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Generations

The Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society/Société Généalogique du Nouveau-Brunswick
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Bloomfield School 1928 spring class with teacher Lora Josephine Innis (see page 7)

Generations

The Journal of the New Brunswick
Genealogical Society

Editor: Mary Rosevear
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Generations is published quarterly in Saint John, N.B. by the New Brunswick Genealogical Society and is distributed to 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.

Submissions may be on a 3.5" disk or CD using any format that can be opened easily by the editor. A hard copy of the submission and the format in which it was saved must be included. Submission may be typewritten using white paper and a good quality black ribbon or e-mailed to the editor. Contributors are responsible for obtaining permission to publish material owned by others.

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From the Editor's Desk

We have started a New Year and I hope you have started thinking about attending the Saint John Branch Conference in June. We hope there is a great turnout. It has been a long time since the last one and it may be a long time before we have another if people do not attend.

Thank you to everyone who sent me articles and information for Generations last year. It is a great help and sometimes you find other people interested in your family and this helps you also.

Remember Queries can be put in the magazine for free and it is always nice to know if you are having a reunion, publishing a book or have just found some really good helpful web sites or archives.

Mary Rosevear

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Mary Rosevear

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CHARITABLE STATUS

New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc., a Provincially Registered Society, received Federal certification as a charitable organization effective January 1, 2003. In order to enhance and improve service to its members and remain financially stable, the Society will provide **official tax receipts** for donations to the Society or any of its Branches for their various programs, projects and funds. Cards will be sent for memorial donations. Inquiries may be made to the Society president or any of the Branch presidents for details.

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Parish Officers

Contributed By: Mary Rosevear, retyped by Bruce F. Leavitt

Editor's Note: These Parish Officers are from Carleton County taken from "The Press" March 24, 1925 and the rest one week later.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK

Constables; Thos. McCarron, Daniel McIntosh, Owen Kelley, R.E. Holyoke, Horace Johnston, Herbert Moores, H.V. Moores, Robert Potter, John Lenehan, Moses Moore, Robt. Hamilton, B.B. Colpitts, Arthur Bragdon, George B. Little, Percy Betts, Arden Shea, Wm. Bolger, Banford Niles, John D. Kerrigan, Burns Grant, J.H. Dewitt, Roy C. Tait.

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Surveyors of Dams; John A. Lindsay, W.M. Smith, Alfred Page, C.D. Johnston, Harold Hayden, E.R. Teed.

Fence Viewers; Jas. T. Montgomery, Isaac Hamm, John Fleming

WOODSTOCK PARISH

Parish Clerk; Charles Peabody.

Assessors; Walter Estabrooks, Ellis Smith, Herb Hemphill.

Collector of Rates; Burton Bedell.

Overseers of Poor; Wm. McCloskey, Asa Thornton, Newton Bull.

Game Wardens; Thomas McDade, John Cosman, Allen McPherson, Warren Tapley, Wellington Rogers, A.G. Hand, Stephen Yerxa, Charles McMillan, Allen Barnett.

Constables; Homer Kimball, Jas. Stephenson, William McIntyre, Eugene Smith, Thomas Graham, Everett Montgomery, Bert Grant, Thad Dibblee Newman Griffith, Ed Furlong, Wm. Kirk, C.O. Mallory, Clair Britton.

Weighers of Hay & Straw; D.W. Jackson, James Watson, Mathias Watson, John Watson, Ellis Smith, Sam Watson, Delbert Franklin, Guy Clark, Wm. McCloskey, Clyde McCloskey, Charles McKenzie, Willard Emery, James Dunlop, H.W. Kimball, James Bedell.

Fence Viewers; Melvin McElroy, Alex Rogers, Jas. W. Montgomery, Fred Cronk, James Watson, John Cunningham, Matthias Watson, Robert

Franklin, Herbert Marsten, Jas. Stephenson, Wm. Hanson, Wm. McCloskey, John Yerxa, Ed Ball, Frank Wallace, David Greenlaw.

Fire Wardens; Stephen Shaw, H. Kimball, George Mulin, Hans McKenzie, O.R. Estey, George London, Clyde McCloskey, Walter Trecartin, Thad Dibblee, Ross Watson, Ed Kirkpatrick, Matthias Watson, Bernard Perley, H.W. Cowan, Allen McPherson, Fred Cronk, Allen Wright, Eldon Cunningham, Claud Cluff, C.P. Bull, William Sharp, Merrill Hillman, Wilford bull, Coles Crouse, Guy Carr, Edward Kirkpatrick, Joseph Guns, E'mer Lutz, Wm. Lewin, Stewart Dickinson.

Surveyors of Lumber and Wood: L. Dow, William Sharp, harley Johnston, nelson Marsten, Iiber Dickinson, John Gibson, W. R. Wright, Delbert Franklin, Matthias Watson, S. Shaw, Charles Rogers, William Emery, James Watson, David Jackson, Robert Marsten.

Field Drivers and Pound Keepers; George Mallory, E. Vanwart, Arbert Dickinson, Roy Franklin, Thad Dibblee, Wallace Blackie, Herb Hall, Edgar Speer, Guy Hall, David Miller, John Griffin. Lee Cunningham, A.F. Hand, William Porter Charles Yerxa, Charles McKenzie, Edward Gould, Ray Mallory, Cyrus Vanwart, Walter Estabrooks, Robert Ball, George McMillan, Nelson Craig, Peter Johnston, E.R. Shaw, Archie Murchland, Ed Ball, H.B. Scott, Archie McElroy, Gilbert Brown, Alfred Ball, Leslie Bell, Homer Kimball. Alex Rogers, Hartley London, A.F. Plummer, James Stephenson, Herb Jones, John Yerxa, Allison Hall, Thomas McDade, Jas. Tapley, Thos. McGrath, Clifford Everett, Frank Foster, Allen Stairs, Herbert Marsten, Allen Barnett, Chas. Rogers, Barry London, Gilmore Love, Percy Godsoe, Eugene Smith, Warren Tapley, Augustus Hand, Russell Bull, C.O. Mallory, Frank Gough, Jr., Burton Bell, James Dunlop, George Hempbell, Jr., Frank Brawn, Robt. Andow.

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Parish Clerk; Joseph Ralson.

Collector of Rates; Geo. McElroy

Assessors or Rates; Gordon Sharpe, Donald Peabody, Guy C. Dow.

Commissioners of Poor; G.W. Shaw, Frank Berryman, H.S. Kearney.

Pound Keepers; John Kidney, H.S. Kearney, Henry Clowes, Aaron Dow, Howard Tompkins, Herbert Price, H.W. Rodgers, Halden Gray, Murray McGuire, Martin Frame, Harry Riordan, John Barrow, Wm. Summers, Thos. Wallace, Robert Ralston, Warren Hale, Guy Murphy, Owen McCarty, Harry Sharpe,

Parish Officers

Charles Culbert, Sylvester Hourihan, Harry Bull, P. Thornton, Raymond Grant.

Fence Viewers; Joseph Tapley, John McLaughlan, Albert Tompkins, Stephen Clark, Ziba Gray, Gordon Sharpe, Harry Grant, Charles Monteith.

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Constables; Asa Bragdon, Joseph Ralson, Wilmot Cluff, Stanley Patterson, Henry Post, Thomas McLaughlan, Thomas Wallace, Frank Gallagher, Harvey Grant, Harley Olmstead.

PARISH BRIGHTON

Parish Clerk; Arthur Dickinson

District Clerk; Jud McGee, Foy Pratt.

Assessors of Rates; Jessie E. Tedford, Gary Richardson, Cook Dickinson.

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Overseers Poor; H.L. Dickinson, Edmund S. Estabrooks, Stephen Nixon.

Surveyors of Lumber; A.F. Campbell, Ben Richardson, Geo Simms, Albert Pratt, James Crabb, W.C. Craig, C.P. Wasson, Dan Coughlin, Henry S. Smith. Enoch Estabrooks, O.P. Hayward. Paige Boyer, Herbert Price, Murvvell Rideout, Earl Belyea, A.R. Rigby, A.W. Kyle, Ruben Hagerman, Miles W. Sherwood, Ralph Estabrooks, W.N. Nodden, W. B. Nixon, Fred K. Brown, James B. Orchard, Edwin Jennings, George Henderson, William Nevers.

Fence Viewers; George Gallagher, Geo. Tedlie, W.W. Birmingham, Carey Rideout, Cook Dickinson, Willie Hallett, Geo. Bubar, Geo. Boone, John Irvin, H.L. Dickinson, Lotrip Sewell, Manzer Prosser.

Constables; Howard Adams, Herbert Adair, Burnham Nevers, Enoch Estabrooks, Charles Swim, Coles Paget, Warren White, Jud McGee, Jos Pearson, Jr, Horace Shaw, John Murdock, James Montgomery, George Downey, Edwin Jennings, Bert Smith, Arthur Henderson, Howard Kennedy, U. Coy Hill, Murray Ellis (sworn)

Poundkeepers Hog Reeves, and Field Drivers; George Gallagher, Jr, Stephen Nixon, Lotrip Sewell, Frank Orser, Wm. Forrest, Manzer Shaw, Bert Day, Rainsford Rourke, Alton Cook, Enoch Estabrooks, Beecher Stewart, Cook Dickinson, Harry Shaw, Woodie Jones, Charles Crabb, James Long, George Swim, John Foster, S.F. DeLong, Mansfield Ellis, James Greer, Geo. Bubar, Frank Graham, Leslie McKenzie, Granville Nevers, Harold Jordan, James A. Dickinson, Byron Robinson, Byron Brown, Clifford Dickinson,

Fire Wardens; Scott Hallett, Fred Nevers, S.S. Miller, Horace Nixon, Aaron Greer, H.L. Dickinson, Edmund Robinson, Cecil Orser, James Crabb, Manzer Shaw, John Mangum, Ruben Robinson, Ernest Seeley, Edwin Jennings, Arthur Henderson, Donald Tedlie.

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Surveyors of Dams; William Bubar.

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District Clerk; Robert Aird, Beaufort.

Assessors of Rates; William Brennan, Bath; Wilson Acton, Upper Kent; Samuel Caldwell, Bristol.

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District Clerk; Fred Rideout, Peel.

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District Clerk; Fred Gibson.

Assessors of Rates; Theo H. Jamieson, Harry A. Carvell, Bruce Flemming.

Collector of Rates; Chas Wilkinson, Burden Jones, Guy Black.

Overseers Poor; R.S. Beckwith, Frank Carpenter, Hanford Watters.

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Fence Viewers; Stephen Porter, Frenk Jewett, S.W. Merrithew, S. W. Burt, J.F. Toms, Wm Anderson, Thomas Pryor, Frank Buchanan, Marshall Tracey, Samuel Buxton, Murray McAuley, Harry White.

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Weighers of Hay & Straw; James Lee, James Crone, Jack Lee.

Marriage Certificate of Isaac Allaby and Frances Sophia Wood

By the Honorable George Henry Smyth Esquire, PRESIDENT
of His MAJESTY'S COUNCIL and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

To the Rector, Vicar or Curate of the Parish of Burton in the
County of Sunbury or, in the absence of such Rector, Vicar or Curate,
to any Justice of the Peace legally authorised to solemnize Marriage in the said
County.

WHEREAS there is a mutual purpose of Marriage between Isaac Allaby
of the Parish of Burton in the County of Sunbury of the one party, and
Frances Sophia Wood of the same Parish of the other party, for which
they have desired my Licence; I do hereby authorize you to Solemnize the said Marriage openly, without publica-
tion or notification of Banns, according to the form prescribed by Law. PROVIDED always that if it shall appear
to you, that the said parties are other or different from those above described, or that any fraud or deception has
been used in obtaining this Licence, or that there is any lawful impediment of precontract, consanguinity or affinity,
by reason whereof the said parties ought not to be joined in Wedlock, or that the said Marriage is intended to be
Solemnized without such consent of the respective Parents or Guardians of the said parties as by Law ought first to
be had; then I do enjoin you to forbear Solemnizing the said Marriage by virtue hereof.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the second day of March
Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty and in the fifty fifth Year
of His Majesty's Reign.

By the President's Command,
John Odell

This Marriage Certificate is that of Isaac Allaby and Frances Sophia Wood, married at Burton, Sunbury County, N.B. on March 2, 1815. Isaac and Frances Sophia petitioned for a land grant in Salt Springs, Upham Parish, Kings Co., N.B. in 1821 along with Charles Smith. In 1824 Isaac was granted 200 acres and Charles Smith 100 acres in Salt Springs.

Isaac and Frances Sophia lived and raised their family at Salt Springs.

Isaac was born about 1793 in Burton, Sunbury County, a son of Isaac Allaby Sr. (Loyalist) and Sarah Lesstin.

Frances Sophia was born about 1793 in Oromocto, Sunbury County, a daughter of Daniel Wood and Mother unknown.

Nine children were born to them, three in St. John Parish, and six in Salt Springs, Upham Parish, Kings Co., N.B. Sophia died 24 Dec 1873, and was buried in the Salt Springs Baptist Cemetery, the earliest burial recorded and known.

Isaac died 18 December 1875, and was buried with Sophia.

The Salt Springs Baptist Church, which is just down the road from the Cemetery, was established circa 1876.

The Salt Springs Baptist Cemetery now is the Salt Springs Community Cemetery.

Pioneer Families of New Brunswick

By: E. C. Wright, typed by Dave Rand

Editor's note: There were over forty families in this series that were printed in the Telegraph Journal in 1943. Irene Keleher of Saint John, N.B. contributed them to the magazine.

BULL

There were at least three Loyalists of the name of Bull, probably of closely related families. One family, William and Humphrey, settled on the Hammond River. Jacob Bull, formerly of Dutchess County, New York, lived at Grand Lake, and Lieut. George Bull, who was born in Ulster County, New York, in 1752, settled at Woodstock. George Bull had been a lieutenant in Captain Nathan Frink's Company of the Loyal American Legion, which was under the command of the well known Benedict Arnold.

On July 30, 1784, he bought half of Lot 53, Mougerville, from Hugh Shirley, and in November of the same year he married Nancy McKeen, daughter of Pre-Loyalist settlers of Mougerville who had come from Litchfield, Mass.

In August, 1786, Lieut. Bull and others applied for land on the Gaspereau and Salmon Rivers, 500 acres for George Bull and 500 acres for the mill; to which the Council replied

cautiously that the 500 acres for the mill would be assigned when the mill had been erected.

Few milling ventures of the Loyalists were successful, and we next hear of Lieut. Bull arriving at Woodstock in 1790, where he settled at Bull's Creek on land which has been in possession of the family ever since.

His children were:

William Richard Howe, born July 2, 1785, married Sally Ketchum, settled at Richmond.

George Horatio Nelson, born Dec 19, 1788, married Maria, daughter of Capt. Smith, settled on the Smith property.

Peter Duncan, born Oct. 3, 1791, married Eunice Beckwith, lived at Presque Isle.

Cadwallader Jarvis, born Feb. 10, 1795.

Mary Ann, born Feb. 8, 1804, married Paul Micheau Bedell.

Warren Collingwood, married Caroline Perley, lived at Northampton.

Charles C., married Mary Wolverton, lived at Northampton.

Abner, married Frances Elizabeth Perley, lived at Bull's Creek.

Note from Dave Rand: the above Peter, one of the pioneers of Aroostook County, settled on land on the Aroostook River in the 1830s, I think. Some of the land still belongs to his descendants, just a couple miles to the east from my house.

Book For Sale Mutch Prints Garden Road Memories

"Down Memory Lane" by author Eileen (Matchett) Mutch covers all the English speaking families who owned homes on the Indian Garden Road in Red Bank. This road used to be the main way of transportation from the Little Southwest Miramichi to Red Bank.

The author lists each homeowner on each lot from the original settlers in 1770 to the 1990. Surnames include: Blackmore, Boynton, Clancy, Cain, Dupuis, Estey, Hubbard, Kenny, Matchett, McKendrick, Mullin, Payne, Ramsay and others. She states who lived in each household, date of birth or baptism and who they married.

Stories in the book include topics such as the Red Bank Fire, the Great Exodus to the United States, Transportation, Schools, Stores, Medical Care. The author reminisces about her neighbours and what life was like during her childhood. It also contains a selection of photos of the residents and some Red Bank School pictures.

This limited edition in the form of an 8 ½ by 11 coiled book is available for \$20.00 plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling. To order contact E Mutch at 836-7746, emutch@hotmail.com or drop by Bill's Music Shop on King George Highway Newcastle across from Scholtens.

Bloomfield School 1928 Spring Class

Contributed By: Barb Pearson

(Picture on Cover of magazine)

Biographical profile of Lora Josephine Innis:

The teacher of this 1928 Class at the Bloomfield School is Lora Josephine Innis , age 20, who later married Harold N. McCready of Bloomfield.

On her father's side Lora Josephine Innis is a g.g.g. granddaughter of Simon Baxter (the founder of Bloomfield in 1782).

She is also a g.g.granddaughter of of Elder James Innis (the founding pastor of the Lower Central Norton Baptist Church in Bloomfield in 1800.) On her Mother's side Lora Josephine is the g.g. granddaughter of Elder Francis Pickle (the first deacon in 1818, of the Baptist Church, and an early pastor of this old Baptist Church, located then in the Old Lower Central Norton Baptist Cemetery .

A daughter, Frances McCready, was also a teacher, and married George Sharp of Lower Millstream.

Bloomfield School 1928 Spring class

Front Row	Second Row	Back Row
Gordon Taber	Norman Chase	Gweneth Gamblin
William Innis	Jim Hughson	Jennie Taber
Fred Hughson	Betty Reid	Minnie Webster
John Hayes	Millie Webster	L.J. Innis (Teacher)
Lloyd McKim	Marjorie Gamblin	Jean Watson
Charles Gamblin	Alva Mac Ilroy	Margaret Reid
John Webster	Lois Floyd	Bertha Nason
Maurice Wetmore	Jean Hayes	
Lawrence Sands	Charles Chase	
Hayward Vye	Behind Spurgeon:	Harold Ganong
Spurgeon Allaby	Wallace Mac Ilroy	

There are several places named Bloomfield in New Brunswick but this school is located in the first Bloomfield , Norton Parish, Kings County.

Bloomfield: Settlement, 2 mi. NE of Passekeag: Norton Parish, Kings County: PO *Bloomfield* 1861-1903; also PO *Bloomfield Station* from 1881; in 1866 Bloomfield was a farming settlement with about 60 families: in 1871 it was a station on the European and North American Railway and had a population of 200; in 1898 it was a station on the Intercolonial Railway and a settlement with 1 post office, 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 cheese factory, 2 churches and a population of 200; in 1904 it had 2 stores, 1 cheese factory, 3 churches and a population of 300: today Bloomfield is a dispersed community.

Bloomfield: Settlement, 4 mi. S of Digby Corner, on road to Lower Bloomfield: Wilmot Parish, Carleton County: PO 1858-1916; in 1866 it was a farming community with approximately 60 families; in 1871 the community and the surrounding district had a population of 300; in 1898 Bloomfield was a sub-port of entry and a settlement with 1 post office, 2 stores, 1 hotel, 1 church and a population of 200; today it is a dispersed community.

Bloomfield Ridge: Former settlement, 4 mi. E of Bloomfield: Norton Parish and Upham Parish, Kings County: now a dispersed community.

Bloomfield Ridge: Settlement on S side Southwest Miramichi River, 2 mi. NE of Parker Ridge; Stanley Parish, York County: it was first known as Campbell or Campbellton; PO *Bloomfield Ridge* 1875-1946; in 1866 it was a farming community with about 16 resident families including 4 Spencer families; in 1871 it had a population of 200; in 1898 it had 1 post office, 2 stores, 1 church and a population of 200; Bloomfield Ridge became part of Parker Ridge.

Deaths, Saint John Biweekly Globe

Saturday, July 11, 1925

Contributed By: Marie Chapman

Bennett, G. R. – On June 24, at Brooklyn, N.Y. Survived by wife, formerly Miss Alice Marion Jordan, d/o Mrs. Thomas P Jordan, Loch Lomond.

Brown, Annie L., age 35, on July 5, in child birth. Eldest d/o Mr. & Mrs. John Parsons, Fredericton. Leaves two children, three brothers, Alden & Clarence of Fredericton, Edward of Honolulu, and one sister, Miss Dorothy Parsons, R.N., Fredericton.

Deveber (Ottawa), Hon. L.D. DeVeber, died July 11, 1925, at Aylmer, Que. Son of the late Richard Sandys and Caroline DeVeber, Saint John, where he was born on February 10, 1849. In 1885, he married Rachel Frances Ryan. On creation of Province of Alberta in 1905, he entered the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio. On March 8, 1906, he was called to the Senate by the Laurier Government. He was a member of the Church of England.

Dixon – Mrs. Mabel Dixon, Amherst, on July 5, 1925, victim of Pickwick Club collapse at Milton, Mass.

Eddington – John Eddington, age 71 years, on July 8, at his home Moncton. A native of Scotland and came to Canada in 1883 as engineer for Moncton gas, Water and Light Company. He was son of Peter and Jessie Eddington, Troon, Ayrshire. He retired in April 1924. Survived by sons – William at home: John of Portland, Oregon: and B. Arthur, Minneapolis. Also two sisters and one brother in Scotland.

Goss – Mrs. Evelyn Goss, nee Wilson, age 80 years, widow of Thomas B. Goss, St. George, died July 2, 1925. Twice married, her first husband was Guy Clinch. Survived by one sister in the west, also two daughters and four sons.

Hagerman – July 5, 1925, fatal accident, Hartland, Sydney Hagerman was struck by morning train. Born in York Co. In 1846 son of late Isaac and Mary A. Hagerman. He leaves his wife, one daughter Ada, at home, and an adopted daughter, Beatrice Nevers, Harmony, Me.; one sister, Hattie M. Willard, Riverside, Calif. and one brother, Frank, of Hartland.

