Rest In Memory of

Joseph R. Butler 1894 - 1951

C. Robert Butler 1943 - 1964

BUTLER (ONE STONE)

Richard Butler d. 12 Dec 1900, 70 yrs

Jane Butler d. 25 Dec 1910, 70 yrs

Mary J. Butler d. 1 Apr 1915, 56 yrs

Mrs. J. W. Duplissee d. 13 Apr 1899, 28 yrs

Mrs. Timothy Canty d. 27 Apr 1899, 32 yrs

James A. Butler d. 20 Oct 1894, 27 yrs

Richard d. 24 Jun 1886, 16 yrs

Catherine T. d. 16 Jun 1886, 10 yrs

Maggie E. d. 21 Jun 1886, 12 yrs

Anna L. d. 23 Jun 1886, 8 yrs

Alice T. d. 23 Jun 1886, 6 yrs

Ellen d. 23 Jun 1886, 4 yrs

CARRITY

In Memoriam

Bernard Garrity d. Nov. 14, 1892, 73 yrs

h/w Martha d. Nov. 30, 1887

COLL

In Memory of

Margaret Ann w/o Maurice d. 21 Feb 1877, 26 yrs

Catherine Coll d. 10 Aug 1876, 2 mos

CANTY Mrs. Timothy - see BUTLER, Richard

COLL

Marie A. Coll 1897- 1925

w/o Michael J. Hogan 1883-1964

McQuire Hill Cemetery

CONNORS

Daniel 1858 - 1946
h/w Elizabeth 1864 - 1899
M. Rita 1921 - 1948

CONNORS

John D. 1891 - 1951
h/w Annia F. 1896 - 1948
Eternal Rest Grant Unto Them

CONNORS

Terry F. Connors

COLMAN

I.H.S.

Sacred To The Memory of
Timothy d. 2 Mar 1873, 16 yrs
David d. 21 Mar 1873, 5 yrs
Ch/o James & Bridget Colman
Julia w/o John O'Connor d. 6 Feb 1869, 70 yrs

CORMIER

In Loving Memory
William J. 1910 -
wife Helen 1912 -
son Baby Fred 1941
- Gordon L. Cormier s/o Helen & Wm. Cormier
d. 4 May 1950, 6 yrs 7 mos

How Much of Love

How Much of Joy

Is Buried With

Our Baby Boy .

COSTELLO

James Costello d. 5 May 1888, 36 yrs
h/w Agnes C. Messitt 1 May 1857 - 25 Nov 1832
James s/o James Costello d. 31 Jan 1900, 25 yrs
COSTELLO, Maud - see MOONEY, Ellen A.

COSTELLO

John Costello 1879 - 1957
Agnes h/w 1880 - 1953
Helen Costello Breen 1917 - 1945
Little Mary Costello 1924 - 1927

COUGHLAN

In Memory of
Patrick Coughlan d. 3 Mar 1863, 92 yrs 6 mos
A Native of Co. Cork, Ireland

CULBERT

Fred J. Culbert 1899 - 1960
h/w Margaret 1893 - 1959

CULBERT

In Memory of
John Culbert 1860 - 1937
h/w Annie M. 1863 - 1910

CULBERT

Joseph Culbert d. 21 Jul 1893, 77 yrs
h/w Bridget d. 22 Feb 1899, 83 yrs

CUNNINGHAM

Sacred To the Memory of
Margaret w/o James Cunningham d. 25 Jun 1883, 78 yrs
son Michael d. 20 Jun 1873, 32 yrs
May Their soul Rest In Peace

DALE

Joseph Thomas Dale 1868 - 1956

Annie Weales Dale 1871 - 1935

DONALD Annie R. - see SUTTON, George E.

DONOVAN

In Memory of

Daniel Donovan d. 4 May 1890, 46 yrs
May god Have Mercy on His Soul

DONOVAN

In Memory of

Dennis Donovan d. 20 Jul 1873, 32 yrs
son Dennis d. 14 Feb 1874, 2 mos

Requiem in Peace

Erected by h/w Margaret

DONOVAN

In Memory of

James Edward 1868 - 1928
h/w Ellen Theresa 1878 - 1940
Buried in St. Joseph Cemetery, Saint John

DONOVAN

I.H.S.

In Memory of

James Donovan d. 1 Nov 1887, 78 yrs
Eunice d. 3 Feb 1907, 93 yrs

I.H.S.

Sacred To The Memory of

James s/o James & Eunice Donovan d. 5 Jun 1859, 14 yrs

May His Soul Rest in Peace

DONOVAN

John J. Donovan 19 Apr 1898 - 20 Nov 1961

DONOVAN

In Loving Memory of

Maria Donovan d. 5 Dec 1906, 56 yrs
May Her Soul Rest In Peace

DONOVAN

Patrick Donovan 1859 - 1934

Ann Donovan 1855 - 1946

DONOVAN

Timothy A. Donovan 18 Jul 1888 - 22 Jun 1970
h/w Joan A. Lannen 21 Apr 1903 - 16 Jan 1948

DUPLISEA

James L. Duplisea 1895 - 1942

h/w Jean T. Duplisea 1905 - 1978

"Eternal Rest Grant Unto Them, Oh Lord"

DUPLISEA

Nellie Duplisea 1865 - 1935

DUPLISSEA Mrs. J. W., see BUTLER, Richard

FARRELL Rev. P. - see O'REGAN, Rev. L.

FLANAGAN, Helena P. - see O'DONNELL, Joseph

FLANAGAN

Thomas Flanagan d. 6 Feb 1931, 84 yrs

h/w Rose Malone d. 21 Feb 1930, 78 yrs

GALLAGHER

In Memory of

Hugh Gallagher d. 10 Feb 1903, 26 yrs

May His Soul Rest in Peace

GALLAGHER Maud - see MOONEY, Mary J.

GALLAGHER

John Gallagher d. 8 Mar 1907, 70 yrs

McQuire Hill Cemetery

GILLEN

Patrick M. Gillen d. 12 Jul 1880, 58 yrs
h/w Mary d. 21 Sep 1905, 79 yrs
their two sons: Thomas & Stephen

HALEY

Edward Haley d. 19 Aug 1871, 33 yrs
Native of Co. Sligo, Ireland

MAY His Soul Rest in Peace

HANSON Theresa S. - see Butler, James W.

HARKINS

In Loving Memory of

Ella M. 1857 - 1930

h/s George W. 1890 - 1933

h/w C. Elizabeth 1890 - 1957

HASSEN

(broken stone) aged 21 yrs

Maggie Hassen d. 30 Dec 1879, 32 yrs

May They Rest In Peace

HASSEN

George Hassen d. 3 May 1898, 82 yrs

h/w Mary d. 15 Feb 1868, 78 yrs

th/d Annie d. 4 Sep 1894

May They Rest In Peace

HAWKSHAW

I.M.O.

William Hawkshaw 1868 - 1927

HOGAN

George P. Hogan 1888 - 1966

h/w Jennie M. Hogan 1892 - 1939

HOGAN

William L. Hogan 1843 - 1917

Margaret Ellen 1856 - 1934

HOGAN, Michael J. - see COLL, Marie

HOLDEN, Agnes see MacDonald, Duncan H.

HOGAN

Herbert G. s/o Charles & Catherine Hogan

d. 4 Jan 1909, 24 yrs 9 mos

Charles Hogan 1839 - 1914

h/w Catherine 1846 - 1923

May Their Souls Rest In Peace

JOHNSON

J. Kenneth Johnson 1902 - 1917

KEEGAN

Catherine A. 1878 - 1940

w/o Francis P. 1875 - 1951

KEEGAN

Thomas Keegan 1820 - 1904

h/w Ellen [] - 1880

th/ch: James 1869 - 1897

Margaret 1877 - 1889

KELLY, Mary - see MC GOWAN, Daniel

KIRK

In Memory of

Owen Kirk, 53 yrs

h/w Bridget, 77 yrs

Natives of Co. Tyrone, Ireland

Th/ch: R. K.; C. K.; B. K. & S. K.

May Their Souls Rest In Peace Amen

KNEELAND

In Memory of My Father

Michael Kneeland d. 21 Jan 1884, 70 yrs

LOGUE

Edward J. 1877 - 1953

h/w Mary A. 1882 - 1961

UNKNOWN - James D. M.

MAC DONALD

James A. MacDonald d. 11 May 1905, 21 yrs

MACDONALD

Duncan H. MacDonald b. at Cape Breton, NS

28 Feb 1852 - d. at Welsford, NB 2 Dec 1924

h/w Agnes Holden b. at Kent, England

5 Nov 1857 - 17 Mar 1955

son Sandy Killed in France 2 Jun 1916

MAHONEY

- Dennis Mahoney d. 3 Oct 1883, 78 yrs

MALONE

Cornelius Malone d. 28 May 1850, 72 yrs

h/w Ellen ...