Harrington – J. D. Harrington, formerly of Sussex, died at Dorchester, Boston, on Wed., July 8. Twice married, first wife was Miss Marth Hayes, Saint John. They had one daughter Frances, now of Boston. Joseph Harrington, principal of St. Vincent's Boy's High School, is a brother.

Henderson – Stuart Henderson, died July 5, age 37, formerly of Saint John. Killed when Pickwick Club, Milton, Mass., collapsed.

Jordan – Mrs. Nataniel Jordan, died at Saint John on July 3 after a long illness of 15 months. Long time resident of North Esk Boom. Survived by husband, two sons, one brother and granddaughter, Margaret.

Morris – Fred M. Morris – funeral on July 5, 1925. Floral offerings by Mrs. James L. Driscoll & family; Mr. E. Buchanan; Miss Hilda M. McPeake; Mr. & Mrs. Fred Ryan (Fredericton); Mayor & Mrs. Potts; W. E. Scully, M.P.P.; J.W. McQuarrie (Moncton); Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Harper; G.R. Crosby; Mrs. & Mrs. J.H. Ritchie and family; Mrs. E. P. Dykeman (West Saint John).

Murphy – On July 4, 1925, at Elkhart, Indiana, Dr. Robt M. Murphy, son of John H. and Jane Hunter Murphy. He was born in Saint John on May 2, 1860. He received his early schooling in Saint John. Studied medicine at Ennsworth College and St. Joseph's, Missouri. He practiced in Brookfield, Miss.; New Brunswick; Akron, Ohio and finally in Elkhart. Survived by his wife, an American, three daughters and a brother. Two sisters, Mrs. Burgoyne, Northview and Mrs. Fred Prince, Hampton, are know here.

Murray – John Murray, age 83, at Eastmount, Rothesay, Ave, on July 6, 1925, leaving one daughter and two sisters.

McElwain – Mrs. Wm. J. McElwain, George St., Marysville. Age 60. Survived by husband, one son Thomas and two brothers – Alexander and William of Marysville.

Deaths, Saint John Biweekly Globe Saturday, July 11, 1925

McMurtrie – Mrs. Jane C. McMurtrie, widow of Robert, died July 9, at home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert L. Hazlett, Fredericton. Survived by daughters, Mrs. H. A. Guthrie, Miss Henrietta McMurtrie, Mrs. J. H. Buswell, Mrs. Robert Murtrie and sister, Mrs. Andrew McMurtrie, New Maryland.

O'Connell – “The Children’s Friend”, J. D. O’Connell, died on Tuesday evening while at public meeting under auspices of N. B. Temperance Alliance.

Olive – July 4, 1925, Isaac James Olive, nephew of Jams Olive, Carleton.

Osborne – Ernest, at the home of his father, Frederick J Osborne, Main Street, on Sunday, July 5, 1925. Eldest son of Frederick and the late Bridget Osborne, leaving two brothers and one sister.

Prescott – Mrs. Sarah A. Prescott, age 26, died July 7, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Prescott, Wolfville, N.S. She was born in Albert County, Graduate of Riverside consolidated.

Quigg – John Quigg, 68, widower, resident of Otis, York County, committed suicide at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edgar Cronkite. Survived by Mrs. Cronkite, Mrs. Clarence Cronkite, Otis; Mrs. Gideon Stairs, the Barony and Mrs. Annie Ash, Forest City. Sons Harold and William of Hawkshaw; Robert, Detroit and Rev. P. J. Quigg, Jacksonville.

Rector- On July 5, 1925, Alex Rector, Amherst, drowned near Minudie, N.S.

Rivers – William M. Rivers, on July 6, at his residence 92 Main Street, age 72 years, leaving his wife, three sons and one daughter.

Russell – Mrs. Margaret Russell, recently, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, Bellrose, Long Island. Survived by daughters Jennie and Margaret, Bellrose, son Albert, Plaster Rock and sister, Mrs. Catherine McLean, Chatham.

Sutherland- July 8 (Daily Globe), former Secretary Treasurer of N. B. Power, John L. Sutherland, 55 Pitt Street, Saint John. Survived by

wife, one daughter Dorothy, at home; sons Donald and Jack both of Saint John. Took his own life.

Trueman – Recently, Adam S. Trueman, 77 Glendale, Calif. He was a native of Pointe de Bute. Survived by brother Johnson Trueman, Pointe de Bute; sister Mrs. John Wells, Toronto. Also one son Henry, Glendale and daughter, Mrs. Agnes Garm, Long Beach, Calif.

Vance- William Vance, age 79, farmer, on July 7 at H. Dunn Hospital, Bathurst. Survived by sons Wilbur and Howie, South Tatamagoouche, with whom he lived; David and Ira, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Wesley- Charles I. Wesley father of Fred C. Wesley, formerly of Saint John, now living in London, Ont., died July 3, at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Charles Callow, Toronto. He was of U.E.L. descent, a veteran of the Fenian Raids. Survived by his wife, three sons and five daughters.

Winters- On Sunday morning, July 5, 1925, Sarah Gardner Winters, youngest daughter of late Mr. & Mrs. John Winters.

Montreal July 9 – a series of fatalities:

Annie Marie Tremblay, age 6 struck by an auto

Mrs. Edward Gauthier, age 55 died suddenly

Armand Godbout, age 35 scaffolding collapsed

Charles Carlin, sailor, died from burns sustained on June 22, while sheltering in the police station.

Raymond Jean, 4 falling from swing into tub of boiling water

New York July 9 **Baroness Helen Zur Muehlen**, accidently fell from apartment window in Ritz Carleton Hotel.

Fernhill Cemetery Saint John

By Dr. James Hannay 1908, Contributed by: Harry MacDonald Website: <http://www.oldsaintjohn.com>

Editor's Note: This is part two, part one was in the Winter issue 2006 and will continue in summer issue 2007.

FERNHILL CEMETERY SAINT JOHN

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Fax (506) 652-2266
E mail fernhill@nb.aibn.com

Sacred to the memory of Hon John Boyd First
Governor of New Brunswick born Sept 28th, 1824
died Dec 4th 1893

In memory of Annie E beloved wife of Hon John
Boyd born March 31st 1830 died May 7th 1897

Frederick T Stephens died March 5th 1885 aged 56
years.

In memory of James Malony born March 17th 1833
died June 12th 1899

John Frederickson born at St Andrews, NB May 31st
1812 died Oct 30th 1902

Cecilia wife of John Frederickson died Sept 1st 1893
aged 80 years.

In memory of Daniel L Burnham died 16th Sept 1876
aged 77 years.
His wife Amelia died Oct 26th 1894 aged 78 years.

Sacred to the memory of John V Thurgar who died
19th Feb 1880 aged 73 years a native of Sheffield,
England.

Mary Wardbow wife of the late Edward Gregory died
Nov 1st 1864 aged 82 years

Edward R Gregory died Jan 15th 1900 aged 51 years
interred at Hillsboro, Oregon

In memory of James Vernon died Dec 25th 1883 aged
74 years
Also Alice his wife died May 7th 1895 aged 62 years.

James Sinclair aged 37 years a native of Princetown,
Prince Edward Island died at St John, NB Feb 1st
1866 of Typhus Fever contracted while in the
discharge of his duties as Medical Supt. of the
General Public Hospital.

Mary Chapman wife of Jack Adams died June 4th,
1866 aged 58 years.

In memory of Leverett Hubbard DeVeber born July
12th 1790 died Feb 2nd 1876.
Also Margaret Ann wife of LH DeVeber born March
17th 1793 died Nov 17th 1866

George Canning, son of LH DeVeber born Oct 28th
1827 died June 19th 1866.

Leverett H DeVeber fourth son of LH DeVeber Esq
died Mar 5th 1894 in his 69th year.

In memory of William Hubbard DeVeber son of
Leverett H DeVeber born Jan 16th 1826 died Sep 22nd
1905
Also his wife Maria Elizabeth Paddock died 13 Jan
1905 aged 74 years.

In memory of John DeVeber Esq who died on the 31st
day of January 1869 aged 72 years.
Also his wife Mary Alice born August 9th 1813 died
Oct 24th 1907.

Sarah McKenzie died aged 84 years
Margaret McKenzie died 12 Oct 1862 aged 61 years

Erected to the memory of Robert Reed, Merchant
born April 28th AD 1818 died Dec 20th AD 1898 aged
80 years
Also Amelia Reed his wife died January 26th 1899
aged 84 years.

In loving memory of Mary W Dimock interred into
rest Feb 23rd 1896 aged 85 years.

In memory of John Owens Esq who died 13th June
1867 aged 76 years.
Also of Chartolle his wife who died 26th Jan 1830
aged 39 years.

Daughter of Thomas Paddock MD born Feb 19th
1830 deid Jan 15th 1909

James Simonds Esq born 15th Dec 1735 died 26th
February 1831.

Fernhill Cemetery Saint John

Sacred to the memory of Henry George Simonds Esq who departed this life on the 8th day of Nov 1860 in the 34th year of his age.

Honorable Charles Simonds born 22nd Aug 1783 died 12th Apr 1859

Lucy Ann Cloppson his wife born 12th April 1805 died 6th July 1832.

Charles James Simonds Esq born 24th May 1825 died 13th Apr 1847

Henry George Simonds born 23rd March 1827 died 8th Nov 1860

Richard Simonds born 8th April 1830 died 9th Sep 1866

Helen Simonds born 28th May 1832 died 9th Sep 1866

Ada Perley wife of Richard Simonds Esq born 13th April 1832 died 24th Dec 1865

Ann Simonds daughter of James Simonds Esq born 30th Dec 1785 died 8th June 1866

Hon Richard Simonds born 24th Apr 1789 died 2nd May 1836

Charles Simonds Esq born 16th June 1814 died 10th June 1865

James Simonds Esq born 21st Oct 1815 died 18th June 1844

Charles Simonds born 28th July 1811 died 7th July 1860

John Simonds Esq born 31st May 1827 died 8th July 1866

Sacred to the memory of Frances Ann consort of Stephen Wiggins who departed this life the 30th June 1828 in the 42nd year of her age. This stone is inscribed and dedicated to the remembrance of conjugal fidelity, natural affection and extensive benevolence of Heart in a wife and mother by all who best knew her and could appreciate her virtue in the fulfillment of any moral obligation and the diffusion of that happiness which domestic endearments so largely _____: Her exemplary life was spent and notwithstanding the severe trials of her fortitude, her aspiration for religious light and consolation increased as the moments of probation were shortened. There is reason to hope that her death was blessed to her own Salvation and the glory of her Redeemer.

Stephen Wiggins born 10th February 1782 died 22nd May 1863 in the 82nd year of his age.

In memory of Jane wife of William Leavitt died 26th January 1883 aged 84 years

In memoriam William Leavitt late Merchant in St John born March 19th 1790 died June 2nd 1866

John Melick eldest sone of the late William Leavitt died 13th March 1879 aged 55 years.

Clarence Leavit born 24th Sept 1836 died Aug 1st 1889

Bella R Lawrence 1822 – 1890

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Wiggins, Merchant of this City departed this life in full assurance of a blessed Immortality on the 4th day of Oct 1821 in the 65th year of his age.

A tribute of filial affection in memory of Margaret wife of the late Samuel Wiggins who departed this life 7th July 1831 in the 57th year of her age. This stone is erected by her affectionate children to mark the sacred spot where lie the mortal remains of the kindest of mothers.

In memory of Rev Richard B Wiggins died Feb 21st 1863 aged 57 years.

In affectionate remembrance of Charlotte wife of Rev Alfred Gilpin who departed this life on the 19th Nov AD 1838 in the 43rd year of her age is this marble placed to mark the spot where her mortal remains are deposited in the blessed hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal life.

In memory of Elizabeth the beloved wife of Robert L Alexander died 11th May 1865 aged 62 years.

John Leonard died 11th Sept 1853 aged 63 years.
Catherine wife of John Leonard died 15th May 1865 aged 72 years.

Robert J Leonard died Aug 21st 1892 aged 74 years.
Mary wife of Robert J Leonard died 16th March 1868 aged 45 years.

Robert Leonard 1837 – 1901
His wife Jane 1836 – 1872

Samuel Cooper who died 28th May 1852 aged 45 years a native of Lincoln, Ireland
In memory of Elizabeth the wife of Samuel Cooper who departed this life Dec 8th 1856 aged 52 years

In memory of William F Brett born at Burghelere, South Kingston, Sept 21st 1835 died at St John, NB August 13th 1887

Fernhill Cemetery Saint John

William Wilson Mills Esq late Surgeon of the 4th Battalion, 60th Regiment of Foot, The King's Royal Rifles, and formerly the 63rd Regiment of Foot, died at St John Nov 13th 1868 aged 37 years.

The remains of two Sisters lie here:

Mary Cook Lee died Feb 5th 1884 aged 78 years

Alice Hall Lee died Nov 1st 1884 aged 76 years

Natives of Lancashire, England

This monumental stone was erected by Rev IE Bill (born – sic) June 20th 1786 in affectionate remembrance (his wife).....Immortality June 25th 1848 aged 27 years.

And of Mary Ann Bill their only daughter who entered the gates of the Celestial City November 17th 1865 aged 36 years.

Rev Ingram E Bill DD died Aug 4th 1891 in the 87th year of his age.

In memory of George Hare third son of the late Leverett Charles Hare RN born Nov 18th AD 1824 died Oct 1st AD 1901

In memory of Susan wife of John W Wilmot Esq died 14th Jan 1861 in the 78th year of her age.

In memory of John Garby Esq Retired Pay Master, RN, a native of Redruth, Cornwall, England who died July 4th 1865 aged 76 years.

In memory of Mary wife of Charles E Dickson died April 25th 1854 aged 42 years.

In memory of Margaret Clyde the beloved wife of James Smellie a native of Glasgow, Scotland who died 10th January 1872 aged 62 years.

In memory of James Smellie a native of Airdrie, Scotland who died 2nd June 1875 aged 74 years.

Of his beloved wife Isabella who exchanged earth for Heaven April 15th 1872 aged 66 years.

Of Asahel their first born son who put on the robes of blissful immortality June 20th 1848 aged 21 years

And of Mary Ann their only daughter who entered the gates of the Celestial City Nov 17th 1860 aged 36 years.

Jane Ann l'ernon Cook March 26th 1891 87 years

Grace Vernon June 11th 1902, 90 years

In memoriam Moser Vernon born Sept 10th 1777 died April 18th 1868 aged 90 years

Also Mary Ann Campbell his wife born May 21st 1783 died Nov 21st 1862 aged 80 years

Erected by the Leinster Street Baptist Church in memory of their late Pastor the Rev E Budd AM who died Aug 1st 1863 aged 83 years
Also his wife Elizabeth M who died Feb 4th 1864 aged 25 years

In memory of Gideon Prescott who died Apr 19th 1891 aged 70 years

Died December 15th 1866 Anne Bothwick wife of Gideon Prescott aged 45 years

To the memory of John WM Irish Esq who died Oct 3rd 1863 in the 70th year of his age.

Erected by JWM Irish in memory of Mary Ann his wife and infant son died June 11th 1854 aged 43 years and 2 months.

John G Irish died at Brooklyn, NY, Aug 24th 1883 aged 47 years.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas King who died May 2nd 1869 aged 55 years.

In memory of Georgina Adelaide wife of George F Everett and oldest daughter of Capt George L Hatcher born at Yarmouth, NS March 4th 1832 died at Ottawa, ON Dec 8th 1900

In memory of Charles D Everett Esq born at Fredericton, NB Jan 31st 1803 died April 20th 1889 aged 86 years

Also Amelia S relict of CD Everett died Oct 10th 1892 aged 77 years

In memory of Frances Elizabeth wife of CD Everett Esq born 15th July 1805 died 1st Dec 1869 aged 64 years.

Also Annie M wife of Rev WP Everett died Jan 16th 1887 aged 27 years.

In memory of John Jones born 1802 died 1874
Also his wife Eliza Rosenella Jones born 1804 died 1878 native of St John, NB

Thomas Rosnell Jones for 29 years a member of the Legislative Council of this Province born Sep 12th 1825 died April 16th 1901

In memory of Capt John Bylmore died April 19th 1875 aged 55 years.

His wife Mary Ann died Aug 12th 1872 aged 50 years

In memory of Benjamin Harrington died 26th May 1872 aged 63 years.

David McLellan of Dumfriesshire, Scotland died 19th Sep 1840 aged 39 years.

Fernhill Cemetery Saint John

Thomas Wilder Daniel died Jan 2nd 1792 aged 73 years
And Louisa Sophia his wife died July 5th 1900 aged 70 years.

Samuel Mattom Chamberlain died Nov 22nd 1847 aged 50 years

In memoriam Dunsan Robertson born Jan 6 1818 died 5th Feb 1870

And his wife Alice died Sept 17th 1904 in the 80th year of her age.

Ellen Stanton wife of Dunsan Robertson died June 30th 1844 aged 25 years

Thomas Hilyard died 21st June 1873 aged 63 years.
Matilda Hilyard died 20th January 1897 aged 76 years

Hon David McLellan born Oct 20th 1839 in St John, NB, died Dec 19th 1894 in the 55th year of his age.

In memoriam John Mitchell died May 26th 1889 aged 69 years.

In memory of Mary Louisa wife of John Hunter died Dec 5th 1881 aged 55 years.

In memory of John Hunter born July 12th 1824 died July 6th 1886

In memory of John Gilles Esq JP born at Londonderry, Ireland AD 1806 died at St John, NB Oct 9th 1872. An upright citizen, an honorable and enterprising merchant, a friend to the poor.

Sacred to the memory of Eliza Sarah wife of John Gilles Esq and daughter of Geo. Jones Esq Dublin, Ireland died April 30th 1857 aged 34 years.

In memory of Elizabeth wife of James Balloch who departed this life on the 18th March 1849 in the 49th year of her age.

In memory of William King Crawford died March 4th 1898 aged 83 years.

In memory of Elizanna wife of William K Crawford died April 10th 1872 aged 59 years.

Mark K Powers died Aug 9th 1892 aged 72 years.

Thomas Powers died Oct 10th 1852 aged 51 years

David Miller MD died Jun 27th 1871 aged 52 years.
Also his wife Eliza Yeats died Dec 17th 1897 in the 75th year of her age.

Joseph Stevenson born Aug 31st 1805 died Nov 4th 1856

His wife Mary G died Sept 19th 1890 aged 79 years.

In memory of Alex Robertson died Sept 5th 1874 aged 67 years.

Also his wife Anne Partelow died May 30th 1890 aged 77 years and 9 months.

In memory of John French died 20th May 1891 aged 63 years

Charles L Corey died Oct 29th 1906 aged 58 years

In memory of Alex Yeats born in Dufftown, Scotland who departed this life on the 8th day of March 1886 in the 91st year of his age

Mary Ann wife of Alex Yeats who departed this life Oct 20th 1866 aged 86 years.

In memory of Mary Elizabeth Yeats died January 14th 1901 in the 69th year of her age.

Walter Yeats born 13th April 1826 died at Maryborough, Australia 27th Feb 1857 in the 31st year of his age.

In memory of Alex Yeats, Jr who departed this life on the 7th day of Dec 1851 in the 31st year of his age. Of unblemished character and exemplary conduct.

In memory of John Yeats died June 17th 1894 in the 66th year of his age.

In memory of William Patterson died Jan 3rd 1852 aged 62 years.

His wife Jane Burnett died Jan 29th 1879 aged 85 years.

Alex Brown died Sep 10th 1866 aged 52 years a native of Tyrone, Ireland

In memoriam Robert Frith Smith died Nov 9th 1894 aged 84 years.

James R McLean died April 17th 1865 aged 34 years.
Also his wife Isabella Brown died Jan 23rd 1859 aged 30 years.

In memory of James Rolston died Nov 29th 1894 aged 81 years.

His wife Elizabeth died Dec 25th 1895 aged 87 years.

In memory of Ann Haslam died Dec 22nd 1815 aged 51 years.

Fernhill Cemetery Saint John

Daniel Haslam died May 16th 1901 aged 85 years a native of England.

Erected by Mary in memory of her husband R Maxwell died 6th Aug 1854 aged 56 years

In memory of Robert Crawford died April 28th 1855 aged 75 years.
Also his wife Mary Richey died June 6th, 1879 aged 74 years.

Jane wife of Andrew Ramsay died Feb 10th 1902 aged 82 years a native of Donegal, Ireland

Elizabeth relict of the late William Bell died Mary 14th 1865 aged 77 years.

In memory of Sarah wife of John Marshall who departed this life 13th Nov 1848 in the 57th year of her age.
Also their son David who died 24th June 1855 aged 25 years. Native of County Derry, Ireland

In memory of Peter Sinclair a native of Dunning, Perthshire, Scotland died June 6th 1875 aged 75 years.
Also his wife Eleanor died Oct 10th 1879 aged 73 years.

Margaret E daughter of Peter and Eleanor Sinclair died Dec 15th 1902 aged 68 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mary the beloved wife of John R Rowling who departed this life Nov 4th 1872 a native of Carlisle, England
John R Rowling died July 8th 1887 aged 76 years a native of Norwich, England.

In memory of Jane Partelow Nusbiby born Aug 2nd 1825 died June 30th 1849

In memory of William Hunter a native of County Derry, Ireland who died Oct 26th 1852 aged 65 years.

In memory of Anne V widow of Samuel Davidson died Nov 21st 1902 aged 83 years
In memory of Samuel Davidson who departed this life 30th July 1854 aged 26 years.

In memory of Moses A Akerley died Dec 25th 1901 aged 76 years.
Jannette Akerley born Oct 1836 died May 24th 1908
John Akerley died Dec 20th 1872 aged 76 years.

In memory of George Morrissey Esq. He was a native of England but came to this country in his youth. In

the performance of the various duties of life which devolved upon him, he secured the esteem of his friends and the confidence of the community. He died March 8th AD 1861 in the 42nd year of his age.

In memory of Catherine _____ wife of George Morrissey died July 20th 1852 aged 32 years.

In memory of Joan beloved wife of Geo. F Robertson who died Aug 13th 1859 aged 39 years

In memory of James Miller died 21st July 1871 aged 77 years.
Also his wife Mary died 1st Feb 1867 aged 77 years.
And their daughter Mary wife of Geo. P Johnston died 22nd Aug 1865 aged 36 years.

In memory of Jane wife of W H Tyson who departed this life 18th Nov 1854 aged 43 years.
Also Humphrey Tyson who died 5th May 1832 aged 73 years.
William H Tyson died Sep 14th 1904 aged 89 years.
Frances Seymour died Oct 20th 1867 aged 90 years.

Sacred to the memory of Ann Payson wife of James Reohan died Sep 29th 1854 aged 29 years.
In loving memory of James Reohan died Jan 2nd 1887 aged 82 years.

In loving memory of Allan McGirvan born Jan 25th 1800 died Jan 2nd 1882.
Also his wife Margaret Ambrose born July 8th 1806 died Oct 7th 1896

In memory of Dennis Sullivan who died Dec 6th 1882 in the 69th year of his age.
In memory of Catherine the beloved wife of Dennis Sullivan died Oct 13th 1867 aged 44 years.

Sacred to the memory of Jane the beloved wife of Dennis Sullivan who departed this life Jan 13th 1854 in the 28th year of her age.

Thomas Sullivan 1818 – 1900

Eliza the beloved wife of Thomas Sullivan who died May 12th 1859 aged 32 years.

In memory of Esther the beloved wife of Geo. Hardy died 19th Nov 1855 aged 53 years.
George Hardy died 31st Aug 1868 aged 67 years a native of London, England.

Sacred to the memory of Ezekiel G Wilson who died July 11th 1857 aged 58 years.

Fernhill Cemetery Saint John

Richard Taylor who died Aug 4th 1854 aged 23 years.

George Taylor died Aug 11th 1861 aged 37 years.

In memory of Peter Sime died 21st February 1858 in the 77th year of his age a native of Banff, Scotland

Alex Sime born Dec 2nd 1804 died May 26th 1885.
Jane Sime born Dec 15th 1806 died March 6th 1892

Elizabeth wife of Bennett Brown born Dec 25th 1819 died May 21st 1888

William Hewitt born Aug 24th 1786 died July 24th 1873 aged 87 years.

In memory of Edward A Whittaker died Jan 12th 1864 aged 54 years.
Also his wife Margaret died Sep 22nd 1858 aged 47 years.

In memory of William Carr who departed this life July 21st 1854 aged 29 years.

In memory of Susan Carr died Mar 21st 1890 aged 71 years.

Robert Carr born Dec 5th 1816 died Sep 1881

Mary J Carr died July 11th 1908 aged 62 years

Erected in memory of George T Knollen died 26th Feb 1879 aged 48 years.

In memory of Hester Ann wife of Edward Sancton who died Oct 11th 1817 aged 31 years.

In memory of Edward Sancton died in New York, US June 26th 1869 aged 54 years.

Also his wife Mary Elizabeth died at Scranton, PA Marcy 25th 1903 aged 76 years.

Sacred to the memory of William Dougall died Aug 31 1886 aged 87 years.
His wife Isabel Glen died Jun 1st 1873 aged 84 years.

In loving memory of John Hamlin drowned at sea Dec 22nd 1877 aged 53 years.
His wife Ann died Nov 22nd 1902 aged 75 years.

Martha wife of the late James Woodson died April 20th 1855 aged 64 years.
James Woodson died Oct 1st 1858 aged 56 years.
Alexander Woodson son of James and Martha Woodson died Feb 8th 1856 aged 32 years.

Here are deposited in hope of a joyful resurrection the mortal remains of Charlotte wife of Joseph Gilbert Seely who died 12th Aug 1855 in the 73rd year of her age.

Erected by George Jenkins in memory of his mother Jane Jenkins who died 18th July 1854 aged 65 years.

In memory of George Cummins died 22nd May 1857 aged 93 years.

Henry Marshall died April 19th 1873 aged 77 years.
Ann wife of Henry Marshall died 17th May 1857 aged 61 years.

In memory of James Cox died 12th Dec 1895 aged 75 years
Also his wife Isabella died May 9th 1876 aged 51 years.

In memory of Leah wife of Clifford Flewelling who died 21st April 1859 in the 65th year of her age.
Their daughter Sarah died Dec 24th 1857 aged 30 years.
Clifford Flewelling who died 30th Jan 1864 aged 70 years.
Jane Foshay died 20th May 1888 aged 63 years.

In memory of Thomas McGee died July 20th 1859 aged 38 years.

In memory of William India born at Deptford, Kent, Eng. For upwards of thirty years he was one of the most successful shipmasters sailing out of the Port of St John. Died Sept 25th 1865 aged 73 years.

In memory of John Reading born Nov 29th 1820 died June 25th 1864
Julia wife of Joel Reading born Sept 13th 1828 died Feb 1st 1896

In memory of Thomas Ferguson Sr who departed this life 8th Oct AD 1859 aged 62 years.
Also his wife Margaret who died 16th February AD 1872 aged 71 years.

In memory of Martha Tufts died Nov 25th 1901 aged 72 years.

Isabella Smith died May 30th 1860 aged 30 years.

In memory of Hugh Tufts died Dec 31st 1900 aged 97 years.
Also his wife Ann died April 29th 1868 aged 62 years.

Saint John County New Brunswick

Elector List 1861

Contributed By: Marion J Dunphy, MEd.

Editor's Note: The following information is from the book "Saint John East, N.B. 1861 The Year of the Missing Census" by Marion J. Dunphy. This is part one of four part.

Saint John East 1861 refers to the peninsular area of the present day Saint John. It extends south from City Road to Lower Cove. It is bounded on the east by Courtenay Bay and on the west by Saint John Harbour.

There were 5,133 male adult living in this area at the time of the 1861 census, only one page of the census remains. Without the 1861 Elector List any study of Saint John would be impossible.(reference Daniel Johnson "New Brunswick Vital Statistics" 1861-1862.)

All of the research for this book was made possible through the publications of other members of the Saint John Branch of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society.

As you read through the pages of this book, you walk through the lives of many thousands of people.

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

ADAMS, ALEXENDER
ADAMS, JAMES
ADAMS, JOHN A.
ADAMS, JOHN Q.
ADAMS, WILLIAM H.
AIKINS, GEORGE A.
AIKINS, JOHN
AIKINS, FRANCIS
AKERLEY, JAMES H.
AKERLEY, JOHN J.
AKERLEY, WARD
ALBIN, JAMES E.
ALEXANDER, JOHN
ALLAN, DANIEL
ALLAN, JOHN
ALLEN, JOHN H.
ALLINE, CHARLES W.
ALLISON, EDWARD
ALLISON, EDWARD JR.
ALLISON, HUGH
ALLISON, SAMUEL
ALMON, LEWIS J.
ALVES, REV.WM
ALWARD, AARON
ANDERSON, BENJ.
ANDERSON, DAVID H.
ANDERSON, EBENEZER
ANDERSON, GEORGE
ANDERSON, ISSAC H.
ANDERSON, JOHN
ANDERSON, JOHN
ANDERSON, JOHN A.
ANDERSON, JOHN M.
ANDERSON, JONATHAN

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

ANDERSON, PETER
ANGLIN, TIMOTHY W.
ANNING, BENJAMIN
ANNING, GEORGE
ANNING, JOHN
ANSLEY, JOHN
ANSLEY, WILLIAM W.
APPLEBY, BENJAMIN
ARMSTRONG, AARON
ARMSTRONG, JAMES
ARMSTRONG, JOHN
ARMSTRONG, JOHN
ARMSTRONG, MARTIN
ARMSTRONG, REV.
GEORGE
ARMSTRONG, REV. WM
ARMSTRONG, ROBERT
ARMSTRONG, ROBERT
ARMSTRONG, ROBERT
ARMSTRONG, WM.
ARNOLD, HEBER. H.
ASH, ROBERT
ATKINS, JOSEPH H.
AUSTIN, HENRY
AUSTIN, HENRY A.
AUSTIN, WM. H.
AVERY, WM. L.
AYERS, WM.

BABBIT, EDWIN H.
BAILEY, OLIVER
BAILEY, WILLIAM S.
BAIRD, OLIVER
BAKER, HENRY

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

BALCOM, EDWARD
BALLACH, CHARLES
BALLENTINE, ALEX.
BALLENTINE, GEO. W.
BALLENTINE, JAMES S.
BALLOCH, ALEX.
BARBOUR, MOSES
BARBOUR, ROBERT
BARBOUR, WM. V.C.
BARDSLEY, JOHN
BARKER, ELIJAH
BARKER, THOMAS B.
BARLOW, THOMAS H.
BARNES, AMOS B.
BARNES, JACOB T.
BARNES, JAMES E.
BARNES, JOSEPH W.
BARNES, MILTON
BARNES, ROBERT
BARNETT, MICHAEL
BARR, JOHN
BARR, THOMAS G.
BARRETT, JAMES
BARRON, MICHAEL
BARRY, JOHN
BARTEAUX, BENJ. S.
BARTEAUX, EDWARD J.
BARTLETT, JAMES H.
BARTSCH, A.J.H.
BATCHELOR, JOSEPH
BAYARD, EDWIN
BAYARD, ROBT'SON
BAYARD, SAMUEL
BAYARD, WILLIAM

Saint John County New Brunswick Elector List 1861

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

BEACALL, GEORGE
BEAMISH, RICHARD
BEAN, WM.
BEARD, JOHN W.
BEATTEY, JAMES
BEATTEY, ROBERT
BEATTEY, WM.
BEAZLEY, RICHARD
BECK, JOHN
BECKETT, JOHN B.
BEDELL, ISSAC I.
BEECH, JAMES
BEEK, HENRY S.
BEERS, JOSEPH
BEIRMER, FRANCIS H.
BELL, ABRAM
BELL, HUGH
BELL, JAMES
BELL JOSEPH
BELLINGHAM, JOHN
BEMOUR, JOHN
BELYEA, CHARLES A.
BELYEA, GEORGE W.
BENNETT, JAMES
BENNETT, REV. JAMES
BENNISON, EDWARD
BENSON, JOHN
BENT, GILBERT
BERRY, JOHN E.
BERRYMAN, CAMPBELL
BERRYMAN, JOHN
BERTON, ISIAH
BERTON, SAMUEL D.
BERTON, WILLIAM J.
BERTON, WILLIAM S.
BESNARD, PETER
BESNARD, ROBERT
BETTS, ALBERT
BETTS, CHARLES P.
BEVIL, JOSEPH
BILL, REV. I.E.
BINGHAM, GEORGE
BIRCH, EDWARD
BISSETT, THOMAS
BLAIR, JAMES
BLAKE, EDWARD
BLAKSEE, ASA
BLAKSEE, ASA D.

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

BLAKSEE, HENRY
BLATCH, GEORGE
BLIZZARD, WILLIAM
BOGAN, JOHN
BONE, PETER
BONNER, ALEX.
BOOKHOUT, WILLIAM J.
BOOKHOUT, GEORGE
BOONE, ALEX.
BOOTH, THOMAS
BORDEY, THOMAS
BOTSFORD, LE BARON
BOVEY, CHARLES A.
BOWEN, DENNIS
BOWES, ARCHIBALD G.
BOWES, ROBERT J.
BOWES, AMBROSE
BOWMAN, JOHN
BOYD, ANDREW
BOYD, CHARLES
BOYD, JOHN
BOYD, JOHN E.
BOYD, JOSEPH
BOYER, JOHN
BOYER, JOHN C.
BOYER, WILLIAM H.
BOYD, WM H. JR
BOYLE, JAMES
BOYLE, MATTHEW
BOYNE, ALEX.
BOYNE, THOMAS
BRACKETT, EDWARD
BRADLEY, DAVIS
BRADLEY, JOHN
BRADLEY, WM. L.
BRADSHAW,
HARRINGTON
BRADSHAW, JACOB
BRADY, BERNARD
BRADY, JAMES
BRASS, EDWARD L.
BRASS, THOMAS
BRAYLEY, JAMES
BREEN, FRANCIS F.
BREEN, JOHN
BREEZE, WILLIAM
BRENNAN, CHARLES F.
BREWER, JACOB

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

BREWER, MICHAEL T.
BREWER, JOHN
BRIDGEO, DANIEL
BRIDGET, THOMAS
BRISCOE, CHARLES
BRITNEY, GEORGE F.
BRITTAIN, ROBERT
BROAD, ELISHA
BROOKFIELD, JOHN
BROOKINGS, HENRY
BROPHY, KEARNS
BROWN, ARCHIBALD
BROWN, EDWARD
BROWN, GEORGE
BROWN, HENRY
BROWN, JAMES
BROWN, JAMES
BROWN, JAMES
BROWN, JOHN
BROWN, JOHN C.
BROWN, MICHAEL
BROWN, SAMUEL
BROWN, WILLIAM H.
BROWN, WILLIAM J.
BRUCE, WILLIAM J.
BRUCE, WILLIAM F.
BRUNDAGE, JEREMIAH
BRUNDAGE, MOSES
BRUNDAGE, STEPHEN K.
BRUNDAGE, THOMAS
BRYANT, JOSEPH R.
BRYDEN, JOHN
BRYSON, HUGH
BUCK, WILLIAM
BUDGE, JOHN
BUDGE, THOMAS
BULGER, HUMPHERY
BUNTING, ROLAND
BUNTING, WILLIAM F.
BURKE, JOHN
BURKE, JOHN
BURKE, MATTHEW
BURKE, MICHAEL
BURKE, PATRICK
BURKE, TIMOTHY
BURKE, WILLIAM
BURNHAM, CHARLES E.
BURNS, GEORGE M.

Saint John County New Brunswick Elector List 1861

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

BUNRS, JAMES
BURNS, JAMES J.
BURNS, JOHN
BURNS, JOHN
BURNS, JOHN JR.
BURNS, LEWIS
BURPEE, FRED T.C.
BURPEE, ISSAC
BURTIS WILLIAM R.M.
BUSBY, ALFRED L.
BUSH, JACOB
BUSTIN, CHARLES H.
BUSTIN, GEORGE E.
BUSTIN, HUGH
BUSTIN, JAMES
BUSTIN, ROBERT
BUSTIN, SAMUEL
BUSTIN, THOMAS
BUSTON, OLIVER
BUTLER, RICHARD P.
BUTT, WILLIAM F.
BUXTON, THOMAS B.
BYARS, ADAM
BYRNE, FELIX

CAHALAN, MICHAEL
CALAHAN, PATRICK
CALDWELL, DAVID
CALDWELL, WM. B.
CALHOUN, JOHN R.
CALKIN, CHARLES
CALKINS, JEREMIAH
CALLAHAN, MICHAEL
CALVERT, GEORGE
CALVERT, RICHARD
CAMERON, JOHN
CAMPBELL, CHARLES
CAMPBELL, DAVID
CAMPBELL, EPHRIM
CAMPBELL, JAMES
CAMPBELL, JAMES
CAMPBELL, JOHN
CAMPBELL, JOHN
CAMPBELL, JOHN G.
CAMPBELL, JOHN A.
CAMPBELL, JOHN M.
CAMPBELL, PETER
CAMPBELL, ROBERT

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

CAMPBELL, THOMAS
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM
CANNING, SAMUEL
CANNON, CHARLES
CANTY, PATRICK
CARBERRY, PATRICK
CARD, HENRY
CAREY, EDWARD
CAREY, PAT. J.
CARLIN, PATRICK J.
CARLTON, HUGH
CARLTON, ROBERT
CARMAN, G. CLOWES
CARMAN, WM. H.
CARNES, ROBERT
CARR, JAMES
CARR, JOHN
CARR, JOHN
CARR, MICHAEL
CARRELL, NICOLAS
CARROLL, DANIEL
CARROLL, THOMAS
CARSON, JAMES
CARSON ROBERT
CARSON, WILLIAM
CARSWELL, HUGH
CARVILL, GEORGE
CARVILL, LEWIS
CARVILL, WILLIAM
CASE, STEPHEN
CASHMAN, WILLIAM
CASSIDY, JAMES
CASSIDY, RICHARD
CASSIE GEORGE
CATHERS, FRANCIS
CATHERS, WM.
CAUSEY, WM.
CAVANAUGH,
MATTHEW
CHALONER, JOHN
CHISHOLM, HUGH
CHISHOLM, HUGH W.
CHITTICK, WM.
CHRISTIAN, THOMAS
CHRISTIE, JAMES J.
CHRISTY, JAMES
CHUBB, GEO J.
CHUBB, THOMAS

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

CLANCY, JAMES
CLARK, CHARLES
CLARK, CLEMENT P.
CLARK, GOODHAND
CLARK, JAMES
CALRK, JAMES
CLARK, JOHN
CLARK, THOMAS
CLARK, WILLIAM
CLAWSON, ROBERT
CLAWSON, WILLIAM
CLAXTON, ROBERT
CLEAR, FRANCIS W.
CLEARY, GEORGE W.
CLEARY, PETER
CLEMINTSON, FRANCIS
CLERKE, JAMES
CLERKE, THOMAS
CLEVERLAND, WM.
CLIFFORD, PATRICK
CLIFFORD, THOMAS
CLIFFORD, WILLIAM
CLINCH R.T.
CLINE, RICHARD
COCHRAN, JEREMIAH
COCHRAN, ROBERT
COCHRANE, HAMILTON
COFFEY, HENRY
COIGLEY, JOHN
COLBERT, ALEX.
COLBERT, DANIEL
CALEMAN, JAMES
COLEMAN, JOHN R.
COLEMAN, ROBERT
COLESTON, JOHN
COLL, DENNIS
COLLARD, GEORGE
COLLINS, DANIEL
COLLINS, FRANCIS
COLLINS, JOHN
COLLINS, JOHN
COLLINS, JOHN
COLLINS, PATRICK
COLLINS, ROBERT
COLWELL, ROBERT
CONDON, JOHN
CONDON, REDMOND
CONLIN, FRANCIS

Saint John County New Brunswick Elector List 1861

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

CONDOGUE, MICHAEL
CONNELLY, CHRIS.
CONNELLY, EDWARD
CONNELLY, JOHN
CONNOLLY, JAMES
CONNOR, JOHN
CONWAY, JOHN
CONWAY, JOHN JR.
CONWAY, PATRICK
CONWELL, JOHN
COOK, JAMES
COOK, JOHN
COOPER, SAMUEL C.
CORBETT, JOHN
CORBETT, SAMUEL
CORKERY, MICHAEL
CORKERY, THOMAS
CORR, MICHAEL
CORRIGAN, THOMAS
COSGROVE, FRANCIS A.
COSTIGAN, JAMES
COTTER, GARRETT
COTTER, JOHN
COTTER, THOMAS
COUGHLAN, ALEX. A.
COUGHLAN, JAMES
COUGHLAN, MICHAEL
COULTHART, WM
CONVENY, CORNELIUS
COWIE, ALEXANDER
COWIE, ANDREW S.
COX, JOHN
COXETTER, JAMES
CRAIG, GEORGE
CRAIG, JAMES P.
CRANE, JOSEPH A.
CRAWFORD, ANDREW
CRAWFORD, JAMES
CRAWFORD, JAMES
CRAWFORD, JOHN
CRAWFORD, SAMUEL
CRAWFORD, WM. K.
CREAMER, BAR.
CREAR, JOHN
CREAR, ROBERT
CREIGHTON, NUGENT
CRISPIN, JOSEPH
CROCKFORD, JAMES M.

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

CROMWELL, BENJ.
CRONK, DAVID W.
CRONK, WILLIAM
CROOKSHANK, R.W. JR.
CROOKSHANK, ROBERT
CROSBY, HART B.
CROSSIN, JOHN
CROTHERS, ANDREW
CROTHERS, JOHN
CROTHERS, WM.
CROTHERS, WM. JR.
CROWHURST, WM.
CROWLEY, JOHN
CROWLEY, JOHN
CROWNIN, PATRICK
CROWNIN, TIMOTHY
CROZIER, ROBERT G.
CROZIER, THOMAS
CRUISHANK, ROBERT
CUDLIP, JOHN W.
CUFF PATRICK
CULLINAN, JAMES
CULNAN, HUGH (sic)
CUMBERLAND, JAMES
CUMMINS, JAMES
CUMMINS, MICHAEL
CUNNIFF, MICHAEL
CUNNINGHAM, HUGH
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN
CUNNINGHAM, THOS.
CURLEY, JOHN
CURRIE, GEO W.
CURRIE, JOHN
CUSACK, JAMES
CUSACK, TIMOTHY
CUSACK, WILLIAM
CUSHION THOMAS
CUTLER, JAMES E.