MALONE, Rose - see FLANAGAN, Thomas

MALONE

Cornelius Malone d. 3 Jan 1887, 57 yrs

MALONE

In Memory of

William Malone d. 24 Dec 1902, 77 yrs

h/w Catherine d. 26 Oct 1905, 74 yrs

th/d Annie d. 16 Nov 1885, 34 yrs

MC ALOON

In Memory of

Bernard McAloon d. 26 Feb 1917, 84 yrs

Mary w/o Bernard McAloon d. 22 Jun 1903, 78 yrs

MC AULEY

Georg Blakely d. Jan. 11, 1853, 66 yrs

Thomas Blakely d. May 21, 1858, 30 yrs

Margaret Blakely d. Dec. 2, 1882, 83 yrs

John Blakely, d. Apr. 17, 1896, 70 yrs

Margaret McAuley d. Sept. 5, 1887, 62 yrs.

MC AUVAN

This Stone is Erected in Memory of

Peter McAuvan d. [....]

MC BEATH

In Memory of

Charles E. d. 18 Jun 1878, 6 yrs

John H. d. 24 Jun 1878, 11 yrs

James W. d. 26 Jun 1878, 13 yrs

Owen F. d. 26 Jun 1878, 7 yrs 2 mos

Annie T. d. Mar 1886, 10 yrs 4 mos

Ch/o William & Elizabeth McBeath

MC CANN

- Daniel P. McCann 1886 - 1946

Carl D. 1922 - 1923

MCCANN

John J. 1879 - 1953

h/w Catherine 1887 - 1952

Eternal Rest Grant Unto Them

MCCANN

In Loving Memory

Maggie

McQuire Hill Cemetery

Margaret Ellen 1880 - 1961 d/o Michael & Johannah McCann

MCCANN

In Memory of

Patrick McCann b. in Co. Tyron, Ireland 25 Jun 1840 d. 25 Jul 1906

May His Soul Rest in Peace

MC CANN

William McCann 1875 - 1951

h/w Elizabeth D. Mott 1877 - 1943

MC CARTY

In Memory of

Elizabeth d/o Daniel & Elizabeth d. 15 Dec 1871 8 yrs

MC CORMICK

Here Lies

Sarah d/o H. & A.

Jim McCormick ? 15 Jan 1869, 90 yrs

MC G.

- J. McG. ?

MC GOVERN

In Memory of

Mary McGovern - the Mother of this family - d. 21 Oct 1876, 55 yrs

Mary d. 23 Jan 1863, 14 yrs

Catherine d. 1 Feb 1863, 22 yrs

James d. 15 Feb 1863, 12 yrs

Peter d. 19 Dec 1867, 24 yrs

Thomas d. 16 Sep 1868, 21 yrs

Ellen d. 3 Oct 1869, 10 yrs

Margaret Ann d. 9 Jan 1864, 3 yrs

Charles d. 24 Jan 1859, 2 yrs

Hugh E. d. 16 Feb 1863, 2 yrs

MC GOLDRICK

In Memory of

Denis McGoldrick d. 18 Sep 1877, 74 yrs

h/w Catherine d. 10 Mar 1882, 70 yrs

Natives of Co. Fermanagh, Ireland

MC GOWAN

In Memory of

Daniel McGowan d. 4 May 1861, 67 yrs

h/w Eunice d. Mar 1862, 65 yrs

th/d Mary w/o John Kelly d. 7 Mar 1851, 46 yrs

MC GRATH

Simon d. 28 Mar 1903, 85 yrs

h/w Julia d. 25 Aug 1903, 70 yrs

MC GUIRE

In Memory of

Bernard McGuire d. 27 Apr 1904, 76 yrs

MC GUIRE

Daniel J. McGuire 2 Mar 1876 - 15 Oct 1938

Terry McGuire d. 15 Jan 1949

MC GUIRE

Frederick McGuire d. 1 Jul 1945

Thos. B. McGuire d. 20 Apr 1909

Mary J. McGuire - Mother d. 27 Feb 1927

Bernard McGuire - Father d. 27 Apr 1901, 76 yrs

MC GUIRE

Margaret Ellen McGuire 29 Aug 1879 - 3 Apr 1962

Mary T. Slaughter d. 27 Sep 1964

MC KINNEY, A. Eliza - see **ARMSTRONG**, James W.

MC MAHON

Susan McMahon 1852 - 1940

MC LAUGHLIN

In Memory of

Edward McLaughlin d. 30 Dec 1879, 93 yrs

Native of Ahamblish, Co. Sligo, Ireland

MESSITT

Ellen M. Messitt 25 Oct 1848 - 29 Nov 1932

MONAGHAN

Sacred To The Memory of

William Monaghan d. 20 Oct 1869, 73 yrs

h/w Rosanna d. 6 Nov 1869, 71 yrs

MONAHAN

In Memory of

Charles A. d. 13 Feb 1897, 20 yrs

Mabel E. d. 7 Jan 1885, 3 yrs

ch/o Hugh & Mary J. Monahan

MONAHAN

D. Thomas Monahan 1870 - 1945

h/w Marion L. Monahan 1885 - 1977

MOONEY

Mary J. Mooney 27 Apr 1858 - 30 Jan 1943

Maude Gallagher d. Apr 1948

MOONEY

Patrick Mooney d. 22 Mar 1891, 86 yrs

h/w Julia d. 12 May 1893, 86 yrs

MOONEY

Ellen A. w/o Charles Mooney d. 14 May 1907, 42 yrs

th/d Maud H. Costello d. 12 Oct 1907, 24 yrs

MOORE

Wm. Albert Moore 1872 - 1949

MOTT, Elizabeth D see **MC CANN**, William J.

MULDOON

- John Muldoon ...

MULLEN

- Mary Mullen d. 27 Dec 1834, 63 yrs

MURPHY

In Memory of Our Mother

Ellen Murphy 1 Apr 1786 - 19 Dec 1868

Ann w/o John Murphy d. 13 May 1870, 45 yrs

MURPHY

Ada Murphy 1861 - 1939

Carol Donna 1942 - 1943

Alfred Leo Murphy 1885 - 1951

MURPHY

Winifred Murphy 1898 - 1919

O'DONNELL

Joseph O'Donnell 25 Dec 1917 - 7 Sep 1941

Helena P. Flanagan 20 Aug 1880 - 18 Jul 1956

w/o Henry O'Donnell 20 Nov 1879 - 27 Dec 1959

O'DONNELL

In Memory of

Roderick 1832 - 1910

h/w Catherine 1839 - 1930

th/ch: John S. 1863 - 1869

Alice C. 1873 - 1875

George A. 1875 - 1885

McQuire Hill Cemetery

O'LEARY

Lawrence O'Leary d. 12 May 1886, 95 yrs
h/w Mary d. 18 Jul 1885, 83 yrs
th/d Catherine d. 11 Apr 1894

O'NEIL

Erected by Catherine O'Neil in memory of her husband
John O'Neil d. 22 Sep 1867, 31 yrs
Also Their Infant Daughter Susan Eulatia
d. 6 Feb 1867, 4 mos 26 days
Together To Their Fathers House With Joyful Hearts
They go Dwell Forever with their lord Mothered by his
Peace Commnd ? Led By me to In the Decisive Hour
Requiscent in Peace

O'NEIL

Edward O'Neil 1858 - 1945
Catherine O'Neil 1860 - 1945
John O'Neil 1856 - 1941
h/w Annie 1870 - 1948

O'NEIL

James O'Neil d. 22 Mar 1880 ae 86 yrs
h/w Bridget d. 15 Feb 1881 ae 89 yrs

O'NEIL

In Memory of
James O'Neil d. 19 May 1915, 90 yrs
Catherine w/o James O'Neil d. 26 Oct 1904, 79 yrs

O'REGAN

Pray For Our Deceased Pastors
Rev. L. O'Regan 1860 - 1865
Rev. P. Farrell 1866 - 1901
Rev. A. P. Allen 1922 - 1932
First Pastor of this Church
Rev. Luke O'Regan d. Nov 1865

PERKINSON

Mary Ann d. Apr 1873

Partrick d. May 1875

Daniel F. d. Apr 1875

Ch/o James II & Roasy A. Perkinson

QUIGG

Francis Quigg 1861 - 1933
Alice Smith Quigg 1873 - 1935

SHANNON

In Memory of
Hugh Shannon
wife Bridget
son Daniel
dau Alice
I.H.S.
Mary J. d/o Hugh E. & Margaret Shannon
d. 4 Oct 1868, 1 yr 10 mos

SIMPSON

John R. 1875 - 1946
h/w Catherine 1872 - 1935

SUTTON

Brian Gordon d. 1949, 3 days

SUTTON

In Loving Memory of
George E. Sutton 1873 - 1949
h/w Annie R. Donald 1882 - 1968

TIMMINS

May E. d. 4 Oct 1888, 19 yrs
Daniel T. d. 25 Oct 1889, 21 yrs
ch/o William & Elizabeth Timmins

WEALES, Annie - see DOLE, Joseph T.

WHOLLY

Mary Whouly d. 11 Nov 1888, 70 yrs
their children John A.; Daniel H. & Margaret A.