D'ORSAY, JEBEDIAH
DALEY, CHARLES
DALEY, EDWARD
DALEY, JOHN
DALEY, JOHN
DALEY, MICHAEL
DALEY, MICHAEL
DALEY, PAUL
DALEY, SAMUEL

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

DALZELL, SAMUEL
DAMERY, JOHN
DAMERY, WILLIAM
DANIEL, ARTHUR
DANIEL, THOMAS W.
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM
DAVIES, THOMAS P.
DAVIS, ANDREW
DAVIS, ANDREW
DAVIS, DANIEL
DAVIS, GEORGE M.
DAVIS, ROBERT D.
DAVIS, WILLIAM
DAWSON, JAMES
DAWSON, PATRICK
DAY, GEORGE
DAY, GEORGE W.
DEAN, JOHN
DECKER, JAMES M.
DEEGAN, PHILIP
DEERNESS, PETER
DEFOREST, SAMUEL J.
DELANEY, EDWARD
DELAP, DANIEL
DEMILL, JAMES
DEMILL, NATHAN S.
DENEEN, MAURICE
DENHAM, THOMAS
DENNY, DANIEL
DENNIS, WALTER
DENNISTON, JOSEPH A.
DENNY, HUGH
DeVEBER, LEVERETT
DeVEBER, RICHARD S.
DeVEBER, S. BOIES
DeVEBER, W.E.N
DEVER, ANTHONY
DEVER, JAMES
DEVER, JOHN
DEVERE, JOHN
DEVEREAUX, WALTER
DEVINE, JOHN
DEVINE, PATRICK
DEVOE, JOHN D.
DeWOLFE, EDWARD
DIBBLEE, ARCHIBALD
DIBBLEE, TYLER

Saint John County New Brunswick Elector List 1861

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

DICK, JOHN
DICKSON, CHARLES T.
DICKSON, RICHARD
DICKSON, RICHARD S.
DINN, MICHAEL
DINN, RICHARD
DINSMORE, JAMES
DIXON, SAMUEL A.
DOANE, ISSAC
DOBBIN, WILSON
DOBSON, THOMAS
DODGE, BAYARD
DOHERTY, CHARLES
DOHERTY, CORNERLIUS
DOHERTY, JOHN
DOHERTY, JOHN H.T.
DOHERTY, PATRICK
DOHERTY, THOMAS
DOLBY, EDWARD
DOLE, MARK
DOLE, MARK P.
DOLE, WILLIAM P.
DOLIN, JOHN
DOLIN, MARTIN
DOLIN, MICHAEL
DOLLARD, JOHN
DOLLIVER, RICHARD
DOAHEY, PHILIP
DONAHEY, WILLIAM
DONAHEY, WILLIAM
DONAHUE, PATRICK
DONAHUE, THOMAS
DONALD, REV. WM.
DONALD, WILLAIM
DONEHAY, JOHN
DONNELLY, JAMES
DONOVAN, DANIEL
DONOVAN, DANIEL
DONOVAN, JEREMIAH
DONOVAN, JOHN
DONSHEY, DENNIS
DOODY, JOHN
DOOLEY, BERNARD
DOOLEY, JOHN
DOOLEY, THOMAS
DORAN, MICHAEL
DOUGHERTY, CHARLES
DOUGHERTY, GEORGE

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

DOUGHERTY, JOHN
DOUGHERTY, JOHN
DOUGHERTY, OWEN
DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM
DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD
DOWLING, JOHN
DOYLE, DANIEL
DOYLE, PATRICK
DOYLE RICHARD
DOYLE, THOMAS
DOYLE, WILLIAM
DRAKE, GILBERT
DRAKE, JEREMIAH
DRAKE, PETER
DRISCOLL, DENNIS
DRISCOLL, JAMES
DRISCOLL, JEREMIA
DRISCOLL, JOHN
DRISCOLL, MICHAEL
DRISCOLL, MICHAEL Jr.
DRISCOLL, TIMOTHY
DRUMMIE, JAMES
DRUMMOND, JOHN
DRURY, EDWARD
DRURY, WARD C.
DUNNE, WILLIAM
DUFF, CHARLES
DUFFELL, HENRY
DUFFELL, WILLIAM
DUFFY, CHARLES
DUFFY, EDWARD
DUFFY, JOHN
DUFFY, PATRICK
DUFFY, PATRICK
DUFFY, WILLIAM
DUKE, WILLIAM
DUNCAN, JOHN
DUNCAN, JOHN
DUNCAN, ROBERT
DUNCAN, WILLIAM
DUNHAM, THOMAS
DUNHAM, WILLIAM
DUNHAM, WM. G.
DUNHAM, WM. JR.
DUNLAP, JOHN
DUNLAP, SAMUEL
DUNLOP, HUGH
DUNLOP, JAMES

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

DUNLOP, WILLIAM
DUNN, JAMES
DUNN, JAMES L.
DURANT, GEORGE
DURANT, LEWIS W.
DURANT, WILLIAM
DURLAND, JOSEPH N.
DUVAL, EDMUND H.
DWYER, JAMES
DWYER, PATRICK
DWYER, THOMAS
DYALL, JAMES

EAGLES, FRANCIS
EATON, AARON
EATON, GEORGE
EDGETT, WILLIAM
EDWARDS, CHARLES
EDWARDS, WILLIAM
ELKIN, JOHN
ELLIOTT, JAMES
ELLISON, SYLVESTER E.
ELLMAN, WILLIAM
ELMORE, BERNARD
ELMORE, EDWARD
EMERY, OLIVER
EMMERSON, JAMES
EMERSON, WILLIAM
EMSLIE, WILLIAM W.
ENNIS, DAVID
ENNIS, JOHN
ESTABROOKS, CHAS. H.
ESTEY, SAMUEL B.
ESTEY, ZEBULON
EVANS, EVAN
EVERETT, ARTHUR
EVERETT, CHARLES A.
EVERETT, CHARLES D.
EVERETT, THOMAS C.
EVERETT, GEORGE F.
EWING, SAMUEL
EWING, WILLIAM

FAHEY, LAWRENCE
FAIRBANKS, WHITCOMB
FAIRWEATHER, CHAS. E
FAIRWEATHER, CHAS H.

GENEALOGY LEAVES

**Thank you for donations made
in memory of your loved ones**




William & Mary (Jack) Miller



Ivan Hyslop




Mrs. Jean Rushton
Mrs. Margaret Quigg



John L. Donovan
1940 - 2005
Paul A. Donovan
1963 - 2003



Loyalist Ancestors of
Mabel Flewelling Hutchinson



Lte. Marion (Howell) Murray
1921 - 1991



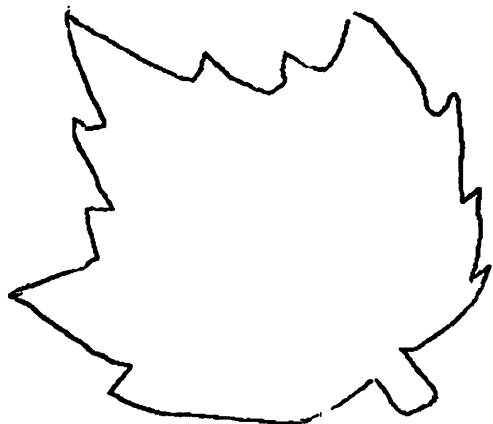
Ronald Menzies

NB GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP & DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN

NBGS, Inc. has established an Annual NBGS Membership drive which will encourage new memberships and help to retain current members (See **MEMBERSHIP FORM** in this pull-out)

In addition, a NBGS Development Fund has been established to receive donations of money or property to be invested to provide income to help maintain the organization and its future. Several methods of donation are provided for your selection. (See **DONATION FORM** on reverse side). **Regular donations** will be gratefully accepted along with **Bequests** and contributions to **Genealogy Leaves**.



GENEALOGY LEAVES

It is possible for you to show your appreciation and help support the NB Genealogical Society, Inc. A contribution to "Genealogy Leaves" is a method to help finance the organization and express your appreciation.

A donation to "Genealogy Leaves" may be made in memory of a loved one, in recognition or in honor of someone, perhaps a relative of the past. A letter of appreciation and a Tax Receipt (Canadian) will be forwarded to the donor. The individual in whose name the donation was made will receive a card advising a donation was made and the reason it was given, if feasible. (See **DONATION FORM** on reverse side). Donations will be acknowledged in an issue of *Generations*. Financial amounts will not be divulged.



BEQUESTS

It is currently standard practice to make a will for your loved ones, so that your beneficiaries are remembered as per your wishes.

We are requesting that when you are listing your bequests to Church or charity that you consider including a donation to the NB Genealogical Society Inc. for our Development Fund. This will enable our organization to continue to operate and extend our future developments of membership growth and education.

Canadian Income Tax Receipts will be provided for your tax benefits.

NB GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

NBGS DEVELOPMENT FUND DONATION FORM

(Feel free to copy this form)

Donor's Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ St/Prov. _____ Zip/Postal Code _____

Amount _____ Date _____

.....
Regular Donation _____ Genealogy Leaf _____ Bequest _____

Donation in Honor of /Recognition of /Memory of _____

Notice of this contribution should be sent to:

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ St/Prov. _____ Zip/Postal Code _____

.....
Send this form, along with cheque or money order, (Canadian or US currency), Payable to:

NB Genealogical Society Inc.

P.O. Box 3235, Station A

Fredericton, NB

E3A 5G9

Notice of Annual General Meeting NBGS

Notice of the Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc. will be held May 26th, 2007 at the Royal Canadian Legion, 3843 Main Street, Belledune, NB (formerly Jacquet River, NB). Driving Instructions: Highway 11, take Exit 351 to Highway 134, turn left at stop sign. Legion is on left side about 1/4 mile - light purple building.

Members will vote on the following Notices of Motion:

Motion to amend article 4.11 of the Constitution of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc. To read:

4.11 The editor of *Generations*, the journal of the Society, shall be an ex officio member of the Board. As an ex officio board member, if the Editor is a member of the Society, he or she is counted in the quorum and has the right to make motions, debate motions and vote on all questions. If the Editor is not a member of the Society, he or she is not counted in the quorum; however, he or she still has the right to make motions, debate motions and vote on all questions. If he or she ceases to hold the position of Editor, he or she is no longer a member of the Board.

Motion to amend article 4.3 of the Constitution of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc. To read:

4.3 The Board of Directors of the Society (hereinafter referred to as the Board) shall consist of the Immediate Past President, the Officers of the Society, the Editor of *Generations* and three (3) representatives of each Branch, one of whom should be the Branch President. The Branch representatives shall be elected by each Branch on an annual basis with written notification to the Society.

Motion amend By-law 10.5 of the Constitution of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc. To read:

10.5 Each Branch shall have three of its members on the Board of the Society one of which should be the Branch President.

Motion to add the following article to the Constitution of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc.:

Article 4.3 a Branches may elect two alternate representatives to act as replacements for Branch representatives who are unable to attend Board meetings. The alternate representatives shall be elected on an annual basis with written notification to the Society. Alternate representatives shall identify themselves at the start of each Board meeting.

Victor Badeau

"Notice of Motion: The following change is proposed for the Policy & Procedures Manual:

Procedure 4 Society and Branch Audits

Add to paragraph 13:

"Branches are required to clearly indicate on their financial statements the dues or other monies remitted to or received from NBGS, Inc. In preparing the Consolidated statement, the Society Treasurer shall use generally accepted accounting procedures (such as eliminations) to ensure that dues or other monies remitted to or received from NBGS Inc. are not double counted."

Dave Fraser

TREASURER REQUIRED!

NBGS Inc. is looking for someone who would like to be Treasurer. Some accounting knowledge is required. The position requires keeping track of all money coming in and funds going out, including the Development Fund, HST and investments. The current treasurer will assist and train during the transition period. For more information please contact the Suzanne Blaquière (506) 684-3121; or 251 Tremblay St, Dalhousie, NB, E8C 2P2; or email: irene@nb.sympatico.ca

NBGS Official Tax Receipts

Official Tax Receipts for donations to NBGS were mailed to donors 1 February 2007. Any questions regarding these receipts may be directed to NBGS Website: <http://www.nbgs.ca>

Notice of Annual General Meeting NBGS

NBGS Inc. Presidents Annual Report

As President I present the Society's annual report.

A much needed educational tool is the upcoming conference, "Sources by the Sea". The Saint John Branch sponsored conference will take place June 15 - 17, 2007 at Villa Madonna in Rothesay, NB. Key note speakers from United States and Ontario will be joining those from New Brunswick to bring lectures in the latest technologies and sources. This will be a great opportunity for everyone to enhance their genealogical skills. For more info see the conference article in this issue.

In November I represented NBGS Inc. at the launch of the Daniel F. Johnson Database by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. The database was purchased from his estate by the Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. NBGS Inc. supported the Associates in their endeavor. This free database has been a boon to genealogists in their research.

NBGS Development

On September 24, 2005, the Board of Directors of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc. established the "NBGS Development Fund".

The NBGS Development Fund is a permanent endowment fund set up to provide ongoing income to finance the operations of the Society. Donations to the fund form the principal. The principal is to be invested and maintained in perpetuity; only the income from investments may be expended by the Society.

The total income from investments (interest) calculated at the end of each financial year will be eligible for transfer to NBGS operating funds. The NBGS Board of Directors may choose to keep all or a portion of the income from investments (interest) in the development fund.

Assets in the NBGS Development Fund will be managed by the NBGS Treasurer. All investments must be approved by the NBGS Board of Directors.

There are different ways to make donations to the fund. A person can make a regular donation to the fund. They can make a donation for a "Genealogy Leaf" or they can make a bequest. When a person wants to make one of these donations to the fund, they can do so by using the "NBGS Development Fund Donation Form" which is printed in *Generations* as part of our annual NBGS Development Campaign or they can send us a donation and simply specify it is for the Development Fund.

General donations can also be made directly to NBGS outside of the Development Fund. If a donation does not come through our annual Development Campaign or the donor does not specify the donation is for the Development Fund, we would consider it a general donation to the Society. When a donation is made an income tax receipt is issued.

The Development Fund has been and continues to be a financial asset to the organization.

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Estabrooks, NBGS Inc. President

No Branch Reports available at this time

New Brunswick Strays

Marriages

Contributed By: Joe Carroll

While researching the Carroll name in Bayfield County, Wisconsin recently, three marriages were found with Miramichi links (spelled as found):

Mary **Carroll** to Minard **Cheesman** in Bayfield, WI on 24 October 1891, a Catholic ceremony. Mary was born in Marymachi, Canada (Miramichi?) to Dan Carroll and Julia McDonnell. The witnesses were Fred Nofele(?) and Mina Carroll. Minard Cheeseman was born in Hickston, WI to Walter Cheeseman and Rebecca Hoffman.

Lauretta (sp?) **Carroll** to William **Bonskey** (sp?) in Bayfield, WI on 29 August 1898, a Catholic ceremony. Lauretta was born in Blackville, Canada to Dan Carroll and Julia McDonnell. The witnesses were Leo McDonald and Mary Mordaunt. William Bonskey was born in Bathurst, New Brunswick to Alec Bonskey and Elisabeth Haber.

Catherine **Carroll** to James **Windsor** in Washburn, WI on 10 July 1902, a Catholic ceremony. Catherine was born in Blackville, New Brunswick to Edward Carroll and Mary A McAdams. The witnesses were Charles Hauptman and Jennie Pointer. James Windsor was born in Plantagenet, Canada to Edward Windsor and Mary McCrank.

In the past, I have researched all of these Carroll families (and many more) in the Miramichi area, but have only published a part. Many of them and their descendants came to the Stillwater area of Minnesota and then spread to the various logging areas of Wisconsin and Minnesota. My own set of ancestors came to the Chippewa River valley in Wisconsin. If someone is interested in what I have on these and related families, please have them contact me: Joe Carroll, 1776 Steiger Lake Lane, #408, Victoria, MN 55386, USA. Phone 952-443-0678. Email jcarroll2@mchsi.com

Deaths

Contributed By: Mrs. Mary Russell of San Diego California

The San Diego Union Tribune, Wednesday, June 2, 2004

Josephine E (**Patterson**) **Beith** – Nov 6, 1912-May 2, 2004 (91 years) of La Mesa died Friday. She was born in New Brunswick, Canada and was a nurse's aide.

Survived by daughters Judy Elliott of Alpine and Maxine Osborn of Chula Vista, sons Donald Beith of La Mesa, Wayne Beith of Destin, Fla., Charles Beith of Waynesboro, VA, and Terry Beith of Riverside brothers Roy Patterson of Fresno and William Patterson of Sacramento. Interment: Holy Cross Cemetery, 4470 Hilltop Drive, San Diego.

The San Diego Union Tribune, Friday July 8, 2005

George P **Fawcett** – (76 years) of San Diego, CA died Saturday July 2, 2005 at his home. Born in New Brunswick, Canada, raised in Massachusetts and a veteran of the Naval service.

Survived by Patricia Brault, son George Fawcett Jr. daughter Sandra Hunter, step sons Bill and Dan Brault, step daughters Theresa Nichols and Linda Clermont; sister Fay McMahon.

Deaths

Contributed By: Arlene Butler

Robbie Allen **O'Neill** – of Calgary, AB passed away at the University of Alberta Hospital in Edmonton at the age of 33 years, August 22, 2005. He succumbed to complications following a double lung transplant for Cystic Fibrosis on March 29, 2005. Born in Bath, NB on March 11, 1972. Funeral service from Martin Bros. Riverview Chapel, Lethbridge, AB.

Percy James **Soucy** – born February 23, 1914 in St. Leonard, New Brunswick and came out west to Pincher Creek in 1928. Passed away Tuesday March 7, 2006 at the age of 92. Predeceased by his wife Agnes in February 1990. Interment at Pincher Creek, AB.

Deaths

Contributed By: Mrs. Marianne Donovan

London Free Press, Ontario

Ralph C **Snow** – died at London Health Sciences Centre, Victoria Campus, on Friday September 22, 2006 at the age of 70 years. Born in St. John, New Brunswick. Survived by daughter Crystal and son Derrick of London. No service, Cremation.

Blake Frederick **Davidson** – died at home Tuesday September 5, 2006 in his 68th year. Husband of Barbara "Dolly" (nee McDonald) and father of Judy Adams (Shawn) and Daryl (Brenda). Blake was born in Carroll's Crossing, New Brunswick, in 1939. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

Early History of Kent County

By: W. C. Milner, retyped by Bruce Leavitt.

Editor's Note: This is part five of a series of articles published in the "Moncton Transcript" starting September, 1924. They are very hard to read but we did our best. They can also be found at the Provincial Archives (MC3 #340).

About two thirds of the population of Kent are of French Origin. The representatives in the Provincial Assembly were generally English speaking and were of a high type of character and ability. The towns of Richibucto and Rexton had always been celebrated for a high standard of intelligence and social superiority. An agitation had been set on foot to secure a Frenchman as a representative at Ottawa. Had an Acadian of ability and social standing been elected, the English speaking electors would generally have accepted him. Mr. Renaud, however was not a man of good social standing and was illiterate. In fact, some of the French people in the county openly denounced him for his alleged record in Old France. Naturally a high spirited people protested against being represented by such a man and they determined to prevent his election by all available means. They did not shrink from resorting to fraudulent practices to prevent his return and to escape having Renaud a representative. The disreputable tactics pursued by the English speaking element of the community brought more shame on the constituents than being represented by an undesirable nobody. Plans were elaborately made in some places to drive the French from the polls, to steal the ballot boxes and as soon as it was released from the grip of the polling officer and get inside the box was pressed open by the numerous ballots within and they were thus released. In some booths the conspirators in order to make some of them being separated from the cover, got up a row just before polling closed and gave the boxes a good shaking. This scheme worked more perfectly North Weldford poll. It was so successful that about the number of ballots came out of the boxes than were names on the list.

Another scheme was resorted to in the case of the Harcourt poll. The polling list, book of instructions and the papers necessary for the election in that parish were ready and in order to be delivered to the deputy returning officer in the evening when it was to be called for by the polling officers. The list as prepared had less than 20 voters. When it reached Harcourt it had grown by addition of the names of a large number of the world's worthies, Horatio Nelson, Julius Caesar, George Washington, William Pitt, Geo. Stevenson, Edmund Burke, Daniel Webster, and over 100 others. Those in charge threw these votes against Renaud. In one of the leading

French parishes, in the exclusively French polling districts and by personation and ballot shifting, to secure the election of Mr. R.B. Cutler, who though a Liberal seemed the almost unanimous support of the English Conservatives. By crookedness in the general election of 1872 the county had been carried and Renaud was defeated. In this election, the little (?) which became notorious throughout all Canada was resorted to. The little (?) were ballots made of stiff writing paper and were about one inch wide and about 2 _ inches long. They were folded length-wise placed one on top and then enclosed in a larger box or cover. A large ballot was received by the polling officer, placed by him in the ballot box. Police Magistrate of the town, Thos. W. Bliss had been made deputy returning officer to secure purity of election, but between the polling booth and the town of Richibucto, the ballot box with its enormous vote for Renaud mysteriously disappeared.

By these means Renaud was defeated. By successful manipulation of the legal proceedings afterwards taken to contest the successful candidate was confirmed in his seat. Nature seemed to exhaust herself in these feats. The constituency has since been the common place of legality and morality

Presbyterian St. Andrews' Church

The first Presbyterian Church in Kent County was a small structure built near the Richibucto River. This site was abandoned and a new building erected on the site of the present church, which was destroyed by fire in 1857. In 1859 the present St. Andrews Church was erected.

The first church was built about fifty yards nearer the river than where the present church stands, a number of graves now are on the ground. The first church was built about the year 1825, the second say 1847, the present building in 1859.

The congregations were chiefly of settlers from Galloway and Dumfries in Scotland, the first whom arrived about the year 1817, the names Girvan, McNarin, Jardine, Glendenning, Wilson being largely represented among them.

The Presbyterian settlers throughout the province were comparatively few in number and were scattered in groups widely separated from each other. The new settlers encountered many privations and hardships for years after their first arrival and amongst the hardest to bear was that of their being deprived of the public means of grace which they had been wont to enjoy in the Fatherland.

Early History of Kent County

The first Presbyterian Minister to visit and dispense ordinances among them was the Rev. James Tomson, then settled as pastor of St. Andrews Church, Miramichi. This would be about the year 1820 or 1821 when Mr. Tomson first visited them.

They continued to be visited from time to time by Mr. Tomson and others, but were not organized into a regular congregation till about the year 1825, by the secession Presbyterian Church of Pictou in which year the Rev. John McLean of Pictou was ordained and inducted as the first minister of the congregation.

First Session

The first session was composed of the following elders: George Platt, Samuel McKean, John Tweedie, Saunders and Samuel Girvan. The bond uniting pastor and people was a very endearing one. Mr. McLean was a man of eminent ability and devoted piety, but of rather a delicate constitution, so that under the pressure of incessant toil and frequent exposure, his health was broken down, so that he had to take periods of cessations from labor, visiting at one of these periods Scotland and at another the United States, but found himself compelled by an increasing debility and to the great grief of his people to finally resign his charge in the year 1834. After his enfeebled health and was finally called to rest.