1901 Census Books For Sale

Two books titled "1901 Census Index for Hampton Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick" and another titled "1901 Census Index for Upham and Norton Parishes, Kings County, New Brunswick" are now available for sale. These books transcribed by K. Cormier contain names and information copied from the 1901 census. Entries show Name, Relationship, Marital Status, Birth Date, Age, Place of Birth, Racial Origin, Year of Entry into the Province, Religion, and Occupation. The data is copied in the order it appears in the Census with a full index in the back. The cost is \$15.00 each plus mailing from:

Kings County Museum
27 Centennial Road, Unit 3
Hampton, N.B., E5N 6N3
Phone (506) 832-6009
E-mail address is kingscm@nbnet.nb.ca.

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, N.B. contributed them to the magazine.

ESTEY

The New Brunswick Estey family traces their descent from Jeffrey Estey, a husbandman of Hintlesham, Suffolk, England, whose will was proved October 12, 1593. One of his grandsons, Jeffrey, left England for the New World, and is recorded as a proprietor in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1636. His son, Isaac, who had been settled in Salem, removed to Topsfield, Massachusetts: "he was a cooper by trade and was a selectman, tithing man, surveyor of highways and fences; and served on the jury in Ipswich, and on the Grand Jury. His wife, a most worthy woman, was a victim of the Salem delusion and was executed as a witch on Sept. 22, 1692" (a report in The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, January 1918).

One of Isaac Estey's grandsons, Richard, baptized April 7, 1706, married Ruth Fiske of Ipswich on May 7, 1728, and moved first to Rowley, Massachusetts, and then, with other inhabitants of Rowley, to the St. John River in 1764. Richard Estey and Ruth Fiske had five children, all of whom were born in Rowley: Richard, Sarah, Zebulon, John, and Ruth. The three sons and Sarah, who was born in 1737 and had married Thomas Barker, came to the St. John River.

Richard Estey, sr., drew Lot 24, and Richard, jr., Lot 100 in the drawing of 1761 among those interested in settling on the St. John River. Richard, jr., had married Hannah Hazen and they had nine children, of whom five were sons: Israel, Moses, Richard, Jesse and Amos. When the St. John River townships were surveyed in 1783, Israel, who was in possession of Lot 4 in Burton, reported that he had been five years on the land and that his grandfather had been on it 15 years before that. He had a wife (Salome Burpee) and three children, a log house, and 15 acres of land cleared.

He was allowed to retain possession of his land, which was renumbered as Lot 14, and his youngest brother, Amos, received a grant of Lot 13, where he had been settled since about 1781. Moses was on Lot 7 in Burton, where he had been living for seven years. He had a wife (Sarah Howland) and four children, a log house, and 14 acres cleared. Captain Studholm said that Moses Estey "favors the rebels and has not above half the cleared lands reported." Moses complained later that his land was given to Samuel Denny Street, that he had been ill, that the doctors were taking nearly all he got for his improvements on the land, and that he would be in a bad way if he did not get a grant of land.

Zebulon and John Estey, twin sons of Richard and

Ruth Fiske Estey, were born Dec. 14, 1742, at Rowley, Massachusetts. Zebulon married Mary, or Molly, Brown at Newbury, Massachusetts, on Aug. 8, 1765. When the survey of the St. John River settlers was made in 1783, Zebulon was in possession of Lot 28, Gagetown, where he had been residing for five years, under an agreement with John Crabtree, attorney for Captain Jadis. He had a wife and eight children, and was the owner of a grist mill, but had cleared only three acres of land. The eight children were:

Molly, born July 5, 1767, married Amos Estey.

Susanna, born April 2, 1769, married Justin Wright.

Nehemiah, born Feb. 17, 1771, married (1) _____ Ring, (2) Margaret _____.

Betsy Brown, born Nov. 11, 1772, married Samuel Upton.

Dorothy, born March 23, 1774, married David Currey, died Aug. 11, 1843.

Ruth, born Aug. 11, 1775, married Abraham Brown.

Zebulon, born July 13, 1778, married Sarah Bridges.

Lucy, born Nov. 7, 1780, married (1) _____ Barker, (2) Israel J. Oakes.

Two others were born after the 1783 census:

Thomas, born Feb. 9, 1784, married Elizabeth Ring, died March 7, 1808.

Phoebe, born Feb. 3, 1787, married Joshua Currey, died Aug. 23, 1879.

The Esteys were Congregationalists, like most of the Maugerville settlers, but Zebulon and his family joined the Baptist Church which was formed at Waterborough in 1800, and on Oct. 10, 1806, John Clarke, who succeeded him as clerk of the Baptist Church, reported, "Zebulon Estey, Clerk of this Church, Departed this life and joined the Church Triumphant."

John, Zebulon's twin, married Molly, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy Hawks Hartt of Lynn, Massachusetts, early Maugerville settlers. John received a grant of half lot 23 in Maugerville on July 4, 1770. In 1786 he exchanged half of Lot 24, given him by his father, with Archelaus Hammond for half a lot in Sheffield adjoining. The will of Richard Estey, sr., is not recorded, but he seems to have died shortly after the Loyalists came, when the sons disposed of much of the Maugerville property to Captain Charles Harrison and his brother, Lieut. James Harrison. John Estey and his son, John, jr., moved up to Kingsclear, where they obtained Lots 65 and 40. John Estey and Molly Hartt had a family of thirteen, of whom at least six were sons. Many of their descendants are to be found in Kingsclear and further up the St. John River.

Classified Ads

By: Mary Rosevear

Editor's Note: Classified section is a new service to those who may wish to buy, sell or give away used genealogy related material. These ads should be brief and should not be any longer than 35 words plus your name and address. Please contact the person directly if you wish to buy or sell an item. Do not contact the society. This is a free service. Type or print your ad neatly and send to:

N.B. Genealogical Society
ATT: Mary Rosevear, Editor
P.O. Box 3235, Station B
Fredericton, N.B.
E3A 5G9

Send them to my address in the front of the Magazine or email rosevear@nbnet.nb.ca

FOR SALE

Genealogist's Handbook for Atlantic Canada Research, by: Terrence M. Punch C.G. (C) with Geo F. Sanborn, Jr., F.A.S.G. Brand New \$25.00 No tax.

Ms. Dollypearle Drysdale- Martin
2427 King George Hwy
Miramichi, N.B. E1V 6W1
(506) 773-5658

TO BUY

Ganong Family Book by Dan Johnson and **Together In Exile** by Peter Murphy. Also interested in purchasing other used genealogical books.

Ruby M. Cusack,
47 Jean St.
Saint John, NB
E2J 1J8
(506) 652-8887
rncusack@nbnet.nb.ca

Cemeteries of Albert County, NB by: David Christopher

D.G. Bell's Early Loyalist to Saint John

Mrs. Mary Rosevear
44 Ashfield Dr.
Quispamsis, N.B.
E2G 1P7
rosevear@nbnet.nb.ca

Letters To The Editor

By: Mary Rosevear

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

Web Sites to Check out

The National Archives of Canada, Industry Canada and Veterans Affairs Canada invite you to check out two new Web components created to keep alive the memory of Canada's wartime experiences.

The Canadian Virtual War Memorial
Canada and the First World War
www.virtualmemorial.gc.ca
<http://collections.ic.gc.ca>

Research Trip to London, England September 21st to October 6th, 2001

Research English ancestors in London's genealogical record offices and libraries.

Experienced London based genealogists on hand to assist you in your work. Contact tour leader Kathy Hartley (OGS#15499) at (416) 653-3901 e-mail: stocks@interlog.com or Alex Churchman, Travel Tour Coordinator at Marlin Travel (905) 853-6224 fax (905) 853-5352.

In the interest of deadlines, I am forwarding our printed flyers to your attention by snail mail. If you have any questions about the tour please do not hesitate to contact me.

Many thanks, Kathy Hartley

St. Stephens Church Black River, N.B.

Contributed By: Ernie McLean, Black River, Northumberland Co.

Lot # 4 all that certain parcel of land on the southerly side of the main branch of Black River was granted to Alexander Gunn by letter patent under the great seal of the Province bearing date at Fredericton June 3, 1812 signed Martin Hunter, Esq.

On this land Alexander Gunn had a house close to the old Church road, and between the present church and the gulch next to the cemetery.

In a deal signed by Alexander Gunn on July 24, 1820, registered on July 27, 1820, Vol. 17, page 1, Alexander Gunn deeds to Enoch Godfrey all of lot #4 together with the buildings and improvements therein, for a sum of 50 pounds.

On Oct 32nd, 1816 Enoch Godfrey married Elizabeth MacBeath, daughter of Robert MacBeath and Christy MacBeath.

On May 23, 1820 Enoch Godfrey bought from his wife's parents all of lot #5, for 100 pounds, provided that it be understood that Robert MacBeath and his wife Christy during their natural lives may occupy ½ of the lot on demise of them both the whole may become the lawful property of Enoch Godfrey.

Robert MacBeath, Enoch Godfrey's father in law died in 1823. I am quite sure he was the first one buried on the church point.