The Rev. James Hannay from Galloway, Scotland and a minister of the established church succeeded Mr. McLean as pastor of the congregation and continued in charge till the year 1845 when he returned to his native land, was there inducted into a parish in the vicinity of Glasgow.

The Rev. James Law from the Presbyterian Church, Colleraine, Ireland was ordained and inducted in September, 1847, and continued serving the Master in this corner of the vineyard very devotedly for the extended period of 32 years of his incumbency. His health was very infirm and in September he went on a visit to his native land, the north of Ireland, but (?) no improvement was made in the state of his health, he sent in the resignation of his charge the following year, which the Presbytery though reluctantly, yet felt they could not do otherwise than accept.

Mr. Law was an especially notable man. Hon. Senator Wark, who lived at Richibucto, and was Superintendent of Mr. Law's Sunday School used to say in after years that Mr. Law was the most eloquent man he had ever heard preach. As Mr. Wark lived to the venerable age of one hundred and four years, his testimony was of some value. His sermons were not in line of light religious reflections, but in length were legitimate importations from Scotland,

partaking of the class of exhortations mentioned in the diary of Surgeon Thomas of Massachusetts Bay, who sated that Rev. Mr. Wood a missionary, preached all day to the troops of Fort Cumberland. This was in 1755. By all accounts of the time the troops were a wild, lawless, rum drinking crowd, and needed moral lessons in allopathic doses. A former resident of Richibucto informed the writer that on one occasion during the long prayer, his mother became ill and he drove her to their home, nearly three miles distant, made her comfortable and then returned to Kirk. When he arrived Mr. Law was still going strong on the same prayer, whether the wonderful steadiness and resolution displayed by Scots in the great war were the result of long hours of pulpit exhortation or whether such prolonged exercises were required and sought by natural characteristics and traits is a question. Mr. Law's church, St. Andrews was at Rexton. This name was converted from Kingston, the original name called after Mr. Holderness' home place in England. People traveled long distances in those days on the Sabbath to attend worship, and Mr. Law had an extensive if not numerous congregation.

In August, 1878, the Rev. Malcolm McKenzie, a native of Scotland, was translated from Inverness in the Presbytery of Quebec, and inducted as Mr. Law's Successor.

The session was recruited from time to time by the following additions since its first formation during Mr. Hannay's incumbency, John Jardine, William Bell, John Harris, John Robertson, Samuel Robertson. During Mr. Law's incumbency, Robert Lawson, David Wright, John Glendenning, of all these members of session two remained till present, viz., John Robertson and John Glendenning. All the rest have fallen asleep and rest from their labors.

St. Andrew's Congregation

St. Andrew's congregation was organized in 1825, Rev. John McLean followed by Rev. James Hannay, who was succeeded by Rev. James Law. Rev. Malcolm McKenzie came next followed by the Rev. William Hamilton, also a native of Scotland, who was minister until 1897, being the last British born preacher, whose since being Canadians, being followed by Rev. Donald Fraser, a Nova Scotian from 1897 to 1904. Rev. A.D. Archibald, also a Nova Scotian from 1897 to 1904. Rev. A.D. Archibald, also a Nova Scotian from 1904 to 1913.

Rev. C.A. Hardie, born on Prince Edward Island, was inducted on the 24th of April, 1913, and died on the 10th December same year in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, his successor was Rev. Archibald

Early History of Kent County

Lee, 1914, to 27th June, 1915, who resigned on account of ill health and was succeeded by the Rev.

George S. Gardner, inducted Oct. 21st, 1915 the present (1921) minister.

REXTON CEMETARY

James Patterson
Died 1868; age 93

James Jardine
Boar at Lock Leven
Died Nov. 27th, 1858
Aged 57
His Wife, Jane Paterson,
Died 1868
Aged 93 years

Sara, daughter of Rev. Jon McLean
Died 1827; age 28

In Memory of
Susan McDonald
Wife of Rev. James Hannay.
Died 1855
Aged 33 years

E. Annie, Wife of Rev. James Law
Daughter of William Kidston, of Halifax
Died March 16th, 1861,
Aged 36 years

Towne Family Association, Inc.

Wayne M. Riggle
2303 Appalachian Blvd.
Arden, NC
28704

Email: rigglew@bellsouth.net
www.TOWNEFAMILYASSOCIATION.ORG

Descendants of William and Joanna Blessing Towne including collateral lines: Barton, Bowden, Cummings, Estey, Gould, Havens, Nurse/Nourse, Perkins, etc. will meet for their 27th Annual Reunion at the Peabody Marriott Hotel, Peabody, MA 01960, September 13 thru September 15, 2007. The address is 8A Centennial Drive, Peabody, MA with toll free reservations 1-800-801-0099. For more information contact Wayne at the address above. For membership information contact Virginia Towne at 15237 Pine Drive, Renton, WA 98058, Email: vtowne@cas.washington.edu.

Sources By The Sea

Genealogical Conference, Rothesay, N.B.

June 15-17, 2007

Hosted by Saint John Branch of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Inc., the conference will be held at the Villa Madonna in Rothesay, near Saint John, New Brunswick. The ample facilities at Villa Madonna provide a theatre for presentations to on site dining room and dorm-style rooms. A research facility will be available on Saturday and Sunday with the research materials provided by the New Brunswick Provincial Archives.

Conference Sessions

Friday June 15, 2007

Registration 3:00 pm-9:00 pm
Meet, Greet and Mix
Supper
President's Reception 7:00 pm-9:00pm

Saturday June 16, 2007

Information Desk
Research Room

Session: "Oh Canada Online!" by Rick Crume

Session: "Survey Plans and Land Allocation in New Brunswick as a source For Family History Research" by Allen Doiron

Session: "New York Stories 1783" by David Bell

Session: "Tools for the Travelling Genealogist" by David Walker

Session: "Roman Catholic Diocesan Archives" by Mary McDevitt

Session: Evening, interactive, informal session with everyone sharing a Serendipity story from their research.

Sunday June 17, 2007

Session: "Tracking New Brunswick Grandparents Using Canadian Sources from Coast to Coast" by David Walker

Session: "British Intelligence: Smart Strategies for tracking Down English, Scottish, and Welsh Ancestors" by Rick Crume

Session: "Finding the 'Story' in your family history" by John Elliott

Research Room

Closing after noon meal

NOTE:

The conference committee has arranged with the four research facilities in Saint John for the facility to be open and help available to conference registrants at the following times before the start of the conference.

Thursday morning, June 14, LDS (Mormon) Family History Centre

Thursday afternoon, June 14, NB Museum Douglas Avenue

Friday morning, June 15 Saint John Free Public Library Market Square

Friday afternoon, June 15, Roman Catholic Diocesan Archives

You may book Bed & Breakfast nights both before and after the conference by booking Bed & Breakfast nights separately with Villa Madonna. Contact: (506) 849-5125

Conference Locator

From Route 1 to Saint John:

Take exit 133 (Rothesay) Follow Fox Farm Road to river. Take left onto Route 100. Travel approximately 0.5 kilometers. Turn right under railway overpass and continue on passing through stone pillars marking Villa Madonna entrance.

From Saint John:

Take exit 129 to Rothesay. Continue on Route 100. Turn left under railway overpass and continue on passing through stone pillars marking Villa Madonna entrance.

More information on the conference is available on the Saint John Branch N.B.G.S. Inc.

web site at: <http://www.nbgssj.ca/>

Accommodations have been arranged at Villa Madonna. Web Site: www.villamadonna.ca/

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.

Conference Speakers

David Bell

David Bell of Woodstock is on staff at UNB Law School (Fredericton) where he specializes in Colonial law and institutions. His earliest historical work was on the Loyalists. The second edition of *Early Loyalist Saint John* (1983) will appear in 2007. He has also written on Maritime Baptists and Anglicans as well as much on Maritime legal history. His most recent article was on an aboriginal harvesting case from the 1940s. The current project is an illustrated documentary history of the Diocese of Fredericton from the time of the Loyalist to the 1940s.

Summary of Presentation:

New York Stories, 1783

Loyalists trapped in New York City faced many troubles in the months leading up to the evacuation to Saint John. David will demonstrate there was a clear link between the politics of Loyalist New York and the political struggles of Loyalist Saint John. He will focus in part on the trials of individual future New Brunswickers (e. g., Solomon Ferris, Isaac Foshay, Joshua Lamoreaux, Absalom Holmes, Daniel Babbitt, John Segee, Joshua Booth, Cavalier Jouett, Elizabeth Lester, Sarah Wheeler, Diana Bush, Cairo & Pompey).

Rick Crume

Rick Crume is a contributing editor for Family Tree Magazine, a regular contributor to Family Chronicle and Internet Genealogy magazines and a former contributing editor for NGS NewsMagazine. He is the author of *Plugging Into Your Past: How to Find Real Family History Records Online*.

Summary of Presentations:

Oh, Canada Online!

The Web abounds with resources for tracing your ancestry in Canada. Rick will point you to the best databases for Canadian cemetery, census, immigration, land, military and vital records, as well as local histories and newspapers.

British Intelligence: Smart Strategies for Tracking Down English, Scottish and Welsh Ancestors

Tracing your British ancestry doesn't require a trip overseas. Rick will tell you how to access the most important records, including church, census and probate records, from Canada.

Allen Doiron

Allen has been employed at The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick since 1979, and he is now responsible for a section that includes: Public Programs, Sound and Moving Images, Cartographic Records and Information technology. He received his BA major in History, minor in Geography from the Université de Moncton. In 1983 he completed a traineeship at the

Archives nationales de France in Paris. Allen is interested in Acadian and New Brunswick history and genealogy, and published a book in 1994 on the genealogy and history of the Doiron Family. Allen was born in Tracadie in the Acadian peninsula in northern New Brunswick.

Summary of Presentation:

Survey Plans and Land Allocation in New Brunswick as a source for Family History Research

Early settlers who arrived in New Brunswick faced the challenge of finding a place where they could settle and carry on with their new life. One of their highest priorities was to obtain a lot of land and gain a feeling of security. The Provincial Archives has, among the numerous documents they hold relating to the allocation of land, an extensive series of Survey Plans which constitute a great source of information on these early settlers. In this presentation Allen will provide an overview of the scope and content of this important cartographic collection. Allen will also use specific examples of these and other cartographic records to show the type of information that can be found and how the plans can be used in the context of family history research.

John Elliott

John Elliott is a Certified Genealogist who has been actively involved in genealogy for over thirty years. His main area of interest is Kings and Queens County history and genealogy and New Brunswick Loyalists in general. He is the President of the Kings County Historical and Archival Society. He has transcribed and published *Kings County Marriages*, Volumes C and D. He has also published 4 Volumes of *Gone But Not Forgotten*, a record of cemeteries in Kings County, covering 9 of 15 parishes, and including transcriptions of more than 12,000 tombstones.

Summary of Presentation:

Finding the "Story" in Your Family History

John's goal is to give some ideas on fleshing out the "skeleton" of genealogical facts (names, dates, locations) with other details of our ancestors' lives. John will talk about locating and recording stories, pictures & details about our ancestors and fitting their lives into a context of the larger history of their communities and the world in which they lived. John will refer to many of the commonly used sources, but with an emphasis on mining them for more than the simple names and dates.

Mary McDevitt

Mary McDevitt, a retired schoolteacher, is the archivist for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Saint John, New Brunswick. She has published *We Hardly Knew Ye: St. Mary's Cemetery, An Enduring Presence*, and co-authored *An Honorable Independence, The Irish Catholic Settlers of Johnville, Carleton County, New Brunswick*, written with her father, the late William Kilfoil, a former editor of *Generations*.

Summary of Presentation:

Roman Catholic Diocesan Archives

Mary will talk about the resources of the Catholic Archives in this diocese, speak on the subject of Irish immigration to the city and the evolution of the Irish Catholic community of 19th century Saint John.

David Walker

David has been researching his genealogy and family history for about twelve years. His ancestral trails include England, Scotland, Ireland, New England, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. He has a keen interest in the use of computing technology, digital imaging and electronics, especially where they are of use in genealogy. He is a member of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society, United Empire Loyalists Association (New Brunswick Branch), British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa and the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Summary of Presentations:

Tracking New Brunswick Grandparents Using Canadian Sources from Coast to Coast:

Many resources were used by David to solve the whereabouts of grandparents and great-grandparents. The process and resources used to solve ancestral mysteries will be relevant to anyone. These included church, marriage census, Bible, cemetery, death, census, border crossing, and divorce records in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, British Columbia and Colorado.

Tools (not Toys) for the Traveling Genealogist

This presentation will illustrate the use of modern computer technology in ancestral research. David will demonstrate a wide variety of tools, including digital imaging (cameras and scanners), GPS (Global Positioning System), portable computers, PDA (e.g. Palm Pilot), and various software titles. Most of these tools are also useful at home. David will bring samples of all of the tools described in the talk.

SOURCES BY THE SEA

Rothesay, New Brunswick

15 - 17 June, 2007

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Prov./ State _____ Postal / ZipCode _____

Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

Special Food requirements (medical conditions only) _____

- Single, non-secure dorm style rooms with wash basin and shared bath
- Room per night: \$90.00 includes all meals, nutrition breaks, evening snacks.
- No individual meals available ONLY a meal package at \$90.00 for the weekend
- After 15 May 2007, late registration fee of \$85 applies

Early Registration fee before 15 May 2007 \$70 per person	\$
Accommodations @ \$90/night with meals	Fri. nite \$ Sat. nite \$
Weekend meal package only @ \$90	\$
AMOUNT ENCLOSED	\$

Four surnames being researched:

I will be researching at the following (please check):

- ☐ June 14 - Thursday morning - LDS Centre
- ☐ June 14 - Thursday afternoon - New Brunswick Museum
- ☐ June 15 - Friday morning - Saint John Free Public Library Market Square
- ☐ June 15 - Friday afternoon - Roman Catholic Diocesan Archives

Please send registration and payment to:
Saint John Branch NBGS Inc, 202 Canterbury Ave, Riverview, NB E1B 2R5

The Pre-Loyalists

Contributed By: Mary Rosevear

Editor's Note: This information came from "New Brunswick and its People, The Biography of a Canadian Province" by W. Stewart MacNutt.

By the proclamation of 1763 the territory now known as New Brunswick was included within the province of Nova Scotia. The British conquest did not commence as immediate wave of settlement and development. Yet small groups of English-speaking people did find their way to the fringes of the province. For the sake of convenience they are referred to as the Pre-Loyalists because they entered the country before the Loyalist immigration of 1783 which formed the basis of the later population.

Outstanding among these groups was the trading association which was formed at the mouth of the St. John in 1762, before the smoke of war had really cleared. James Simonds was a typical New England merchant of the period, exploring remote corners where new trade might be opened up, engaging in fishing, fur-trading and shipbuilding. New Englanders like himself. Modern Saint John really dates from the formation of this famous firm which produced many men who were highly influential in the later life of the province. Their location was at Portland Point, on the very site of la Tour's seventeenth-century fort. About the same time William Davidson, a Scot, established the first English-speaking settlement on the Miramichi.

There was land-hunger in New England at this time, and the resulting tide of immigration into the Nova Scotia peninsula overflowed into New Brunswick. Far up the Saint John River a pioneer community of New Englanders developed. Like the Acadians they sought out the intervale marshlands which were immediately available for cattle raising and cultivation. It became a place of considerable consequence, a lonely outpost of civilization in the wilderness, and was called Maugerville after Joshua Mauger, a merchant prince of London who held a virtual monopoly over the trade of Nova Scotia.

The fertile southeastern part of the province from which the Acadians had been removed also received attention. New Englanders occupied much of the Chignecto region. Pennsylvania Germans, whose descendants compose a considerable portion of the populations of Westmorland and Albert counties settled the Petitcodiac Valley. Yorkshire men, directly from England, came in search of new opportunities and settled among the New Englanders on the much desired marshlands of the Isthmus of Chignecto.

These settlements have considerable religious interest. The New Englanders were mostly of the Baptist and Congregational faiths, and their churches antedate most others in Canada. Sackville can boast the first Baptist Church in Canada, organized in 1763. Many of the Yorkshire settlers had come under the influence of John Wesley, and behind the leadership of the energetic divine, William Black, Methodism made rapid progress. In 1786 the first Methodist conference in Canada took place, and in 1788 the first Methodist Church arose at Point de Bute where a memorial gateway has been erected.

Fatal Accidents

From Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick (from the 10th May to the 22nd June 1917)

April 15th – **William Young** employed by Stetson, Cutler & Co., St. John. Right hand injured, caused by getting same between logs and jacks on carriage.

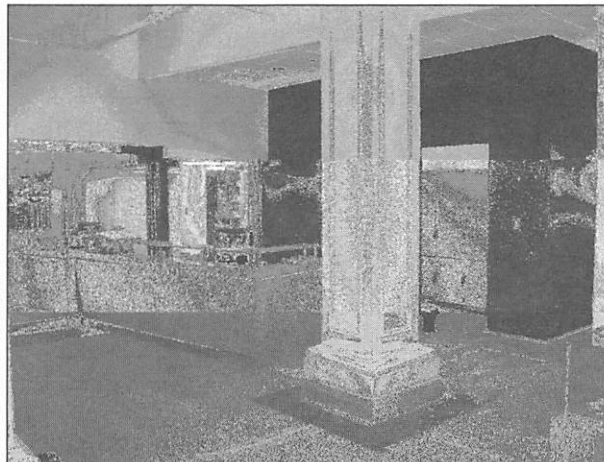
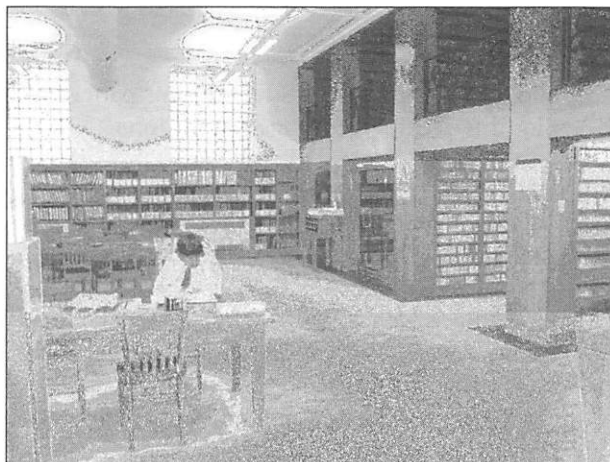
April 17th – **Samuel Allen** employed by J. A. Marven Co., Ltd. Moncton, Westmorland Co. Little finger badly cut in biscuit machine.

April 28th – **Grace McDonald** employed by T.H. Estabrooks, Ltd. St. John. Foot injured.

May 4th – **E. Maillet** employed by the Atlantic Underwear, Ltd. Moncton, Westmorland Co. Two fingers of right hand amputated, caused by picking wool from rolls of carding machine while the same was in motion.

May 10th – **Leona Merritt** employed by T. Rankine & Sons, St. John. Left hand bruised caused by getting it in the marshmallow boiler.

Renovations to Provincial Archives



FREDERICTON (CNB) – The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick has undergone renovations to provide better space and improved services to the public.

The front lobby, reading room and microfilm storage room, totaling 1,177 square feet, has been given a major facelift and barrier-free accessibility has been enhanced.

The renovations were designed to provide space and privacy for consulting records and research, improve wheelchair accessibility on the main floor, bring more natural light and ventilation to the lobby and reception area, and offer a proper meeting room for the benefit of the Archives and other organizations such as historical and genealogical societies. During the renovations, important elements of the building's original architecture were preserved such as a mosaic in the terrazzo floor, and unique birds-eye maple woodwork and wrought iron 'fiddlehead' railings.

"These improvements are great news for the many visitors who come to the Provincial Archives," said Supply and Services Minister Roly MacIntyre. "Improved access, more privacy, better security for documents and brighter surroundings will help the Archives meet the increasing demand for its services."

In-person visits to the Provincial Archives now total about 10,000 per year.

"We've had lots of positive feedback about the renovations," said Marion Beyea, provincial archivist. "Visitors have found the improvements to be more comfortable with quieter and more controlled air

circulation, better lighting and a separate area for microfilm research."

Multicon Property Services Ltd. of Fredericton was awarded the \$400,000 contract in June 2006 and completed the renovation work in November 2006.

The Archives is used for many types of research by academics, local historians, architects, the legal profession and writers. A large number of other inquiries involve genealogical research for vital statistics (births, marriages, deaths) as well as cemetery listings. These searches are often followed by requests for official documents from the Archives. Thousands of other public inquiries are made to the Archives each year through letters, e-mails, faxes and telephone calls. The Archives website also receives about 1.5 million hits per month.

Newspaper clippings on microfilm, priceless maps, architectural drawings, video tapes, audio recordings, bound volumes, manuscript collections, government records, census records, letters and diaries, photographs and films, souvenir pictures from royal visits, or snapshots of New Brunswick life "in days gone by" are also found at the Archives.

Until 1967, the original Provincial Archives building housed the University of New Brunswick library. The structure was built in the late 1920s and an expansion was added in 1951. A major controlled environment storage facility was added in 2003, allowing the current modifications.

Media contact: Judy Cole, communications officer, Department of Supply and Services, 506-457-7903.

Daniel Johnson Vital Statistics Database Update

In November a member of NBGS put out a challenge. He would donate \$500.00 to help pay for the purchase of Daniel Johnson's information, if NBGS members could raise \$500.00. As of today including the \$500.00 that the challenger sent, I have turned over \$2195.00 to the Associates of the Provincial Archives. The Associates Paid \$15,000.00 and have paid off \$10,005.00 leaving about \$4,995.00. See winter issue page 22 for more information. Thank you very much to any member who has sent me some money for this worthy cause and if you would still like to help out you can send your donations made out to "Associates of the Provincial Archives to me and I will see that they receive it. Mary Rosevear, Editor

An Affair of Honor An 1800 Duel in Fredericton

By: David Russell Jack, Contributed By: George Hayward

Editor's note: This article was published in Acadiensis, Vol. V, Nos. 2-3, April-July 1905. This transcript is from R. Wallace Hale's CD, "Fort Havoc," Vol. 1.