Duncan MacNaughton was killed by a falling log in 1824 and is the second one buried there.

This piece of land was used as the regular cemetery, even though it still belonged to Enoch Godfrey until 1836.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Black River district held at the home of Archibald Cameron on the 10th of Nov. 1834, the following persons were appointed to use all due efforts for the erection of a church on Alexander Gunns point, being a part of Lot #4.

Committee appointed: Angus Sinclair, Alexander MacBeath, Alexander MacDonald, Hugh Cameron, Alexander Cameron, Peter MacDougall, Enoch Godfrey.

Contract to make the raise frame of church was entered into with Duncan MacGraw. To be framed agreeably to the plan of the said church. The Scantling to be made of good sound pine, juniper and spruce. To be hued square and free from all defects.

The said Duncan MacGraw and Alexander MacDougall do hereby bind them selves in the sum of 50 pounds of lawful money of Halifax currency. It is further understood by the parties that the said church is to be erected on the burial ground, part of the lot #4, South side of Black River.

The foundation to be finished and the frame raised on or before 15th, July 1835 at the expense of the committee.

The frame before specified having been finished and the parties been mutually agreed, an advertisement was entered into the Miramichi Gleaner for receiving a sealed tender for the finishing of the said church.

The following tender from William Porteous was received and unanimously agreed to.

I do hereby agree to finish the work of a church proposed to be built at Black River agreeable to plans and specifications, for the sum of two hundred and fifty nine pounds and nineteen shillings.

Signed William Porteous

Deed between Enoch Godfrey and St. Stephen's Church. Vol. 36 page 25, Lot #4 Glenelg Parish Indenture # 12.

The deed was written on Nov. 17, 1836 between Enoch Godfrey and his wife Elizabeth MacBeath on one part and the trustees of St. Stephen's Church of the other part. Enoch and his wife Elizabeth for good causes and consideration and for the sum of five shillings sells to the trustees that part of lot # 4, bounded as follows: Commencing at the stake standing 153 feet south 82 degrees west of the south west corner of the church which already exists and running south 30 degrees east two hundred and ninety seven feet to the river, then following the northerly edge of the river until it makes a line running north 60 degrees east from the above mentioned stake, then south 60 degrees west 287ft. to the place of beginning. The above-mentioned piece of land containing on acre. Signed Enoch Godfrey and his wife Elizabeth Godfrey. Witnesses by Alexander Davidson & Simon Fraser. Registered Nov. 21, 18336.

The church now being fully completed, on the 20th day of November 1836 was formally opened and set apart for the worship of God. The Rev. Mr. Fraser preached from Psalm 137, verses 5 7 6. On this occasion it was also decided to name the Church and as it was customary to take the name of some Saint the name given to that of Black River St. Stephens.

Rev. Simon Fraser served the charge until 12th of April 1840 when he preached his final sermon here.

Rev. Angus McMaster came to serve Black River and Kouchibouguac in 1842. His salary to be one hundred and thirty pounds a year. One third to be paid by Kouchibouguac. Up till the end of Rev. Angus McMasters pastorate in June 1845, only one hundred and five pounds had been paid to him. In order to pay him the balance of two hundred eighty five pounds still owing. It became necessary to borrow the money.

Three of the trustees were appointed to transact the business of raising the money for Rev. McMaster. These men had to give their note for the money. When the notes came due only one of the men was in a position to pay. So Alexander Cameron from Cameron Mills in Kent County had to pay the entire bill himself.

As no progress was being made to paying off the loan from Alexander Cameron, in the spring of 1863 a special meeting was called for the purpose of settling the question.

Alexander Cameron who was still living in Cameron Mills, Kent Co., about forty miles from Black River was requested to attend the meeting, which he did. The meeting ended as had all previous meetings to failure.

St. Stephens Church Black River, N.B.

Mr. Cameron whose patience was exhausted, at once went to Newcastle and had the sheriff seize the church buildings and the grounds. (note) This land would be the acre as described in the deed from Enoch Godfrey to the trustees of the church. Written Nov. 17, 1836. Also a tract of woodland, about four hundred acres, known as the Glebe lot, situated up the Little Branch of Black River, which belonged to the congregation.

The above mentioned property was advertised for sale. The sale took place in May 1863. Many of the congregation took the view that the sale was illegal, so no bids were offered. So the lands were sold to Alexander Cameron for the sum of one dollar and a deed of the property was given him by the Sheriff, James Mitchell, bearing the date May 16th 1863.

The people were never stopped using the Church by the new owner. But the woodland, which in former years brought some revenue to the Church from the sale of lumber was now, lost to them.

Alexander Cameron died 23rd May 1870. In his will, I give devise and bequeath all said lot of land situated between the forks and Little Branch Black River known as the Glebe lot granted to the Trustees of St. Stephens Church, Glenelg and held by me by Sheriffs deed, to the said sons James Cameron and Allan Cameron as tenants in common shares and share alike to hold the said lands to my said sons, James Cameron and Allan Cameron their heirs and assign for ever subject to their mothers life estate therein.

I give devise and bequeath to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the lower provisions, all my rights, title, interest, claim and demands, to that piece or parcel of land containing one acre more or less, known as the burial ground on land granted to Alexander Gunn, with the Church thereon, known as St. Stephens Church, Glenelg to hold to the Synod forever. I do hereby nominate and appoint my dear wife Jane Cameron, Executive and Duncan Cameron and John A MacDonald, Executors of my last will testament.

Enoch Godfrey died intestate, so the family agreed to an Indenture made the 4th Nov. 1867 between Robert Godfrey & wife Grace, Henry Godfrey & wife Jane, John A. Godfrey & wife Isabel on the first part and William Godfrey on the second part, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of New Brunswick to the said Robert Godfrey, Henry Godfrey, John A. Godfrey, paid by William Godfrey. The receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. To grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said William Godfrey, that parcel of land, bounded as follows: Commencing on the bank of the river at the upper side line of Lot #3 granted to John MacLean deceased thence southerly along the west side of Lot #3 to the rear there of then westerly along base line about forty six rods, or one half the width of Lot #4, then northerly in a line parallel with the side line to the south side of the creek, then northerly along the shore to the sideline of Lot # 5, then northerly to the river and around the shore to the point of beginning, excepting

and excluding the piece of the said land owned by the trustees of St. Stephens Church and excepting the reserving to the owner and occupier of the land of said Lot #4 lying south of said creek, the right and privilege for road twenty feet wide, from the north side of the creek where the road to St. Stephens Church is now used, Westerly to within twenty feet for the westerly sideline of said Lot #4, then northerly on a line parallel with the side line to the shore of Black River. Which road twenty feet wide to be kept free and open for the use of the owner of Lot #4 at all times here after.

This indenture made the 18th August 1886. William Godfrey and his wife Margaret Godfrey do grant, deed, sell and confirm unto the trustees of St. Stephens Church a parcel of land part of Lot #4 for a sum of forty five dollars lawful money. The boundaries of which will later be described. The names of the trustees are: George Fowlie, Kenneth McKnight, James Cameron, John McNaughton Sr., John McNaughton Jr., William McNaughton Sr., William McNaughton Jr., Hugh Cameron, Murdock McKenzie, Donald McBeath, Alexander McLean and Angus Russell, being at the present time the Trustees chosen and appointed of St. Stephens Church.

The description of the parcel of land is as follows: Situated on the south side of Black River, in the Parish of Glenelg, bounded as follow on the Easterly side by land formerly belonging to the late John McKay, conveyed unto him by the said William Godfrey, southerly by the Old Church road, Westerly and Northerly, by lands of the said William Godfrey. The said piece of land being six rods and eighteen feet in width in front and six rods and seven feet in width at the rear and extending from the said Church road, back on the westerly side twelve rods and on the easterly side thirteen rods and containing by estimation one half acre.

Registered the eighteenth day of January 1887 in Volume 65 of the County records page 59 and is number 50 in said volume.

It was at a meeting of the congregation of St. Stephens Church, held Sept 10th 1897 that a committee namely Kenneth MacKnight, John MacRae and Malcolm MacNaughton were appointed to see the owner of the Church point lot and if it could be purchased for a reasonable sum. If so to purchase it for the trustees of the church.

Eliza Godfrey was the present owner who had purchased it from her Uncle William Godfrey for \$100.00.

In this indenture made the 4th of November 1897, Eliza Godfrey, seamstress of Black River on the first part and John MacNaughton, Donald MacBeath, Hugh Cameron, George Fowlie, James Cameron, Kenneth MacKnight, John MacRae, William MacNaughton (jr.) William MacMurry, William Edge and Malcolm MacNaughton being at the present time the trustees chosen and appointed of St. Stephens Church, Black River on the second part. In this indenture the said party on the first part for the sum of one hundred dollars of

St. Stephens Church Black River, N.B.

lawful money of Canada, to her well and truly paid by the parties of the second part. The receipt where of is hereby acknowledged. Doth grant, bargained, sold and conveyed unto the said trustees of St. Stephens Church, the following lands, lying and being on the south side of Black River describes as follows: All the peninsula extending into the waters of Black River from James Godfreys line Easterly and known as Church Point, except so much of the said peninsula as is already owned and occupied by the Congregation of St. Stephens Church, being a part of Lot # 4 and containing by estimation 20 acres more or less.