The writer is indebted to Mr. J. Douglas Hazen for a copy of the following statement which was prepared and signed by Mr. Anderson, containing a somewhat detailed account of the earliest duel which took place in the province of New Brunswick, of which we have any record.

The principals in the affair were Messrs. John Murray Bliss and Samuel Denny Street, the seconds being Capt. Stair Agnew for Mr. Bliss and Mr. Anderson for Mr. Street.

Mr. John Murray Bliss was born in 1771; came to what was then the Province of Nova Scotia as a Loyalist in 1783, was Solicitor General of New Brunswick in 1809, and was appointed to the bench of the province in 1816, succeeding Mr. Edward Winslow. He died in 1834.

Like Mr. Street, Mr. Bliss was prominent in provincial life, and his remains lie buried in the old Loyalist graveyard in the centre of the city of Fredericton. He was a generous and perhaps an impulsive man, one who was much admired by his contemporaries. He was the owner of Belmont, one of a number of beautiful estates which fronted on the St. John river near Fredericton. Among other donations for public purposes was the gift of a block of land in the Parish of Lincoln, in Sunbury County, fronting on the main highway between Fredericton and Oromocto, which he presented for the purpose of a graveyard.

Mr. Samuel Denny Street was a man of small size, about five feet seven inches in height, and a contemporary has described him as "a regular game-cock," one who would brook no slight from any man. It is said that he had been a midshipman in the British navy, and the writer is informed that he bore the marks of combat in many places about his person. He had been an officer upon the British side during the War of the American Revolution, and in 1781 was in active service at Fort Howe, at the mouth of the River St. John. At the organization of the New Brunswick courts in 1785 he was admitted to the bar, and settled in Sunbury County.

Mr. Street was the father of John Ambrose Street, Denny Lee Street, George Frederick Street,

and of William Henry Street, senior partner in the old firm of Street & Ranney of St. John.

George Frederick Street was a principal in a later duel between himself and George Ludlow Wetmore, in which the latter was killed.¹

Samuel Denny Street died on the 11th of December, 1830, in his seventy-ninth year.

Captain Stair Agnew, formerly of the Queen's Rangers, was a leading man in the early history of New Brunswick.

Benjamin Marston gives an interesting account of Captain Agnew and his family connection in his letter to Edward Winslow, from London, England dated the seventeenth of March, 1790. He says:

I felicitate you on such an acquisition to the country as the Agnew family. I believe I have some small merit in erecting their course to N. B. Their original plan, after they had determined for America, was to go to Canada, but the many conversations which I used to have with them on the subject they thought it might be as well, when the Doct'r came out to explore the country, to take a look at N. B. in his way. I was well assured in my own mind when they so determined what would be the event. I find I was not mistaken. Capt. Agnew, the son, will be the bearer of this. He brings over all the family, his mother and wife. He comes with a vast predilection for New Brunswick, which I hope no circumstance nor accident will lessen. He has a laudable undertaking in view. To lay the foundation for a large patrimonial landed estate and to raise up a family to inherit it. He is a Gentleman who has had a good early education in Britain, has rather superior abilities and has missed no opportunities of acquiring information as he has come on in life. With such talents and so improved, joined to an active disposition, he will be a very valuable member of society, which I am confident he will ever be ambitious to serve. He was a Captain in the Queen's Rangers, was wounded at Brandywine by which he was I think (for some time at least) rendered unfit for field service. His Lady is an English woman of a family which has good connections here. She is a well-bred accomplished woman and of a very amiable

¹ See "Footprints," by J. W. Lawrence, pp. 57-8.

An Affair of Honor An 1800 Duel in Fredericton

*disposition -- she will be a real acquisition to your Lady folks. The old Lady (as is Capt. Angew also) is a native of Virginia and practices all the good old customs of that once hospitable country. I am sure her goodness of disposition wont fail to engage the esteem of all who shall be so happy as to form an acquaintance with her. I know her tea table has offered me many a comfortable dish of tea.*²

The writer regrets that he is at present unable to identify Mr. Anderson, who acted as second for Mr. Street. There were two of the name who were particularly prominent in York County about the date of the duel. The first was John Anderson, a pre-loyalist settler and magistrate, from whom Rev. John Agnew, D. D., and his son Captain Stair Agnew, on January 30th, 1790, purchased a tract of land containing about 1,000 acres, at the mouth of the Nashwaak river, the price paid being £540. The second was Peter Anderson, who was in 1782 a "Loyalist Associator" at New York to settle at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in the following year. He went to St. John, New Brunswick and was a grantee of that city. He died at Fredericton in 1828 at the age of ninety-five. The following is Mr. Anderson's account of the duel:

An Affair of Honor

Thursday, 16th January, 1800, at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Street sent a message by Mr. Anderson to Mr. John Murray Bliss to meet the next morning at the Artillery Barracks gate at seven o'clock, to proceed to the grounds for adjusting a difference. Capt. Stair Agnew waited on Mr. Street with Mr. Bliss' answer, that he would rather meet him in an hour as he had business which would call him elsewhere in the morning. Mr. Street replied in half an hour if he pleased, it was then fixed that we should retire to dinner and should afterwards proceed from Vanderbecks. About eight o'clock in the evening Capt. Agnew called on Mr. Anderson and proposed that Mr. Street should alter his message which was in such strong and direct terms that it left Mr. Bliss no alternative. Mr. Anderson replied that he should not consent to the alteration nor make the proposal to Mr. Street as he was confident Mr. Street would not alter it, but told Capt. Agnew he might call on

Mr. Street in person and propose it. He did so and Mr. Street positively refused. We accordingly proceeded to the Court House, the place of meeting, the pistols were loaded by Capt. Agnew, who then proposed that the parties should submit themselves wholly to their seconds throughout the business, and that if the first shot took no effect that the business should then terminate. To this Mr. Street refused assent, saying that the seconds had no right to measure out satisfaction to him, nor to prescribe anything but the mode of proceeding. The seconds then adjusted the distance, nine paces. The principals then took their stations. After an objection made by Mr. Street, to the apparent greatness of the distance, being over-ruled received the word and fired nearly together -- but without effect. Mr. Street urged a reloading of the pistols. Mr. Bliss said he was ready to go on. Capt. Agnew and myself interfered and insisted the business should go no further. Mr. Street insisted in strong terms he would have an apology or the blood of his adversary -- some altercations ensued, in which the principals were desired to leave the room, and when wanted should be called in. We agreed Mr. Street should not nor had a right to renew hostilities. Upon me giving Mr. Street an assurance on honor I would agree to nothing short of an apology he waived his demand for another shot. I was induced from the first to believe from Capt. Agnew that Mr. Bliss would apologize but a mistaken point of etiquette prevented him. I proposed to Mr. Bliss with the consent of Capt. Agnew that if he did not mean anything personal to Mr. Street he should say so. Mr. Bliss very handsomely acceded, upon which I informed Mr. Street Mr. Bliss would apologize to him, which he immediately did by saying that he did not mean to offend him or to convey the least personal insult, nor to charge Mr. Street personally with the utterance of any falsehood to the jury on the cause they had tried that day, and every matter being adjusted the gentlemen parted apparently good friends.

(Sgd.) Anderson

² Winslow Papers, p. 376.

"A Boyhood in Shemogue – 1874-1886"

Submitted by Eldon Hay

This article is from Donald T. Atkinson, Texas Surgeon An Autobiography (New York: Ives Washburn, Inc., 1958). As the title indicates, Atkinson became a doctor, a surgeon, in San Antonio and Dallas, in Texas.

This article tells something of Donald's first dozen years, as he later recalled them. Donald doesn't mention that the family was Covenanter in religion; one of Donald's brothers, Fred, became a clergyman. This excerpt focuses on Donald's childhood.

I was born in a farmhouse in New Brunswick, Canada, of Loyalist American stock in 1874. My great grandfather, Joseph William Atkinson, came from Swampscott, Massachusetts, a coastal town some fifteen miles above Boston. During the Revolutionary War he stuck by the Crown, as at least a third of the colonial population did, according to John Quincy Adams' conservative estimate.

As a result, his property was confiscated in 1784, the year of the Continental Congress, and he fled during the night to Canada, one of 30,000 other Tories. He and his devoted wife, Emily, went by British vessel first to St. John, then into the wilderness near Cape Tormentine. This cape juts out into the Northumberland Strait connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy and separates New Brunswick from Prince Edward Island. The situation in which he and his descendants now found themselves was a good deal like that of pioneer Maine. They suffered very much of a comedown, both socially and economically.

Many of these New Brunswick families had at least a vague memory of better times. During my childhood there was a strong consciousness of difference between families of Tory origin and the French-Canadians who had been in possession of the New Brunswick forest when the refugees arrived. A tradition of a formerly superior status was not cultivated. The unremitting struggle to live permitted no such sentimental nonsense. Yet I think the feeling of having to regain something that had been lost was in the air, and I must have been unconsciously spurred on to improve my lot.

Nothing remains of the farmhouse where I was born but an overgrown cellar lot with a balsam fir, or what we called a balm of Gilead tree, beside it. The farm was located near a hamlet called Little Shemogue. This settlement is so small that it appears only on county maps. The only towns of any size nearby are Moncton, some thirty miles or so to the west, and Sackville, more or less the same distance to

the south. Little Shemogue has grown until it now has a church, a schoolhouse, a dozen houses, and a general store where gas is sold and mail distributed. But the town is of small account and has never figured in Acadian history.

While I lived in New Brunswick, I had three brothers: Woodford, Joseph, and Fred. A fourth, John, was born later in Holden, Massachusetts, after I had left the family circle. My father was Joseph Silliker Atkinson, my mother Elizabeth Grant, he of English, she of Scottish, descent.

My father, Joseph, was a farmer. During the short growing season he toiled in his fields from dawn to dusk and during the long winter months, which sometimes saw nine feet of snow fall in Upper New Brunswick, he cut wood and cobbled boots to piece out a living. His lot was harsh. Yields of oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and the like from the New Brunswick soil were not generous, and cobbling boots brought in little.

In 1883, when I was nine years old, my family decided, after the example of many others in the Maritime Provinces, to pull up stakes and gamble on a new life in the great and growing country to the south. They moved first to Massachusetts, and then scattered, with some of them going on to California, drawn by the lure of the West to which so many Atkinsons have responded. Meanwhile, for three happy years I was left behind with my maternal grandmother, Grandmother Grant, to keep her company and ease my family's load.

As for the farmhouse at Little Shemogue, my impressions of it are fragmentary. But I do remember the stands of black spruce, stiff and still against the snow, as night fell on the wintry land and the scented wood smoke from our chimney went straight up toward a crescent of new moon hung in a crackling cold sky. I remember, too, the maples aflame with color in the fall and oozing sugary sap in the early spring when only corn snow was left on the ground.

Like all farm boys I had to do chores and help my mother around the house as soon as I could toddle. I was a blue-eyed child with a ruddy complexion and fair hair that later came to have a reddish cast. I took after my mother, I would say. In any case, like so many mothers the world over, she was the family's mainstay. In her I was blessed, as indeed in my father, too.

Mother early taught me to help her make bread and how to card wool and knit, although the spinning of the yarn she did herself. We lived, in the clearings of Little Shemogue, a pioneer life not much different from that of the Acadians of two centuries before. Sweaters, socks, and mittens we made at

"A Boyhood in Shemogue – 1874-1886"

home, from wool my father sheared from his own sheep. Our shoes, unlike the ones he made for cash, my father fashioned of sewn rawhide, cut from the salted skins of our own beasts after he had slaughtered them. In the spring these homemade moccasins began to give out a rank odor, one that I still connect with Canada and the Canadian backwoods.

In our home I never saw so much as a kerosene lamp, let alone electric light. It was one of my childhood tasks to thread the molds and pour in the tallow for our candles. With my brothers I slept in the loft beneath the bare rafters. Never was it pleasanter than when the rain was thrumming on the roof. The sound not only lulled me, but gave promise that on the morrow the weather would be too wet for haying or digging potatoes, leaving me free to go fishing after trout.

I recall it was while fishing one morning that I had my first experience with the guileful ways of trade. Using my birch rod and a hook baited with garden worms, I had caught seven or eight speckled beauties, weighing a couple of pounds apiece. So absorbed was I in my sport that only after a time did I notice that across the pool from me were a man and a woman, casting flies, but with little luck. At first I had no idea what they might be up to, so long and supple were their rods and so strange their bait.

Presently they waded up to me. The man, looking at my fish, in a bantering way said, "Son, what will you take for them?"

Well, that was a problem. For a neighbor I had just worked a whole week, cleaning a field rank with weeds, and for this task had been paid twenty-five cents. Against this laborious scale the value of the fish seemed small indeed. Catching fish was fun, not work at all. And so cautiously I said, "I'll take two cents for them."

I can still see the look of elation on the man's face and the woman's concern. "You mean for the lot?" he blandly inquired. Quickly I nodded, fearing that the bargain would slip through my fingers.

"How can you be so mean," the woman whispered, "to a country boy?" Her reproach fell on deaf ears. Off they went together, he with my fish and I two cents the richer. My folly was made clear to me when I got home. I have not forgotten it.

Sometimes on rainy fall days a flock of Canada geese would come wildly honking down out of the gray sky and settle in our back fields. Once in a while my father would let one of us boys have a shot at them with his old muzzle-loader. For a youngster, it had a kick like a mule, and I remember being knocked onto my back.

White-tailed deer and moose were then common in the New Brunswick woods, as I believe they still are today. Often I saw the deer, as twilight drew in, on tiptoe and with ears cocked, come into our farm clearing to browse the night through. I remember, too, once stumbling onto a moose yard while roaming the winter woods, and scaring off two of the awkward beasts. Though in truth I was far more startled than they. Like deer, caribou, elk, and other antlered animals, in the winter the moose gather in a sheltered spot amid the spruce and balsam, tramp down the snow, and there huddle together. This gregarious habit often proved their undoing.

After a thaw and a freeze, when the snow had crusted over, the French-Canadians would go moose hunting. Their object was to start a moose in a panic from his sanctuary. Floundering away through the thick growth, the heavy creature--some weighed a thousand pounds or more--soon fell through the shining crust and found himself trapped belly-deep in snow. In vain he struggled, snorting vaporously. On snowshoes the pursuing hunters soon caught up with him. Then they hamstrung him and, when he lay panting and exhausted, cut his throat just below the "bell." However, the Canadian woodsman killed only as much meat as he could reasonably keep and use. His quarry he gutted and cut up on the spot to parcel out among the party.

I can also plainly recall a great flight of passenger pigeons that came down to roost in the woods around Little Shemogue in 1880, when I was six years old. At one time enormous flights of these graceful birds, so eloquently described by Forbush, darkened the very sky of the forested lands of eastern Canada and the United States. They were shot and taken in nets by the millions as they settled in the hardwoods to feed on beech mast and acorns. This red-letter day Taddy Lazler, who had been giving us a hand with the haying, got himself a sackful of pigeons and took them home to his wife. I can still hear the portentous booming of Taddy's gun, which went on so long I began to think that surely war had come, possibly with the Indians. But these passenger pigeons are no more, the last one having been seen in 1914.

I do not at all remember the dislocation of being taken from my family, at the tender age of nine, to live at North Shore with my grandmother. I had no idea, of course, that I would never return to them. Moreover, I loved Grandma Grant and she loved me. She was a sturdy woman, worn and weatherbeaten by years of wresting a living from the land, but still going strong. She did not have the Gaelic, as they say on Cape Breton, but her speech was marked a little, I think, by the singsong of that

"A Boyhood in Shemogue – 1874-1886"

strong and lilting tongue. In any case, she left a mark on my own way of talking which lingers to this day.

North Shore, my new home, was six miles from Little Shemogue and looked out upon the gray-blue waters of Northumberland Strait from Cape Tormentine. It was a much more interesting place, I thought, than the one I had left. Here the wind always blew off the sea, bringing rain and fog from the north and east and bright blue days from the south and west. Back and forth, as the weather swung like a pendulum, the wind blew and salt tang was in the air. Grandma Grant's little clapboarded farmhouse seemed wondrously snug to me, the fires in her fireplace rosier than any I had known.

Back of Grandmother Grant's house was another bed and I shall never forget the thrill of discovering this treasure. It was a deposit of clay, colored red with the hematite, or iron oxide, common in this part of Canada. Some of this reddish clay the neighbors dried, ground it fine, mixed it with oil, and used it in lieu of paint. Today, I believe, a similar clay is mined in Colorado for use by sculptors in modeling. It did not take me long, in any case, to discover its plastic properties.

While living with Grandma Grant I was forever trying to shape chunks of this clay into a living likeness, and in the process often took on the look of Thomas Hardy's reddleman, and for it was properly scolded. This passion for modeling, which in much later years found fruitful application in my pathological studies, got me into trouble with Professor Lambkin, the schoolteacher of North Shore.

I remember little of this unfortunate man, except that he was tall and gaunt and that at the tip of his Roman nose he had a nodular and brightly congested swelling. Since it was a teacher's thankless lot to board around from house to house, his brilliant nose became an object of intense interest and mirthful comment throughout the village. At a later date I could quite easily have relieved him of his difficulty, which was rhinophyma, a form of acne. But at the time the teacher's nose had only a dramatic fascination for me.

One day, from his low schoolroom podium, Professor Lambkin announced that he would be gone an hour or so. In the meantime we were to apply ourselves to our lessons. Needless to say, no sooner was his back turned than disorder erupted. Carried away by mob spirit, I dashed to Grandma Grant's outhouse, dug myself a bucket of clay, and extemporized an image of Professor Lambkin, which I stuck up on the gatepost. It was an astonishing success. I was the cynosure of all eyes.

Through the windows we all watched Professor Lambkin pause at the gatepost and regard

his bust, complete with nasal excrescence. Mournfully he looked into the sky, as if adjuring heavenly aid. Then into the schoolroom he stalked, hung up his hat, and amid a gale of laughter, took his usual stance before us. The laughter died away.

"Will the pupil responsible for that thing out there," he said thinly, "step forward?" and pointed a long finger at me. For I, stained red, was obviously the culprit. "Atkinson, remove your coat," he said, and got the birch rod from his desk.

He belabored me with a will, venting on me all the pain of ridicule his infirmity had brought him. In my excitement I hardly felt the strokes. Indeed, when he caught the switch in his coat tails, I burst out laughing. Then a curious thing happened, more alarming to me than the thrashing. Professor Lambkin suddenly began to breathe stertorously and clutched his chest. In a great silence he slumped into his chair and anxiously felt his pulse. Poor man, more than his nose was faulty. And I, who in turn had been proud of myself and then afraid, was now ashamed and more frightened still.

Happier days were summers when I explored the shore for pirate treasure, for I had been brought up on tales of pirates and privateers, which both Grandpa Atkinson and my father could tell so well. I remember sitting still as a mouse and wide-eyed with wonder by the fireplace hob, drinking it all in. Especially do I remember the story of Nelson and Morrison, who one winter allowed their vessel to be frozen fast in the ice of Northumberland Strait, and defied the Crown to seize them. Later they were wrecked in fog in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, though they escaped with their lives. Whereas Nelson's treasure has been accounted for, not a farthing of Morrison's has been traced. I looked and looked along the rocky shore and poked into every cove, but all in vain. However, it was stirring sport for a small boy, and I still remember it with pleasure.

One winter, when I was eleven, I stopped going to school regularly to take my first full-fledged job. A North Shore man named Captain Burns, during the three or four winter months when the Northumberland Strait was pretty much frozen solid all the time, ran what was called an "iceboat" between Cape Tormentine and Prince Edward Island. This iceboat was a stout longboat fitted with runners, and capable of ferrying thirty passengers across the eight-and-three-quarters miles of frozen strait. It made one trip a day, stayed overnight, and returned the next day.

Being a strong boy for my age, I was recommended to Captain Burns as "hop boy." My job was to dispense brandy and water, ginger tea, sandwiches in paper bags, and to see that the shivering passengers were kept warm with sheepskin

“A Boyhood in Shemogue – 1874-1886”

blankets. The iceboat was fittingly named the *Endeavour*. The crew of four oarsmen, able male passengers, and myself hauled her forward on her runners over long, icy stretches, and when we came to open water she was rowed forward.

Not long after taking this invigorating job I learned, somewhat to my consternation, that my predecessor of the winter before had slipped from the ice into the water and lost his life. I mentioned this to Captain Burns. He gave me short shrift.

"My boy," he said, "think nothing of it. Keep your wits about you, tend to your work, and you'll be fine and dandy. As for the passengers," he continued, shifting the subject so deftly I could not cope with him, "when they start complaining, ignore them. Now, button up your coat, my boy, and shake a leg."

When warmer weather came and the iceboat no longer operated, I was taken on as a boy aboard a lobster smack, a much more exciting if even more arduous occupation. In Northumberland Strait there are great tides and rips against which contrary winds would often blow, kicking up the sea. It was exciting work, hauling up the lobster traps, gingerly removing their darkly squirming contents, and replacing the bait of rotten fish. Between times I helped with the

sails and the cooking, and privately scanned the rugged shore for signs of buried treasure. As I rocked on the deep green waters, I remembered Captain William Atkinson, an ancestor of whom I had heard at home. Captain William Atkinson, along with his vessel, the *John and Hannah*, was captured in 1726 by the buccaneer William Fly, who had led a mutiny in the West Indies. However, Atkinson, with three other prisoners, surprised Fly and overcame him. Having regained his command, Atkinson took Fly to Boston and saw him hanged on Nix's Mate, a sand bar in Boston Harbor long since washed away.