Recorded and registered the 18th Jan. 1898 in Volume 13 of the County records, pages 506, 507, 508 and is # 354 in said volume.

At a meeting held June 1st, 1898 Kenneth MacDonald reported that the committee had purchased the land for one hundred dollars. Deed duly registered.

A meeting of the congregation of St. Stephens Church was held on 8th July 1903 to consider the question of building a new Church or some other way of improving our Church accommodations. It was moved and seconded and carried by a large majority that the congregation proceeds with the erection of a new Church building. It was moved by Mr. Hugh Cameron and seconded by Mr. James Cameron that the new Church be erected on the present Church property. As amendment was presented by Mr. Robert MacNaughton and seconded by Mr. Allan MacNaughton that the new Church be erected at Black River Bridge. The amendment was defeated by a large majority and the main motion carried by the same majority.

At a special meeting held Oct. 14th 1898, a building committee of five members was appointed, namely – John W. MacNaughton, George Fowlie, James Cameron, Allan MacKay and Robert MacNaughton. At a meeting of the congregation held June 7th 1905 a motion to add six more members to the building committee was made and carried. To consist of Fred Fowlie, John MacRae, Donald Watling, Alexander Dick, Alexander Cameron and John MacNaughton.

The plans as presented by the committee for a new Church were adopted as suitable.

A resolution was adopted asking from the Century Church Building fund through the Presbytery of the Miramichi for a grant of \$600.00 towards the erection of a new Church. A motion was passed authorizing the committee to proceed with the building of a new Church. With the authority to borrow up to but not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, using the Church property as collateral.

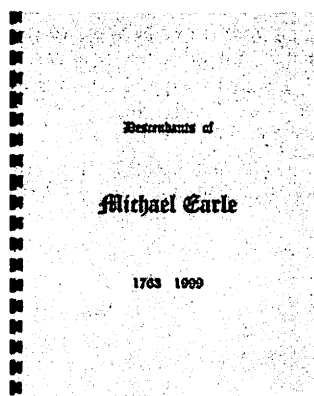
A motion was made and passed that an organ be introduced into the present Church for use in Church worship and that Miss Eliza Nobel, Mr. Myers, Capt. D. MacNaughton be a committee to select and purchase the organ. I am quite sure the organ in the classroom at the present time is the original organ.

A meeting of the Church Trustees was held in the Cameron School Sept. 25th 1905. The building committee of the new Church were authorized to remove the stone underpinning from under the old Church, but to save the four corner stones and to block the building up properly as the stones are removed.

At a meeting of the trustees held in the Middle School it was by unanimous vote, the Chairman Robert MacNaughton and Secretary Malcolm MacNaughton of trustees were authorized to sign a contract with James S. Hill for the completion of the new Church according to plans and specifications.

At the annual meeting of St. Stephens Church held in the old church on June 6th, 1906 the secretary of the building committee reported that the basement was completed at the cost of \$656.26 to date and that free labour had been given to the amount of \$181.75 also that a contract had been entered into with James S. Hill for the erection of the Church building for \$3470.00.

The chairman reported on the application for the free grant from the Century Fund had been refused as it was too large, but there was a prospect of getting \$150.00 from the source. Moved and seconded that the application be made to the Century Fund for a grant of \$150.00 to this Congregation. (It was received).



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By: Mrs. Verna E. Urquhart

Michael Earle (The Loyalist) born Apr 15, 1760, occupation farmer, married Jan. 14, 1796, Sarah Blake, born Apr 3 1774, Long Island, N.Y. of Dutch parents, died Apr 17 1861, Kingston, N.B.

Michael died Sept 29, 1829.

This book is 93 pages and indexed. To purchase this book contact: Mrs. Verna E. Urquhart, 244 Rothesay Avenue, Saint John, N.B., E2J 2B7, (506) 693-8522. Copies are \$32.00

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- Daniel F. Johnson, C.G., P.O.Box 26025, Saint John, N.B. Canada, E2J 4M3 <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 search)

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- 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 U.S.A. He can also provide printed materials (census, newspapers) for the Loyalist period.)
- Suzanne Blaquière, 251 Tremblay St. Dalhousie, N.B., E8C 2P2, 506-684-3121
- Janet Bubar, 11 Ambassador Drive, Douglas, N.B., E3A 7X9 (506) 472-4029 <babarjan@nbnet.nb.ca>
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- Carolyn Harris, P.O. Box 20226, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 7A2 (506) 454-4965, <hilderly@nbnet.nb.ca> (specialize in N.B. research and as a contact person for both Canadian and UK research)
- Mary Rosevear, 44 Ashfield Dr., 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: (506) 386-6438 <pwinas@unb.ca> (Albert and Westmorland Co.)
- Carleton Co. Branch, 395 Main St., Unit 2 Hartland, N.B. E7P 2N3
- Southeastern Branch, NBGS, P.O.Box 7102, Riverview, N.B., E1B 4T8

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- *The Diary of Rev. James Gray*, \$9.95 + \$2.00 p&H (recently reprinted)

- *Arrivals 99 – Our First Families in New Brunswick*, first generation family group sheet for 620 immigrant ancestors of members and friends of Saint John Branch. 409 pp., Cerlox bound, full index of 15,000 + names. \$39.95 Can plus \$7.00 Can p&h. \$28.00 US plus \$7.00 US p&h US addresses. \$39.95 Can. Plus \$10.00 p&h to overseas
- *Passengers to New Brunswick Custom House Records 1833,34,37 & 38*. Previously published in 1987, reprinted 1999. 483 pp, including an index, Bought from branch no postage or packaging required \$18.00, \$25.00 Can postage & packaging included, \$20.00 US postage & packaging included
- *Generations 1-10 and Generations 11-20*. Approx 215 pages each, surnames index. Canadian \$25 plus \$5 S&H (Canadian Fund), U.S. \$17 plus \$7 S&H (US Funds), Overseas \$17 plus \$10 S&H (US Funds)
- *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

Exclusively available from: Charlotte Branch % St. Croix Public Library, 11 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B. Canada, E3L 3A3

- *1861 Census Charlotte County*, available in two formats, three-hole punched, i.e., suitable for placement in a binder or plain, i.e. for binding by the purchaser, \$30.00 Can. + \$5.00 s&h, \$20.00 + \$5.00 s&h

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*, current issues \$7.00 each, postage included. Back issues of the year 2000 are \$4.50 each all others are \$3.00 each.
- *Generations "Table of Contents 1979-1999"*, \$5.00 including postage
- *1999 New Brunswick Genealogy Society Search List*, \$8.50, postage included

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. There is no longer a charge for queries. Submit as many as you wish but they may not all be printed in the same issue as space is limited. Please send queries on a separate page and be sure your name and address is on the page with your queries. Sent to the Queries editor for typing. Send queries to the queries editor:

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

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

Q4314 - **BARNETT** - Looking for info on James and Thomas Barnett. James Barnett, b. ca 1851 was marr. to Jane Shaw, b. ca 1857. Their son Thomas Barnett was b. in Saint John about 1876 and marr. Grace Savage in January 1899 in Lancaster, NH. Bonnie Jackson, 2965 Glenmore Ave., Dormont, PA 15216. Phone: 1-412-343-6792.

Q4315 - **BREWSTER** - Looking for info on Joseph Brewster who was in the Supreme Court of NB case with William Yeaton in 1794. Also the Joseph Brewster who bought a list of items in store book of Capt. William Brewster (Hopewell) in 1813. They may have been the same person. Bill Brewster, 459 Route 915, Harvey, Albert Co., NB E4H 3S5. Phone: 506-734-3399.

Q4316 - **BURSEY** - Found in an old store in Sussex a CNR eye exam card with age, ht. and wt. included for Harold Willis Bursey, Brakeman, in Moncton dated Nov. 5, 1942. She would like to return this to an interested family member. Carol Vater - email: vacam@asion.net.

Q4317 - **CHAPMAN** - Searching for death date and

burial for Lydia Fowler Chapman, b April 11, 1848, marr. John Elliott in 1809 and Lived in Hopewell Cape. She became stepmother to Susan and Charles. I found them in 1891 census but not 1901. Any info please. Jackie Tilton, 16 Railroad St., Apt. 2, Stanstead, Que. JOB 3E2

Q4318 - **CHAPMAN** - Searching for a death date and burial for Rebecca Arethusa Chapman b Sept. 17, 1845, marr. Elisha Betts. They had 2 children, Lydia b. ca 1880 and Eugene b 1882. They lived in Hopewell in 1891 and 1901 census. Any info appreciated. Jackie Tilton, 16 Railroad St., Apt. 2, Stanstead, Que. JOB 3E2.

Q4319 - **CHAPMAN** - My gr. gr. grandparents were David Chapman and Ann Dale Keillor. I'd like to correspond with any of their descendants to fill in the family branches. Jackie Tilton, 16 Railroad St., Apt. 2, Stanstead, Que. JOB 3E2.