All this work hardened my muscle and instilled a feeling of self-reliance that later stood me in good stead. I would not, of course, recommend such strong discipline today, nor could I hope to find social approbation for it. On the other hand, the tests that inevitably must come are far too long evaded in our incomparably easier times. At any rate, in my youthful bailiwick, juvenile delinquency, I hardly need say, did not flourish...

In the fall of 1886, when I was twelve years old, I bid Grandma Grant good-by and set out over country roads, for the Intercolonial Railroad...

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The LostCousins genealogy website has a unique matching system that identifies people who share the same ancestors - automatically, accurately, and confidentially.

Until recently this matching has been based solely on information extracted from the 1881 British census - but for the past 3 months LostCousins members have been taking part in a trial which allowed them to enter details of relatives recorded in the 1881 Census of Canada census.

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LostCousins founder Peter Calver, a keen family historian himself, is delighted: "Adding support for a new census in a different country was a big move - and that's why I wanted our existing membership to be the first to try it out. But it couldn't have gone better!"

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The Penobscot Loyalists

Contributed By: George Hayward

Editor's note: This article by James Vroom was published in Acadiensis, Vol. III, No. 3, July 1903. This transcript is from R. Wallace Hale's CD, "Fort Havoc," Vol. 1.

To the people of New Brunswick, and most of all to those of the western parishes of Charlotte, the story of the Penobscot Associated Loyalists will always be of interest. The six tracts of shore and river lots granted to them in 1784 extended over nearly half the length of the county. Interrupted only by the town plot of St. Andrews, the Old Settlers' Reserve at Schoodic Falls, now the town plot of St. Stephen, the Indian Reserve, now the town of Milltown, and here and there a lot reserved for fortification or other public use, they reach from Bocabec, on the inner bay of Passamaquoddy, to Sprague's Falls, on the St. Croix; forming the greater part of the water front of the present parishes of St. Patrick, St. Andrews, St. Croix, St. David, Dufferin and St. Stephen. The Indian Lands, (now Milltown), and a tract of good farming land on the Digdeguash, though not included in the Penobscot Association grants, were granted later to officers and men of the 74th Regiment, who had been in garrison at Penobscot. Most of the people to whom these lots were granted, soldiers and civilians, had also town lots, either in St. Andrews, or in St. George's Town, which stood for a few years at the mouth of what was then called St. George's River, now known as L'Etang.

Falmouth, in the District of Maine, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, a little shipping port and town on Casco Bay, where now stands the city of Portland, was in 1775 the scene of events in which we find the beginning of the story.

One Capt. Samuel Coulson, in the spring of that year, had completed and launched a ship of one thousand tons; and on board another of his ships lying in the harbor were the rigging and sails for his new vessel, which he had brought from England. Coulson, of course, was a Tory. None but a Tory in Maine at that time would have dared thus openly to bring in goods from England and enter them at the custom house in a regular way; and probably no one else but a Tory would have had wealth enough to build a thousand ton ship – or, to put it in the reverse way, no one possessed of so much wealth would have been anything else but a Tory. However others might have been divided in matters of politics, the men of property would have been found on the side of law and order.

For years there had been a growing opposition to the laws of trade and navigation; and, when to these restrictive laws were added others for their better enforcement and for the collection of duties, the op-

position on the part of the Whigs took the form of what we might now call a boycott upon English goods. If the Whigs, who were in the majority, could only force the Tories to join them in their boycott, it might, they hoped, be effective in securing a repeal of the objectionable acts of Parliament.

Coulson's ship had just arrived, bringing the sails and rigging. What did it matter if there was no other way for him to get rigging and sails? To bring them from England was in contravention of the non-importation agreement; and a committee of citizens of Falmouth, not much given to troubling themselves with all the requirements of law, but very zealous indeed for the enforcement of this agreement, forbade the landing of the goods and ordered Capt. Coulson to return them. Instead of obeying the committee's order, Coulson called for the help of the sloop-of-war *Canceaus*, then at Boston; and under her protection he made the landing and had his new vessel fitted for sea.

Like the Boston "tea party," this unimportant event is worth noting as a conflict between the leaders of the disaffected party and the officers of the Crown. Though, for the time being, the strong arm of the law prevailed, it helped to mark the breach which already existed between the law-breakers and the law-abiding – the ever widening separation between those who evaded or opposed the enforcement of the laws that bore most heavily upon New England and those who contended that English law, whatever restrictions it imposed, was binding upon English people so long as it was the law of the land.

Without attempting to discuss the causes that led to the war of the American Revolution, we may remember that so far as the ruling motives of the principal actors were concerned it was at first very largely a smuggler's war. Nice questions of rights and liberties came later. Deep-seated antipathies existed long before the King's collectors of customs came to America. But it was the effort for a stricter enforcement of the revenue laws that brought armed resistance.

A smuggler, in those days, was not necessarily of the pirate type. Even in the eyes of the revenue officers of today, smugglers are not always hardened reprobates. No doubt there were good and pious New Englanders who persuaded themselves that the customs laws were iniquitous, and the breach of them a sort of patriotic duty. Even John Hancock, whose wealth and respectability made him useful as an ostensible leader in the revolution, owed his inherited riches, it is said, to infractions of the revenue laws, and was himself an offender. It need not be supposed, then, that the members of that "Boston tea party," or

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of this committee of citizens of Falmouth, were atrocious scoundrels; though they might count with certainty upon the sympathy and assistance of all such persons in the community to whom the law was an affliction.

Some weeks elapsed before Capt. Coulson's new vessel was ready for sea, and the sloop-of-war at liberty to go back to Boston. In the meantime, the growing disaffection in Massachusetts had become open rebellion. Excited by the news of the battle of Lexington, a body of armed men – embattled farmers, like those of Lexington – marched upon Falmouth, with the avowed purpose of capturing the war ship. Finding her commander on the outskirts of the village, with his ship's surgeon and a hated Loyalist clergyman of the town, they took them by surprise and made them prisoners. The leader of this foray was one Thompson, a militia officer and a member of the provincial congress. Under threat of bombardment, the prisoners were released; but for several days the town was in the hands of a drunken mob from all the surrounding country, engaged in pillaging the houses of the Tories. This time of riot and disorder is dignified in United States history as the military possession of the town by Thompson.

Capt. Jeremiah Pote and his two sons-in-law, Robert Pagan and Thomas Wyer, men who afterwards became leaders of the Penobscot colony, were among these suffering Tories. The commander of the *Canceaux*, who at the earnest solicitation of the more respectable inhabitants still spared the town, was Capt. Henry Mowat, who at the close of the war conducted one or more of the Loyalist fleets to Nova Scotia.

Capt. Mowat is best known to the people of the United States for his further connection with the town of Falmouth. Sent out in the autumn of the same year on an expedition against the disaffected sea ports east of Boston, on the refusal of the Falmouth people to give up their guns, he opened fire and destroyed one hundred and thirty houses, about one-fifth of the town. The Congregationist meeting house was spared. He is generally accused of burning the whole town, without any excuse or provocation except as a matter of personal vengeance. The people, who had refused to give up their cannon to save the town, not only gave him no thanks for sparing their church, but were still more embittered against him because he endeavored to save the houses of Loyalists. Mowat's act of severity, however, like the expatriation of the Acadians, did not meet with the approval of the British Government; and it seems to have cost him that loss of favor that afterwards, on more than one occasion, stood in the way of his promotion.

Soon after the first uprising at Falmouth, a very similar occurrence took place at Machias, but with

very different result. Machias was beyond the boundary of the old Province of Maine, in territory lying east of the Kennebec, sometimes called the District of Acadia, sometimes the District of Sagadahoc. There was some doubt as to whether this territory was properly under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, or under that of Nova Scotia. But its trade was principally with Boston; and its inhabitants had come from Scarborough, a town adjoining Falmouth, bringing with them all the bitterness against the government and against the Tories which revenue laws and other grievances had aroused. Though, by reason of their remote situation, they were possibly less troubled by the restraint of law than the dwellers in any other village in New England, the Machias people were none the less impatient of that restraint. To them the forest laws must have seemed particularly oppressive.

It may be admitted that the restrictions placed upon lumbermen were in some respects unreasonable; and it is not surprising that the New Englanders, when they saw valuable timber within their reach which the law forbade them to touch, should fail to see that its protection was a matter of the public interest. Forest laws, if enforced at all, were enforced in the King's name. When resisted or evaded, as they habitually were, the plea was made that they interfered with the rights of individuals. In the conflict between the royal prerogative on the one side and personal liberty on the other, the true interest of the commonwealth was apparently forgotten. The surveyors of the King's woods, always unwelcome visitors in New England, were especially so in Maine, where their authority was questioned, and all the territorial rights involved were believed to be vested in the government of Massachusetts Bay instead of in the British Crown.

Quite naturally, then, the Machias lumbermen, when news of the affair at Lexington had reached them, hailed it as the beginning of hostilities; and were ready to spring to arms in defiance of an authority which they had learned to hate and had long been accustomed to disregard.

One Capt. Jones, (not the Capt. Jones who was so closely connected with the early history of St. Andrews), having loaded two sloops with lumber at Machias and disposed of his cargoes in Boston, returned under convoy of the armed schooner *Margaretta*, and asked permission to load again. Jones was suspected of being loyal, and it was whispered that the lumber was for barracks for the royal troops. A secret meeting was held, at which it was decided to take possession of the two sloops and their escort; and on Sunday, while the officers were in attendance at the village place of worship, an unsuccessful attempt was made to carry out the plan. Next day the attempt was renewed. Capt. Moore, who commanded the *Marga-*

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retta, wishing to avoid a collision, left his anchorage and started for the open sea. He was followed by a sloop from the harbor, filled with armed men; and owing to an accident, was soon overtaken. The engagement was short and sharp. Moore fell mortally wounded, almost at the first discharge, and four of his men were killed. This ended the battle. The *Margaretta* was taken back to Machias as a prize.

The action is notable as the first sea fight of the Revolutionary War; and its importance for us is hardly less than that of the fight at Lexington. Perhaps no one in Machias doubts that either the Penobscot or the Kennebec would now be the boundary line of the British possessions if the affair of the *Margaretta* had had a different ending – an opinion we find it very easy to endorse. The eastern territory, debatable as it was, attached to the colony of Massachusetts Bay with certain reservations which did not apply to the western section or old Province of Maine, and freely connected by name with the conquered Province of Acadia, sent no representative to the general court. Its people, more especially those in the neighborhood of Penobscot, were strongly inclined to be "well-wishers to the government;" and the old fort at Penobscot had been abandoned in the preceding year because its commander, a Loyalist, would not hold it in the interest of the Massachusetts authorities. The people of Machias themselves, before they obtained their grants of land from Massachusetts, had twice applied for them to the Government of Nova Scotia, believing the place to be within the jurisdiction of the latter province. From all this we may well suppose that if the little settlement had been visited and its settlers scattered at the time of Mowat's mission to the eastward, or if Sir George Collier had not spared it in mistaken clemency when his ships threatened it two years later, its site would now lie within the Dominion of Canada, and the projecting wedge of Northern Maine would not encroach upon our map.

Those of the Falmouth Loyalists who found refuge in Boston for a time were brought to Halifax at the evacuation of that city; where, no doubt, they used their best efforts in behalf of fellow Loyalists in the Penobscot region. In the beginning of 1779, orders were received from England for the establishment of a military post in Penobscot Bay. This was to afford a place of refuge and protection for all the Loyalists of Maine. Believing that if independence were established the Penobscot would be the boundary line, the new fort was built on the eastern side of the mouth of the river, where a narrow peninsula offered a suitable site. Here it was proposed to found the capital of a new province, to be called New Ireland; which should be governed as a crown colony, and have no elective assembly until the tendency of the people to republicanism should be less marked.

The walls of the fort were not yet breast high when the post was attacked by a large force sent out from Boston for the purpose. The story of its heroic defence need not be retold. Capt. Mowat, who was in charge of the three sloops-of-war in the harbor, has given a full account of it; though for the details of the various manoeuvres by which he held the enemy in check he modestly refers to a journal kept by an officer on shore. This was, no doubt, the journal of Dr. John Calef, another leader of the Penobscot Associated Loyalists; an abstract of which, by the late Edward Jack, was published some years ago.

Relief came after the King's forces had held out for twenty-one days against a fleet and army of more than six times their number and strength. The relieving fleet was composed of one ship-of-the-line, two frigates and three smaller vessels. On its approach the besiegers fled up the Penobscot River; where they burned their shipping and took to the woods. The British loss in all was seventy men; the enemy lost nearly five hundred, besides eighteen war vessels, twenty-four transports, and all their provisions and stores.

In the words of Capt. Mowat:

Thus ended the attack on Penobscot.-- It was positively the severest blow received by the American Naval force during the war. The trade to Canada, which was intended, after the expected reduction of the Post of Penobscot, to be intercepted by this very armament, went safe that Season; The New England Provinces did not for the remaining period of the contest recover the loss of Ships, and the Expense of fitting out the Expedition; Every thought of attempting Canada, & Nova Scotia, was thence forth laid aside, and the trade & Transports from the Banks of Newfoundland along the Coast of Nova Scotia & co enjoyed unusual Security. Gen. McLean, under whose command the post was established, returned to Halifax after the completion of the fort, taking with him the Hamilton Regiment, which had borne its part in the defence. Among the subordinate officers who accompanied him were Capt. Craig, afterwards Sir James Craig, Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Moore, afterwards Sir John Moore, who fell on the field of battle in the Peninsular war, and was "buried darkly, at dead of night," on the ramparts of Corunna. The 74th Regiment, the Argyl Highlanders, remained until the close of the war; and when they sailed for England, near the close of the year 1783, they left some of their officers and men behind, to receive their discharge at Penobscot, and make their future

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homes with the Loyalists whom they had protected.

Penobscot, held through the closing years of the war, was lost by the peace. An American writer has said that the boundary line was determined rather by possession than by the compass. Possession seems to have been considered when it told against the British, not when in their favor. Castine, as we now call the site of the Penobscot post, was at the time of the treaty well fortified and garrisoned; and was a busy little town, thronged with adherents of the Crown and their families, and promising to become the centre of an important trade. The miserable little post at Machias, protected by its insignificance, was occupied by an officer nominally in charge of the eastern Indians. Even though his Indians had long since deserted him and accepted the King's peace, this occupation, with the civil claims of the Province of Massachusetts, such as they were, outweighed the town and garrison of Penobscot; and the St. Croix was made the boundary line.

The evacuation of Penobscot did not take place until January 1784; and so Fort George, as it had been named, was the last fort in the territories of the new republic from which the King's forces were withdrawn. Before that date, some sixty or seventy houses had been erected at St. Andrews for the Castine people who intended settling there.

As at Penobscot, it was the intention of these Loyalists to build their town upon the first convenient harbor east of the boundary. But it had not yet been decided whether the Schoodic or the Magaguadavic was the St. Croix; and the first of the Penobscot settlers who landed at St. Andrews had been warned that

according to the United States contentions they were still in Massachusetts territory. Some of them, therefore, elected to settle east of the Magaguadavic on the shores of the beautiful harbor of L'Etang; and there they built St. George's town, where, in 1784, over one hundred and fifty grantees obtained allotments of land in undisputed British territory. When, however, in 1790, St. George's town was completely destroyed by a forest fire, the place was abandoned; most of its inhabitants joining their fellow Loyalists in St. Andrews, although the boundary was still undetermined.

The Loyalists of St. Andrews and the surrounding parishes cleared their lands, built ships, sawed and exported lumber; and, when occasion required, took up arms again in defence of their new home. A street, a pond, a stream, an inlet, here and there, preserve the names of leaders. Few of their descendants remain in the old town of St. Andrews today. Individuals and families have passed away, and the works of their hands have perished. But their thoughts and sentiments remain, more permanent than things material; their love of British institutions, their respect for British laws, their loyalty to the flag and to the throne; and their tenacity of purpose withal, yielding not a foot of territory which they could retain for Britain, and ready to risk every danger of attack to which a frontier town might be exposed rather than be driven farther from their former homes. Reverencing, as we do, the memory of the great body of exiled Loyalists, who laid well the foundations of this Dominion of Canada, we may yet cherish a special regard for the memory of the Penobscot Loyalists, who stood by the boundary line.

"Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Salisbury Parish" published by the Southeastern Branch NBGS ISBN 0-9782223-0-X. Comb binding, 197 pages fully indexed by surname and maiden name (if available). Listing 26 cemeteries throughout Salisbury Parish. \$22.00 + \$12.00 shipping and handling. Available at Southeastern Branch meetings or by mail Southeastern Branch, P.O. Box 7102, Riverview, NB E1B 4T8 email falkjare@nbnet.nb.ca

1845 Letter from James Clark to his brother Timothy Clark

Contributed By: Marianne Donovan, Source Evelyn (Clark) MacKay

This Transcription was quite difficult due to faded ink, and some tears and folds which have been repaired with clear tape. In those days there were no envelopes, and letters were folded and sealed with wax. Paper stamps did not yet exist, but a rubber stamp indicated the date and that postage had been paid. I do not know how long ago this copy was made from the original, or where the original is (if it still exists) You will note that the original makes no paragraph breaks, nor has much in the way of punctuation, but was written by a well educated person who not only gives a description of the severity of the winter of 1845 (with a little humour!) but talks about timing for the planting and harvesting of crops, the cost of a "snug" farm, and confirms that passage from England to New Brunswick could either be to Saint John or Mirimichi on a timber ship.

Background information is as follows.

The copy of this letter was for many years in the possession of Evelyn (Clark) MacKay (1913 – 2004) a lifelong resident of Nashwaak Bridge, New Brunswick. She was a great grand-daughter of the writer, (as was my mother-in-law, Thelma (Clark) Donovan) and interested in her researching family history for many years. In 1984 she was a member of the Nashwaak Bicentennial Association and contributed valuable information to their book "And The River Rolled On...Two hundred Years on the Nashwaak" and its companion book "1785 – 1885, Nashwaak Families. (In that book, in an introductory page, facing page 1, is a picture of Jane Johnston, who was James Clark's wife.) A copy of the letter came into my hands on August 15, 2006 by the courtesy of Evelyn's daughter Marlene Hood of Nashwaak Bridge, New Brunswick.

James Clark was born in Edmonton, Middlesex, England in 1803. The 1851 Northumberland County census for Ludlow Parish indicated that he entered the province in 1820. Evelyn (Clark) MacKay said that he had his first land grant along the Taxis River. He married Jane in 1833. By the 1861 census he has moved into York County to Six-Mile brook, on what was then known as "The Portage" and is now Route #8. Evelyn had been told by her father that James worked for Bill Richardson in Boiestown as a bookkeeper, and also taught school. The Spring 2006 "Generations" has a picture on the front cover of a logging crew at Gunter and Richardson taken in 1900. The man in the back row, third from the right is almost certainly George Clark, the grandson of James.

The letter is written to Timothy Clark at an address on Commercial Road, Limehouse, London, England. Commercial Road still exists and leads to The East India Docks Road and all the docks along the Thames River. Much of this area was a prime target for bombing during World War II, and was destroyed, but in 1845 would have been a very busy area.

Both James and Jane are buried in the old cemetery beside Route #8 in Boiestown. In 1984, as part of the New Brunswick bi-centennial celebrations some of their descendants contributed toward a new gravestone for their plot.

The family of James Clark (1803 – 1875) m. Jane Johnston (1815 – 1894)

George C. Clark (1833 – 1886) m. Margaret MacKay (1838 – 1921)
Jane (1835 – 1885) m. Charles T. Bruce (1830 -1890)
Elizabeth (1839 – 1860)
Sarah (1840 – 1908) m. William Forbes (1838 – 1916)
Humphrey (1843 – 1910) m. Mary MacDonald (1848 – 1933)
Mary (1845 – 1913) m. Roderick MacKay (1836 – 1919)
William James (1847 – 1923) m. Marjorie MacDonald (1846 – 1911)
Infant (1850 -1850)
Maria (1851 – abt 1861)
Thomas (1853 – 1860)
Rosanna (1858 – 1933) m. Charles Cameron (1851 – 1934)
Thomas Clark (1861 – 1917) m. Charlotte Pond (1868 – 1942)

Note: Margaret MacKay and Roderick MacKay were the children of Robert MacKay. Mary and Marjorie MacDonald were the children of Allan MacDonald. The MacKay, MacDonald, Forbes, Cameron, listed above are

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all descendents of 42nd. Highland Regiment Veterans, original grantees of the Nashwaak Valley in 1784. The Bruce may be as well, but I have no confirmation of such.

(sources – “Nashwaak Families” page 22; Cemetery and PANB records.)