Q4320 - **DRYSDALE** - Looking for anyone with info on the late James Arnold Drysdale, b in NS. Went to Maine and marr. Cecile Helene Mitchell of Livermore, ME. She's buried in Livermore Falls, Maine and he's in Togus Veteran's Cemetery, Augusta, ME. Issues late James Arthur, late Lurine Drysdale Stanhope, Arnold (Buddy), Agnes Drysdale Scappaticci and Clara Drysdale Thompson. These three live in Livermore, Chisholm and Jay, ME. James Arnold could have been b in Annapolis Valley Area. Dollypearle Martin, 2427 King George Hwy, Miramichi, NB E1V 6W1.

Q4321 - **FRASER** - Looking for parents of Marie Cecile Fraser b. ca 1802. She was raised by Casimir Theodore Daigle and was marr. to Angelique Francoise Henri in 1790. On May 17, 1817, Marie marr. Jerome Savoie b. 1786 s/o Amand "Menon" Savoie and "Elizabeth" Isabelle Anastasia Breau. Amand was a pilot on the Miramichi River for Don McDonald. Donald McDonald and 9 others had land grants on the Miramichi, Oak Point, Oyster River and Neguac. Among the 9 others were: Amand Savoie, and one Angus Augustine Fraser. Angus could be the same who marr. Christine McLeod (McCloud/McLove). They had 3 children - Mary 1807, Martine 1808 and Helene 1811. If Mary b. 1807 was married to Fraser and marr. 1817 she would only be 10 years old. This Fraser couple may have had other children prior to 1807 and if one or both parents died after the birth of Helen in 1811 it would be quite possible that friends and neighbors took them in. A great many Frasers' emigrated from Scotland in the late 1700's. If anyone knows of any

Queries and Answers

info on the Frasers' or on Marie Cecile Fraser I would appreciate it if they would get in touch with me. *Marie Isabelle Vinneau-Hache, 206 Thomas, Dieppe, NB. E1A 2C2*

Q4322 - GRAY/HAMILTON - Looking for info on Elizabeth Gray b. ca 1866 d. ca 1901, who marr. William Hamilton b. May 11, 1862 d. ca 1908. Their children were Mary b. May 3, 1885; Florence Ethel b. May 26, 1889; Jennie b. June 10, 1889; Alice Maud b. 1892 and Mable Beatrice b 1890. Also, John Gray b. ca 1864 d. ca 1908 marr. Jane Hamilton b. 1864 d. Oct. 12, 1896. Their children were: Alice Maud b Jan. 24, 1887 marr. George Wilmot Belya; William John b. Feb. 1, 1889 marr. A. Melanson and Elizabeth b. Feb. 8, 1885. *Stanley Robert Gray, RR#1, Hepworth, ON. N0H 1P0.*

Q4323 - HOME, Thomas, b. October 11, 1912 Glasgow Scotland. Was sent to Woodstock through Cossar Farms. Arrived in Quebec S.S. Letitia, July 22, 1928 and returned to Scotland in 1932. Looking for children. *Linda Oates, 23 Twenty-second Ave., Brighton, Queensland 4017. Australia. Phone: (work) (07)32620296, (home) (07) 33140266 or Fax 32625199.*

Q4324 - LANGILL - Looking for info on James Langil listed as a carpenter on Waterloo St., in Saint John in the 1870 Directory. Wishes to confirm that this James Langill is the same James Wadel Langill b. in River John, NS between 1839-1840. James Wasel Langill arrived in Ottawa in 1873 and was single at the time. *Robert J. Langill, 430 Caledonia Ave., Dorval, QC H9S 2Y2. Email: liesse@qc.aibn.com.*

Q4325 - McNichol - Looking for info on Robert James McNichol, b. in Saint John ca April 1879 and d. at Saint John in 1961. Believed to have moved with his immediate family to Philadelphia ca 1893 and returned to Canada during WW1 to join the Canadian army. Following the war his father marr. and ca 1926 moved to Halifax. Also, seeking info on his grandfather, Alexander McNichol and the USA origins of his grandmother, Jane Paul. Who immigrated into Canada or USA of the ancestors and their place of origin in Ireland. *Paul McNichol, 174 Silverbirch Blvd., Mount Hope, Ontario. L0R 1W0. Email: bpmcnichol@aol.com.*

Q4326 - KING - Seek info on parents and or siblings of Frances (Fanny) Louise King. Fanny was b. 181_ and marr. Oct. 2, 1837 at St. Paul's Presbyterian, Fredericton by William A. McLean (Later High Sheriff of York) A prayer book said to be of Fanny's

mother is inscribed "Mrs. John King, 1807". Family tradition indicates that Fanny had siblings in the US. The McLeans' were gentry. Could Fanny's father have held a commission in the garrison? Fanny's age was given as 32 in the 1851 census. *Lawrence Lowe, 3719 West 2nd Ave., Vancouver, BC. V6R 1J8. Email: l_rlowe@istar.ca.*

Q4327 - MACOMBER/MCCUMBER - Royal Macomber marr. Dec. 1800 December 1800 to Olive Grinnell in Dartmouth, MA. Royal may be nickname for Ariel, Uriel, Israel? Then maybe in RI and Jefferson County, NY. Jarvis Macomber marr. March 1805 to Christina Sherman, half-sister to Olive Grinnell at Dartmouth. Jarvis was in Lennox, Ontario Militia, War of 1812 against US. Rial and Jarvis McCumber listed together on 1818 Lennox Militia list. Royal born ca 1770 - 73 and was alone in 1851, 1861 Richmond, Lennox and Addington Co., ON census. Jarvis born ca 1788 and lived nearby in Camden East in 1851, 1861 census with wife Lucretia. Do no know relationship of Royal and Jarvis. Family tradition: "We are out of Nova Scotia." *Ethel Hanson, 1844 Key Blvd. El Cerrito, CA 945330 or Email: mohoso@webtv.net.*

Q4328 - MCDONNELL/SCOTT - Want to purchase "McDonnell-Scott Genealogy 1776 - 220 Years - 1996" privately published by Charles Edward MacKinnon. *Barbara McNamara, 45 Hills Parkway, Narragansett, RI 02882 or Email: bmcnamar@brainiac.com.*

Q4329 - MCLEAN - Seek date and location of the marr. of Capt. Archibald McLean and Susanna (Susan) Drummond, probably between 1799 and 1803. Archibald had property on the Nashwaak but duties in Fredericton. The Drummond home was also on the Nashwaak (at Taymouth). *Lawrence Lowe, 3719 West 2nd Ave. Vancouver, BC V6R 1J8. Email: l_rlowe@istar.ca.*

Q4330 - MCLEOD - Looking for the following info: daughters of Albert E. McLeod 1866 - 1947 and his wife' name? Husbands full names of daughters, Agnes who marr. J. E. Good; Ruth who marr. a Kinnie; and Lucy who marr. a Corbett. *Mrs. Ruth Easton, 302-5603 Balsam St., Vancouver, BC. V6M 4B6. or Email: LemonMarch@yahoo.com.*

Q4331 - MORRISON - Seeking contact with descendants of Franscis Robert Ward Morrison, Manager of Bk of NS in Newcastle and Chatham, NB in 1880 and Huntly, son of Francis also a banker and James Alexander Morrison a brother to Francis reported to be a Commission Merchant in Chatham in

Queries and Answers

1901. Object: exchange of genealogical info. *J. K. Morrison. Unit 308-408 Augier Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba or Email: jkmorrison@home.com.*

Q4332 - MORRISON - Searching for vital stats, ancestors and descendants of **James A. Morrison**, b Aug. 24, 1849 in Huntly, Scotland brother to Patrick William and Jemima Morrison and immigrated to Canada in 1877. James reported to be a "Commission Merchant" in Chatham in 1901. Can supply info on brother Patrick's descendants and ancestors. Contact: *Ken Morrisn, Unit 308-408 Augier Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba or Email: jkmorrison@home.com.*

Q4333 - SEELEY/MORROW - Looking for information on Margaret L. Seeley who marr. Clarence Morrow 1915, Saint John Co. Any information on this couple would be greatly appreciated. *Linda Pepin, 13 Young St., Plainville, CT. 06062.*

Q4334 - SOMERS/WILMOT/GIBSON/ HARRISON - Would like to find her ancestors, Carline Harrison Somers and Jannet/Jeanette/Jessie Gibson Wilmot. Sally Somers. Email her at: *ssomers@cadvission.com.*

Q4335 - TAYLOR - Searching for descendants of Rufus and Susan (Charters) Taylor, marr. Oct. 27, 1846. Looking for where their son Franklin removed to after 1871. *J. Commuscio, 619 NE Joanne Ct., Hillsboro, OR. 97124. Email: jgonmuscio@yahoo.com.*

Q4336 - TAYLOR/BEASLEY - Seeking info on gggrandparents, Abraham Taylor and Mary Jane Beasley. Abraham Taylor believed to be b. in Westmorland County. *Alice Clute, 404-4045 Rae St., Regina, Sask. S4S 6Y8.*

Q4337 - TURNER - Interested in any Argraves, Everett, Cox and Turner names, especially in Victoria County, NB. *Doris Argraves Turner, 14 Morgan St., Lincoln, ME 04457.*

Q4338 - WIGGINS - Looking for info on a Jacob Wiggins who was b Apr. 4, 1797 at Grand Lake, Queens, d. Aug. 18, 1857 at Waterborough, NB. He marr. Permassa Briggs in Queens Co. Their son William Jacob was b. July 26, 1818 at Waterborough marr. Nov. 28, 1844 to Isabella Keys/Kays. Any or all info on this family is appreciated. *Ralph C. Buzzell, 4124 N. Nobel Pl., Oak Harbor, WA 98277 or Email: buzz@whidbey.net.*

Q4339 - INFORMATION NEEDED. John Williams is researching the lives of men from the St. Andrews area who died in the two world wars. Most of their names are on the war memorial in the town square. The purpose is to compile of Book of Remembrance so that their lives are not forgotten with the passage of time. An important part of the book will be a photograph of each man. The following photos are still required. If you have any info that might turn up a photo I would like to hear from you. Photos will be copied and promptly returned.

Name	Unit	Year of Death
<u>L/Cpl George Wesley Boone</u>	15 th Battalion	1916
b. 1892 in Saint John, s/o Wesley and Fannie of Haymarket Sq. Harnessmaker. Enlisted in Saint John in 1914. Can't make St. Andrews connection other than at school there 1902-1907. Census nil for 1881-91-01. Picture in Saint John Globe Oct. 23, 1916.		
<u>Pte. Emerson Dougherty</u>	25 th Battalion	1920
S/o John and Clara of St. Andrews. Had brother Frank (1890-1957). Wounded. D. of TB at home in St. A.		
<u>Pte. Ernest Greenlaw</u>	26 th Battalion	1917
S/o Martin and Jennie (Richardson) of Bayside. Brother James (b. 1901) and sisters Bertha (b. 1892) and Emma (b. 1898). With so many Greenlaws' around there must be a picture somewhere.		
<u>Pte. Edward Carmichael Jack</u>	25 th Battalion	1916
S/o R. Melville and Mary (Carmichael). Was 1 st cousin of Bobby Cockburn, druggist of St. A. Mother moved to N. Sidney, NS by 1915. 3 brothers, Douglas, Devere and Reginald. Sisters Margaret McKeen - Toronto and Gwen, Mrs. Herb Wilson, St. A.		
<u>Pte. Alexander Thompson Paul</u>	15 th Battalion	1918
b. St. A. 1876 s/o Sheriff A. T. (d 1883) and Julia. She moved to Ottawa by 1916. Enlisted Ontario. Single, sisters Mrs. W. Hood (Ottawa) and Harriet, Mrs. Sam'l W. Boone (d. 1949) St. A. Her son Paul d. 1981, dau. Helen. RN d. unmarr.		
<u>Pte. Joseph Polis</u>	42 nd Battalion	1918
Passamaquoddy. B. St. A. s/o Louisa Polis later Marshall of Bar Harbour. Brother John WWI vet. Sisters Nellie and Margaret. Inquiries at Pleasant Point under way.		
<u>Pte. Thomas Rogers</u>	26 th Battalion	1918
b. 1894 Chelsea, MA. Stepfather John McInnis of W. Townsend, MA. Enlisted Sussex, NB 1915. RC but not on church memorial. Can't make St. A. connection. Contacting MA. Vital records for birth info.		
<u>L/Sgt Robert Allen Stuart</u>	2 nd Battalion	1917
Ran clothing store. S/o Sheriff Stuart. Marr. Alice Ingersoll of Houlton. No children. Brothers Frank (Ottawa), Walter (MA) and Herbert (Biddie) of St. A. Biddie - no children. Very poor photo of Sgt. Stuart		

Queries and Answers

in the Courier.

Otis Charles Reid - rank unit and date of death not known. b. Sept. 1, 1888 s/o Samuel and Sarah of Bayside (census 1901). Marr. July 21 1915 in St. A. to Ethyl May McCarroll dau. of Wm. And Bertha. She d. April 28, 1916 age 20. Otis' brother Philip Reid served in WWI. No other info on Otis. Not in Remembrance, no service record in Ottawa, no record with Commonwealth War graves Commission. NO enlistment record in Maine. Otis is also on the St. Stephen war memorial. No info at Legion in St. A. or St. Stephen. This is a big mystery.

Of the WW2 fatalities I have photos of all men. However images of the following are not the best and I am seeking better pictures of them:

Capt. Chad Noel Humphrys North Shore Reg't 1944 Newspaper photo only. S/o Rev. A. Brock Humphrys, Rector of St. Andrews. No siblings, marr but no children.

Pilot Officer Harley Vernon Stinson RCAF 1943 Pre-war snap shots only. Nephews and nieces in NS have no photos.

Any info, leads or other help on these names would be greatly appreciated. This project has the support of Passamaquoddy Branch #8, Royal Canadian Legion, St. Andrews. *John L. Williamson, 9 Water Street, St. Andrews, NB E5B 1A3. Phone 506-529-8958*

Q4340 - **LOST SOULS** - Unmarked graves in Lakeside Cemetery, Shediac Road, Lakeville. Appreciate any help with the following:

John S. Trites, David Chapman, George Ayles, Jacob Trites, Benjamin C. Trites, James A. Lockhart, Walter S. Lockhart, Leslie O'Brien, James H. Alcox, William Russell, James W. Rodgeron, James Boyd, Annie Sullivan, William Brownell, S. Cuthbertson, John Lutz, T. Edgar Lockhart, William Trites, James Stewart, E. Stewart, George Ash, Samuel B. Simmons, William Smith Sr., Hazen Brown, James Walker, Robert Walker, James Brown, Susan Gray, Lorne Walker. Help needed from descendants to properly document records. Contact: *Lakeville Cemetery Corp. Inc. c/o Shelley Seeley, 175 Weisner Road, Lakeville, Westmorland County, NB. E1H 1L5. Phone: 506-856-7019*

ANSWER

Query 4281 - Atkinson - Ruth ? Atkinson, mother of Michael d. April 5, 1839, 51 years old and buried in Kouchibougué, Kent Co. Cemetery Listing #30. Wife of George Atkinson. According to census

records 1891, of sons Robert Kerch and Michael MacIntosh. Father b. Scotland, mother b. USA. Gwen J. Atkinson Sinclair. Email: jsinclair@npiec.on.ca.

Query 4286 - **DeMill** - Based on your dates and the location, I am confident that ADH was an older brother of my great grandmother Alice (DeMille) **Burpee** and son of Nathan Smith DeMill (e) of St. John.

I have some information on ADH and all his siblings, especially his older brother James (the author of novels). His obituary implies that ADH did not marry. On the other hand he took a considerable interest in the family's history, corresponding widely to gather information. His notes on the family are on file in the archives of Queens University (and probably copies may be found elsewhere).

I have prepared quite extensive notes on all the ancestors of Alice S. DeMille (and therefore of her brother Alfred), which include some portraits of family members (but not ADH). This material is available at Salt Lake City in the Family history library. I expect they will have microfilmed it. My Notes cover ancestors of male and female lines, with the Demills going back to the 16th century in Flanders. These notes were based largely on material at the Family history library and at the public library at St. John, NB. They are extensively referenced.

With regard to ADH himself, my information is that he was born at St. John 28 Mar. 1836 and died "at the Clifton House in St. John" 4 Dec. 1895. He attended the Horton Academy and graduated from Acadia College in Wolfville (suggesting that he was a Baptist). He was however a member of the Trinity Anglican Church for many years. He was working in his father's office in 1855 and was still living in the family home on the Fundy Lakeshore in 1871 (Census). His siblings Eliza, Emily, Alice and Fred were still at home then. At the time of his death Alfred was a vestryman at the church and also was secretary to the Board of the Beaconsfield School District. He was also a member of the Albion Lodge of Freemasons.

The 1867 business directory contains an advertisement that describes him as follows: Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, conveyancer, Notary Public, etc and House and Estate Agent. His office was a flat in Ritchies Building, on Princess Street. It appears that he was both well known and well respected.

Correspondence in my grandfather's possession many years ago, indicated that ADH corresponded with the New York DeMilles (including the branch of Cecil B. DeMille). *Lawrence E. Lowe, 3719 2nd Ave. W., Vancouver, BC V6R 1J8*

Notice of Meeting

Annual Meeting for The New Brunswick Genealogical Society

By: Victor Badeau President, NBGS

The Annual meeting of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society will be held at the Seaman's Hospital, St. Samuel's St. Miramichi, N.B. (former Douglastown) on May 26, 2001. Tour of Rankin House (next door) 11 am, Luncheon 12 pm, Executive meeting at one o'clock immediately followed by the Annual General Meeting.

New Brunswick Genealogical Society members will have an opportunity to vote on the following items at the Annual General Meeting:

1. Motion to amend ARTICLE 5, Section 4, of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Constitution.

ARTICLE 5, Section 4, presently reads:

"Special General Meetings of the Society shall be called by the Board on its own initiative by a majority vote, by the Board on the petition of twenty-five (25) members and may be called by the President."

The proposed amendment would delete the last seven words to read:

"Special General Meetings of the Society shall be called by the Board on its own initiative by a majority vote, or by the Board on the petition of twenty-five (25) members".

2. A motion will be presented to confirm the resolution and by-laws necessary to set up the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc. as a charitable corporation.

The New Brunswick Genealogical Society has obtained Provincial registration as a charitable non-profit company allowing it to operate as a corporation.

3. Motion to adopt a "Policy and Procedure Manual".

Under the direction of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society (By-Law 12) a manual has been written with the intent of informing the Executive and members of the policies adopted by the membership and of procedures to follow in order that the society may carry on its day to day business.

NOTE: The Policy and Procedures Manual layout presents a basic manual design with Table of Contents. Data is submitted at this time for some, not all, of the subdivisions. Data is submitted for Spending Limits, Expense Allowances, Record Keeping, Publication of Generations contains a Draft Editorial policy for "Generations" and Draft Guidelines for Authors of articles for "Generations", Bank Accounts and Reserve Fund, Society and Branch Audits, Liability Insurance, Preparation of Budget Forecast, Program Committee, Public Relations and List of Assets.

A copy of the Policy and Procedures Manual has been distributed to each Branch President for discussion at the Branches. Members may obtain individual copies by forwarding a request to the NBGS postal address.

4. Motion to increase the amount submitted by Branches to the Provincial body of New Brunswick Genealogical Society from \$16.00 to \$17.00 per membership.

Currently, Branches submit \$16.00 of each Branch membership to the Provincial body of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society to cover the cost of printing and mailing Generations to each member. The Finance Committee has recommended that this amount be increased to \$17.00 per member beginning with the 2002 membership year.

5. There will be an election of officers and Branch appointed directors to the Society.



NEW BRUNSWICK BOUND -CONFERENCE 2001

International Genealogical Conference, Moncton, N.B.

August 3-6, 2001

Hosted by The New Brunswick Genealogical Society, the conference will be held at the Atlantic Baptist University in Moncton. The university provides ample facilities for the conference, from a theatre for presentations to on site cafeteria and room accommodations.

Conference Sessions

Friday August 3, 2001

Reservations/Registration starting at 1:00pm

Meet, Greet and Mix

Supper, Official Opening and Reception

Research Room and Marketplace

Session: Genealogical Computer Programs Overview by Stan Balch

How To Select A Genealogical Computer Programme by Dick Eastman

Saturday Aug. 4, 2001

Registration/ Reservations/Information Desk

Research/ Records from the Provincial Archives will be available

The Marketplace, book sales, all day

Session: People And Parishes Over The Pond—sources for genealogical research in the United Kingdom by Wendy Anderson

Session: Researching In New Brunswick, Records and Repositories by Peter Murphy

Private Research Interviews and Family History Sharing (by appointment in the afternoon)

Session: Cite Your Sources, Cite Your Sources by Wilfred Allan

Session : 18th and 19th.c.English Settlement In New Brunswick by Bruce Elliott

Session : Computer Programme Demonstration of "Family Origins" by Dick Eastman

Session: Turning Memories Into Memoires by Burns MacMillan

Reception and President's Dinner

Session: Computer Programme Demonstration "Legacy" and Computer Lab by Stan Balch

Session "Ask The Experts Panel" with the session lecturers

Sunday August 5, 2001

Session: Sources for Researching In New England by Marcia Melnyk

Session: Charting A Course With Bluenoses-Researching Family In Nova Scotia by Allan Robertson

Private Research Interviews and Family History Sharing

Research Room and Marketplace

Session: Using The Internet For Genealogical Research by Dick Eastman
Session: What To Do When Your Research Hits A Brick Wall by Wilfred Allan
Session: Computer Programme Demonstration "Family Tree Maker" and computer lab by Rick Roberts
Session: Corned Beef and Mince Pie-Searching For New England and English Ancestors In Nova Scotia by Allen Robertson
Session "Ask The Experts Panel" with session leaders

Monday August 6, 2001

Research Room and Marketplace

Session: Those That Came Before The Loyalists: New England Settlement on The Albert County Side Of Petitcodiac River 1765-1800 by Bradley Shoebottom
Session: Looking At Gravestones with a Different Eye by Bruce Elliott
Session: What I Discovered While Searching My British Ancestors by Peter Murphy

Closing at 12:30 pm

A research facility will be available on Saturday and Sunday. Research materials will be provided by the New Brunswick Provincial Archives.

NOTE:

A new session has been added, entitled "*Those That Came Before The Loyalists: New England Settlement On The Albert County Side Of The Petitcodiac River 1765-1800.*" by Bradley Shoebottom.

Bradley Shoebottom has a BA in International Relations from the University of Windsor, an MA in War Studies from RMC, an MA in Atlantic Canadian History from UNB, and is currently working on a Master's in Adult Education/Instructional Design at UNB. His MA thesis was on Gaius S Turner, A shipbuilder from Harvey Bank NB, 1874-1892. He is the President of the NB Archaeological Society and Assistant Editor of the Association of Atlantic Historians Newsletter. Bradley is currently working on a 40 page booklet on French and English military operations in NB during the Seven Years War, 1754-1760 and on a new history of Albert County, NB. He is a member of the the NB Genealogical Society and The Canadian Nautical Research Society.

Conference Locator

The Atlantic Baptist University (ABU) is located on the Gorge Road north of Route 2, the Trans Canada Highway.

FROM THE WEST: Approaching Moncton on Route 2 from Sussex on the west, take the Gorge Road exit 490. Turn left (north) on the Gorge Road and ABU is about 1km on the right.

FROM THE EAST: Approaching Moncton on Route 2 from Sackville on the east, take the Gorge Road exit 490. Turn right (north) on the Gorge Road and ABU is about 1km on the right.

More information on the conference is available on the N.B.G.S. web site at:

<<http://www.bitheads.com/nbgs/>>

Accommodations have been arranged at the residence of Atlantic Baptist University

If you have any questions, you may contact Joan Pearce by e-mail at: <pearcer@nbnet.nb.ca>

Telephone: 506-652-1551, 352 Pelton Road, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada E2K 5H7.



New Brunswick Bound - CONFERENCE 2001

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Prov/State _____ Postal Code/Zip _____

Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

Accommodations	Single \$25	Double \$40	Total \$
Friday, August 3			
Saturday, August 4			
Sunday, August 5			
			\$

Shared room request: _____

Special needs considerations: _____

Meals Required	Breakfast \$5	Lunch \$10	Dinner \$15	President's Dinner \$20	Total \$
Friday, August 3					
Saturday, August 4					
Sunday, August 5					
Monday, August 6					
					\$

SUMMARY

Conference Registration	\$75 x _____	\$
Accommodations		\$
Meals		\$
AMOUNT ENCLOSED		\$

Accommodations and meals must be booked by June 30, 2001.

Please send registration and payment to: NBGS Genealogical Conference 2001
P. O. Box 7102
Riverview, NB E1B 4T8 Canada

Surnames being researched:

For an interview please check: Wendy Anderson ☐ Marcia Melynk ☐

THE CENSUS TAKER

It was the first day of census, and all through the land;
The pollster was ready ... a black book in hand.
He mounted his horse for a long dusty ride;
His book and some quills were tucked close by his side.

A long winding ride down a road barely there;
Toward the smell of fresh bread wafting, up through the air.
The woman was tired, with lines on her face;
And wisps of brown hair she tucked back into place.

She gave him some water ... as they sat at the table;
And she answered his questions ... the best she was able.
He asked of her children... Yes, she had quite a few;
The oldest was twenty, the youngest not two.

She held up a toddler with cheeks round and red;
His sister, she whispered, was napping in bed.
She noted each person who lived there with pride;
And she felt the faint stirrings of the wee one inside.

He noted the sex, the color, the age...
The marks from the quill soon filled up the page.
At the number of children, she nodded her head;
And saw her lips quiver for the three that were dead.

The places of birth she "never forgot";
Was it Kansas? or Utah? or Oregon ... or not?
They came from Scotland, of that she was clear;
But she wasn't quite sure just how long they'd been here.

They spoke of employment, of schooling and such;
They could read some and write some .. though really not much.
When the questions were answered, his job there was done;
So he mounted his horse and he rode toward the sun.

We can almost imagine his voice loud and clear;
"May God bless you all for another ten years."

Now picture a time warp ... its' now you and me;
As we search for the people on our family tree.

We squint at the census and scroll down so slow;
As we search for that entry from long, long ago.
Could they only imagine on that long ago day;
That the entries they made would effect us this way?

If they knew, would they wonder at the yearning we feel;
And the searching that makes them so increasingly real.
We can hear if we listen the words they impart;
Through their blood in our veins and their voice in our heart.

Author Unknown