Bois Town, Mirimichi, April 6th. 1845

My Dear Brother

I received your kind Letter dated Jan'y 15th. on the 8th. March I also received one from Mr. Cain the same time dated Novr 12th. also one from my Dear Mother dated Decr. 31st. I have also received one from my Dear Mother dated Feby. 27th. on the 6th. instant. I have not received Mr. Cains first letter, nor neither my Mothers first letter as yet. but I see that my dear Mother has entered a Complaint at the Edmonton Post Office as finding her's as Mr. McKay our Postmaster at Bois Town has received a letter from the General Post office enquiring into the cause of my not receiving them Therefore I may possibly get them yet - I should have answered yours My Mothers and Mr. Cains letters sooner but it has been such a very Stormy Winter here this Winter that the Land Mails could not leave owing to the deep (?) of the Road The Snow is full eight feet deep most all over the Country at the Present time and all the Rivers are still frozen over the ice from 2 to 6 feet thick on the Rivers the Teams can travel on the Ice yet with perfect safety - There have also been very heavy Winds this Winter which has drifted the Snow to that degree that it was almost impofsible to go from House to House for there is drifts of Snow in the Roadway from 8 to 20 feet deep for Miles and Miles together indeed I think it is the Stormiest Winter I ever saw since I came to America, although I have known colder Winters. I have known it so cold here at particular times that you might pour out boiling water out of a Tea Kettle into a Tin Pint and throw it up in the air as far as you could and when it struck the ground it would be Solid Ice - but that intense cold does not remain more than three or four days at this time The frosty weather, generally speaking, would make Ice on the Water from four to eight inches thick in one night - our Country is covered with frost and snow (generally) from the Middle of November to the Middle of May although I have seen snow in the Woods as late as the middle of June - but when it begins to go off it goes very rapid in the Cleared land it commonly begins to go about the Middle of April and is mostly off the Cleared land by the first to the tenth of May after that we have a beautiful Season to the middle of November the Crops grow very Rapid here we commonly sow our Wheat by the tenth of May which I consider early enough but some sow it as late as the fifteenth or twentieth of May and have good crops Then it is fit for Reaping by the first of September - we plant our Potatoes say from the last week in May until the seventh of June although I have known Potatoes Planted as late as the 8th. Of July and been good Potatoes, then we dig them at the last of Sepr. or first of October - I shall give you more information Please God I live in my next letter but I must refer to your letter and answer the points you refer to - You say you received my letter on the 17th. Decr. to your great surprise and Joy which There is no doubt but it was after a lapse of so many Years it must have been Joyful news to my Dear Mother to see the account that Mr. Cain gave of me confirmed by my letter to you I fear the news has had too much effect on my Dear Mother as I see by her letter that she seems determined to come and see me if I will tell her the best way and by what means she could get here I fear it is too great an undertaking for her at her advanced age but My Dear Brother should she be determined to come I will do my best to obtain Money Sufficient for to pay her pafsage out if I had known where to write to you the time My Mother received this Money from (?? part damaged on fold) amount of Money would have bought you both out here and I could Purchase you a farm with Two Hundred Pounds where you all might have lived comfortably on if you had been agreeable. I could now purchase Snug farms here for about one Hundred or one Hundred and fifty Pounds - My dear Brother if my Mother had anything left so that she Sarah and my two unmarried Brothers could come and bring all they have with them they might live more independent here than Home for Land is very cheap here and by being industrious they can make an independent living and all remain at home. I think the best way for her to come would be in one of the Timber Vefels from London to the Port of Mirimichi or to the Port of St. John New Brunswick either of the boats would do for her to come You nor My Mother has yet told me how her circumstances are or by which means she makes her living - the best time of the Year for her to come would be to start in the Month of June or July or August but you will Please answer these enquiries in your next letter and I can give you better information respecting her coming - Although my Dear Brother I am very comfortable and independent and make a comfortable living I have no Money past me but still if my Dear Mother wishes to come out I could sell something to obtain Sufficient for her pafsage here for I am as Anxious to see her and all of you as she and you are me you must not think because I received no information from you nor you from me that I had forgotten you but my Dear Brother you have all caused me many a

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heavy thought for I have enquired of several Regiments for Persons from your quarter to see if I could get any information from you but I never could until I met with Mr. Cain although I never despaired of never hearing from you again - You said Mr. Cain was at my Mothers when you went down with my letter I am very glad he was as it confirmed the Statement he had given of me - I received one letter from him and I shall write to him by this pm Mail was taken this am and one for my Dear Mother - You say Mr. Cain and You had a comfortable time at Christmas which I am very glad to hear as I thought a great deal of him from the conversation That I had with him and his Appearance - but my dear brother you must use Caution and discretion toward him as he was a perfect stranger to me I knew nothing of his General Character he may be a good Man or he may be bad Man for anything I know of him Although I think him from his appearance and the perfect manner of his Promise to me a Worthy Young man - but you may keep these hints respecting him to yourself they may be of Use to you - My dear Brother you say that your wife is in a deep decline (of life?) I am very sorry to hear and from what you and Dear Mother told me she can not live for a Year longer but you must gather all the courage and consolation (you?) possibly can You say she has resigned herself unto The Almighty I am very happy to hear for without an interest in the atoning blood of the (Saviour?) she will be miserable at the Hour of Death and in eternity - but Dear brother should she be living when you receive this you must give our kind love to her and we will unite our prayers to the Throne of Mercy on her behalf but the Almighty do as he sees best please give our Kind love to your dear little Children - You like me you get 23/- Per Week house and ???ing found I think it is very good wages for one Pound in London would buy more than three here therefore I think you can live very comfortable on (the whole next line is torn on a fold) articles in this part of the World but my space is limited therefore I must come to a close I am very sorry to hear that my uncle Benjamin made such a bad loss of his money left him by his Aunt as I think he might have known the want of it - I am very happy to hear that my brother John has recovered from his late illness My dear brother as I have wrote a letter to my Mother touching on other matters which I have no room for here you can see it - but give my kind love to all my brothers and sisters also their families Uncles Aunts Cousins and all enquiring friends and may God in his mercy direct you in all your Affairs through life is the wish of your Dear brother let me know what became of uncle Gordon Please write as soon as you receive this

James Clark

Updated version, with modernized punctuation, some spelling changes, and paragraphs inserted.

Bois Town, Mirimichi, April 6th. 1845

My Dear Brother:

I received your kind letter dated January 15th. on the 8th. of March. I also received one from Mr. Cain the same time dated November 12th. also one from my Dear Mother dated December 31st. I have also received one from my Dear Mother dated February 27th., on the 6th. instant. I have not received Mr. Cain's first letter, nor neither my Mother's first letter as yet, but I see that my Dear Mother has entered a complaint at the Edmonton Post Office about finding hers, as Mr. McKay, our Postmaster at Bois Town has received a letter from the General Post Office enquiring into the cause of my not receiving them. Therefore I may possibly get them yet.

I should have answered yours, my Mother's and Mr. Cain's letters sooner, but it has been such a very stormy winter here this winter that the land mails could not leave owing to the deep (?) of the road. The snow is full eight feet deep most all over the country at the present time and all the rivers are still frozen over. The ice is from 2 to 6 feet thick on the rivers. The Teams can travel on the ice yet with perfect safety.

There have also been very heavy winds this winter which has drifted the snow to that degree it was almost impossible to go from house to house, for there is drifts of snow in the roadway from 8 to 20 feet deep for miles and miles together. I think it is the stormiest winter I ever saw since I came to America, although I have known colder winters.

I have known it so cold here at particular times that you might pour out boiling water out of a tea kettle into a tin pint and throw it up in the air as far as you could and when it struck the ground it would be solid ice. But that intense cold does not remain more than three or four days at this time. The frosty weather, generally speaking, would make ice on the water from four to eight inches thick in one night. Our country is covered with frost and snow, generally from the middle of November to the middle of May, although I have seen snow in the woods as late as the middle of June, but when it begins to off, it goes very rapid in the cleared land. It commonly begins to go about the middle of April and is mostly off the cleared land by the first to the tenth of May. After that, we have a beautiful season to the middle of November. The

1845 Letter from James Clark to his brother Timothy Clark

crops grow very rapidly here. We commonly sow our wheat by the tenth of May, which I consider early enough, but some sow it as late as the fifteenth or twentieth of May and have good crops. Then it is fit for reaping by the first of September. We plant our potatoes, say from the last week in May, until the seventh of June, although I have known potatoes planted as late as the 8th of July to have been good potatoes. Then we dig them at the last of Sep. or first of October.

I shall give you more information, Please God that I live, in my next letter, but I must refer to your letter and answer the points you refer to. You say you received my letter on the 17th of Dec., to your great surprise and joy. There is no doubt that it was, after a lapse of so many years! It must have been joyful news to my Dear Mother to see the account that Mr. Cain gave of me, confirmed by my letter to you.

I fear the news has had too much effect on my Dear Mother, as I see by her letter that she seems determined to come and see me, if I will tell her the best way, and by what means, she could get here. I fear it is too great an undertaking for her at her advanced age, but, my Dear Brother, should she be determined to come, I will do my best to obtain money sufficient to pay her passage out. If I had known where to write to you at the time My mother received this money from (??*part damaged on fold) amount of money would have bought you both out here and I could purchase you a farm with two hundred pounds where you all might have lived comfortably on it if you had been agreeable.

I could now purchase snug farms here for about one hundred or one hundred and fifty pounds. My Dear Brother, if my Mother had anything left so that she, Sarah, and my two unmarried brothers could come and bring all they have with them, they might live more independent her than home, for land is very cheap here and by being industrious they can make an independent living and all remain at home.

I think the best way for her to come would be in one of the timber vessels from London to the Port of Mirimichi or to the Port of St. John, New Brunswick. Either of the boats would do for her to come. You, nor my Mother, has yet told me how her circumstances are, or by what means she makes her living. The best time of the year for her to come would be to start in the month of June or July or August, but you will please answer these enquiries in your next letter and I can give you better information respecting her coming. Although, my Dear Brother, I am very comfortable and independent, and make a comfortable living, I have no money saved, but still, if my Dear Mother wishes to come out, I could sell something to obtain sufficient for her passage here for I am as anxious to see her and all of you, as she and you are me. You must not think because I received no information from you, nor you from me, that I had forgotten you, but my Dear Brother, you have all caused me many a heavy thought, for I have enquired of several Regiments for persons from your quarter to see if I could get any information from you, but I never could until I met with Mr. Cain, although I never despaired of ever hearing from you again.

You said Mr. Cain was at my Mother's when you went down with my letter. I am very glad he was, as it confirmed the statement he had given of me. I received one letter from him, and I shall write to him by this p.m. Mail was taken this a.m. and one for my Dear Mother. You say Mr. Cain and you had a comfortable time at Christmas, which I am very glad to hear, as I thought a great deal of him from the conversation that I had with him and his appearance, but my Dear Brother, you must use caution and discretion toward him, as he was a perfect stranger to me. I knew nothing of his general character. He may be a good man, or he may be a bad man for anything I know of him. Although, I think him from his appearance and the perfect manner of his promise to me, a worthy young man, but you may keep these hints respecting him to yourself. They may be of use to you.

My Dear Brother, you say that your wife is in a deep decline (of life?) I am very sorry to hear and from what you and Dear Mother told me, she can not live for a year longer, but you must gather all the courage and consolation you possibly can. You say she has resigned herself unto The Almighty. I am very happy to hear, for without an interest in the atoning blood of the Saviour, she will be miserable at the Hour of Death and in eternity. But, Dear Brother, should she be living when you receive this, you must give our kind love to her and we will unite our prayers to the Throne of mercy on her behalf, but, The Almighty, does as he sees best. Please give our kind love to your dear little children.

You, like me, get 23 shillings per week house and ???ing found. I think it is very good wages, for one pound in London would buy more there than here. Therefore I think you can live very comfortable on (??? *the whole next line is torn on a fold) articles in this part of the world.

As my space is limited, therefore, I must come to a close. I am very sorry to hear that my Uncle Benjamin made such a bad loss of his money left to him by his Aunt, as I think he might have known the want of it. I am very happy to hear that my brother John has recovered from his late illness.

My Dear Brother, as I have written a letter to my Mother touching on other matters which I have no room for here, you can see it. Give my kind love to all my Brothers and Sisters, also their families, Uncles, Aunts, Cousins and all enquiring friends, and may God in his mercy direct you in all your affairs through life is the wish of your Bear Brother. Let me know what became of Uncle Gordon. Please write as soon as you receive this.

James Clark

Queries and Answers

Contributed By: Joan McLeod

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. Send to the Queries editor for typing. Send queries to the queries editor:

Joan McLeod
4956 Route 3
Brockway, NB
E6K 1Z6

If you respond to a query, kindly send a copy of your answer to the Editor of *Generations*, indicating 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, certified genealogists will review responses and selected answers will be published so that others who may be researching the same lines may benefit from the exchange.

Q4846 - BRUCE – I have been asked by a friend in Florida to research his ancestor William S. **Bruce** here in Scotland. William S. **Bruce** was b. in Scotland ab. 1830 and d. in Saint John, NB on Dec. 7, 1895. I have details of him from ab. 1865 in NB. He marr. Eliza **Daley** before 1860 and the 1881 census show they had 4 children (1 boy and 3 girls). However the boy appears to be named after his maternal grandfather which would tend to indicate he was not the oldest son, as Scottish tradition was that the firstborn son was named after his paternal grandfather. I have not been able to determine neither William S. **Bruce's** date and place of birth nor his father's name from any Canadian records. There is only one William S. **Bruce** b. in Scotland between 1828 and 1831 and I have traces some of his family tree. My problem is that I cannot link this William S. **Bruce** with my friend's ancestor. Can you please help me by finding the missing links, date and place of birth from gravestone records, immigration records, etc? I know that a lot of records were destroyed in the big fire in NB but any help to make a link would be most appreciated. Thank you, *Stuart Johnston*, Email: sjohnston@talk21.com.

Q4847 - CLATTENBURG/GAUNCE – I am looking for two gravesites. My uncle Frederick Eugene **Clattenburg** and his wife, Dorothy **Gaunce**. Eugene d. March 1938, we believe he might be

buried somewhere around Saint John. My great grandmother Catherine Alice (**Faye**) **Clattenburg** who was living with dau. Vivian (**Clattenburg**) **Casey** may be buried in Sackville or Moncton. Many thanks go out to anyone that can help. *Kevin Clattenburg*, 3708 50th St., Red Deer, Alberta T4P 1E2 or phone: 403-343-1562.

Q4848 - DAVID – I have been trying to find Leonard and Sheila **David** of Bathurst, NB. They moved there from Hamilton, Ontario where Len was union electrician. Any help would be appreciated. Thank you, *Theresa Smith*, 59 Lake Margaret Trail, St. Thomas, ON N5R 6K7 or Email: ibuy4u@rogers.com.

Q4849 - DONOHUE – I would like info on Michael **Donohoe** b. 1844 to Cornelius and Nancy **Donohoe**, especially birth info. Nancy **Donohoe** d. in childbirth of Timothy **Donahoe** in 1846. I would like any info on Nancy. birth info on Timothy **Donohoe** son of Cornelius and Nancy **Donohoe** b. 1846 in Saint John, NB. Thank you, *Fran Johnson*, 4400 S. Louise Ave., #1, Sioux Falls, SD 57106 or Email: fjohn64@sio.midco.net.

Q4850 - ELLSWORTH – (This was posted in the Daily Telegraph on July 22, 1874). Looking for info on Thomas **Ellsworth** of PEI who was drowned recently while going home in a boat from Chatham. The body was found between Point au Car and Oak Point (North. Co.). An inquest was held before Coroner Lewin, Chatham. Where is he buried (I know it is in NB) and where can one obtain info on the coroner's report? Thank you, *Mike Gaudet*, 2035 Russett Rd., Mississauga, ON L4Y 1B8 or Email: jaquesgaudet@rogers.com.

Q4851 - FOLEY – I am seeking info regarding my grandmother's older sister, Violet **Foley**, b. 1896 London, England. Violet's parents and siblings had come to New Zealand in 1906, but Violet had remained in England. She arrived in Saint John, NB in 1913 as a British Home Child. She marr. Alexander **Boyle** (who was b. in 1881) on Dec. 22, 1913 in Sunbury Co., NB. They are buried in the Fredericton Rural Cemetery Extension. Alexander having d. in 1956 and Violet in 1960. They had one son that I know of, also Alexander **Boyle**, who came to New Zealand just before WW2 had visited a number of relatives. A photo shows him in Army uniform. Thank you, *Theresa Murphy*, 55 Clipper St., Titahi Bay, Porirua 5022. NZ or Email: smurfy@paradise.net.nz.

Queries and Answers

Q4852 - FOWLER – Searching for the other, earlier children of Gabriel W. **Fowler** of Saint John Co., who marr. Maria **Waring** at NYC, May 6, 1820. He was b. ab. 1796 (age 55 in the 1851 census). He is listed as a shoemaker and Native. Maria is not there in the 1851 census, so I am assuming she is deceased. The children listed are Jane, age 33; Gabriel 30, Joshua R. 12; and Maria H. I. 8). Gabriel W. **Fowler** d. Feb. 22, 1876, 81st year. His residence was 154 Brussels St. Saint John. There was no will. Thank you, *Dale Hall, 139 Colborne, St., Stn. Sq., Elora, ON N0B 1S0 or Email: dale.hall@sympatico.ca*

Q4853 - FREDERICKSON – Looking for info on Cecilia, wife of John F. **Frederickson**, designer of Marco Polo. She was b. 1813 and d. 1893 at Parker St., Roxbury, part of Boston, MA and is buried at Fernhill, Saint John, NB. Any info from anyone would be greatly appreciated. Thank you, *Karl Jensen, RR2, Comp. 86, Site 41, Oliver BC. V0H 1T0 or Phone: 1-250-498-2791.*

Q4854 - JORDAN - I am a descendant of Richard **Jordan**, who came here from England with his 2 brothers, John and Moses and settled an area known as Jordan Mountain in Studholm Co., near Sussex in the early 1800's. I would like to know more about where in England Richard came from and there is also a piece of info missing in my family tree. My gr. gr. grandfather's name was Robert **Jordan** who was a grandson to Richard, but I don't know what Robert's fathers name was or what happened to him. Any info would be appreciated. Thanks, *Steven Edward Jordan, 149 Ronald Ave., Moncton, NB E1G 2V8 or Phone: 506-852-4719 or Email: dnsjordan@rogers.com.*

Q4855 - LANGE – Am seeking info on Henry **Lange** who's last home was RR4, Moncton, NB. He worked for the CN Railroad, his wife b. in Denmark. He came to NB sometime in 1920. Any info, please write: *Karl Jensen, RR2, Comp. 86, Site 41, Oliver, BC V0H 1T0 or Phone: 1-250-498-279*

Q4856 - LOYALIST – Are you descended from a Loyalist family which received a grant at Remsheg (now Wallace), NS? The names are on the web site: <http://remsheg225.wetpaint.com>. If you are a descendant, please contact me at *remsheg225@yahoo.ca or Skype eemuise or by phone at 819-685-0656. Ellen (Brown) Muise, 59 Prentiss St., Gatineau, Quebec. J9H 5V5.*

Q4857 - MACKENZIE – I have been researching the **MacKenzie** family in Moncton and Salisbury. I am looking for info on Robert W. **MacKenzie** (1847-

1921). He marr. Sarah E. **Steeves**, had 11 children but I can't locate his parents and family. They lived in Salisbury and are in the 1901 and 1911 census. Robert also owned land that he purchased in 1888 in Salisbury. He and Sarah are buried in the Steeves Settlement Cemetery along with a son, Manly. Any info that you might have would be greatly appreciated. I have found a lot of info on the Steeves. Thank you, *Terry Eustis, 157 Court St., Exeter, NH 03833 or Email: terryeustis@msn.com.*

Q4858 - MASTERS – I would appreciate some help in finding any info on my grandmother who was b. in Woodstock, NB on 7/5/1877. Her name is Gertrude Mary **Masters** and her folks were George **Masters** b. England 1/26/1846 and her mother Ellen **Marsh** b. England in 5/01/1846. Thanks, *Paul Williams. Email: logsplus@comcast.ne*

Q4859 - NICHOLSON – I am searching for family history on Hannah Elizabeth **Nicholson**, b. June 25, 1865 in Albert Co., NB. I do not have any other info except that she marr. Patrick Sylvester **Kehoe** (**Keough**). Any info would be greatly appreciated. Thank you, *Lynn Robart, Email: lrobart@eastlink.ca.*

Q4860 - PARKS – I found Joseph **Parks's** b. in 1823 in Richmond, Carleton Co., NB now I am looking for their parents. Thank you, *Phyllis Parks, Email: wisconsigirl102@yahoo.com.*

Q4861 - ROGERS – Looking for the obit of Catherine Barton **Rogers**, d/o Richard **Rogers**, who marr. Joseph **Parks** on Nov. 24, 1825. Catherine Barton **Parks** d. on August 21, 1826 in Woodstock, Carleton Co., NB Can anyone find her obit. Maybe a Joseph **Parks** was their child. Thank you, *Phyllis Parks, Email: wisconsigirl102@yahoo.com.*

Q4862 - REID(REED)/KENNEDY – The family I am primarily interested in is the **Reid(Reed)** family probably from Lancaster or Musquash. My ancestor John **Kennedy** marr. Jane **Reed** of the parish of Lancaster on Mar 4, 1858. They were marr. by James **Bennet**, Minister of St. John Pres. Church, Saint John. Witnessed by Robert **Kennedy** and Elizabeth **Reid**. It looks like a James **Reid** signed for Jane and she made her mark X. When John first came to Saint John, he was supposed to have landed at the dock in Musquash and settled opposite the waterway on a farm owned by the **Connor** family where he met Jane **Reed**. Later after marr. John **Kennedy** worked in a lumber yard or sawmill owned; by a **Connors** or **Conner** family. They had two sons in Saint John between 1859, Thomas

Queries and Answers

Andrew and 1862, John Richard. Thanks, *Ken Kennedy*, Email: uken@nb.sympatico.ca.

Q4863 - **TORRYBURN** – Looking for info or sources of info on the history of the **Torryburn** train station, NB and the families who lived in the station house. *Debra LeBlanc*, 529 Lakeside Rd., Smithtown, NB (no postal code) or Email: turtle99@nb.sympatico.ca.

Q4864 - **THOMSON/MURRAY** – Re: John **Murray**, b. 1763 Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, d. 1825 Murray Corner, Westmorland, NB, marr. Jennet or Elizabeth **Tait**. I am related to Margaret **Murray** who had a twin brother, John b. 1811, the banns for her marriage were called in 1832 to Robert **Thomson** (not John). Robert had a younger sister called Hellen who was marr. to Robert **Callander** and at his house in 1887, Garlieston, Wigtownshire, Margaret **Thomson** died. Does this prove that John **Murray** was an ancestor of mine? Where did the info regarding Margaret's death come from? Hellen seems to be the key she was known to correspond with cousins who emigrated to Iowa so perhaps she wrote to Canada also. Can anyone help to prove I have very distant Canadian ancestors? Thank you, *Sue Beale*, Email: dnsjnbeale@aol.com.

Q4865 - **WALLACE** – Looking for info on the family of Joseph and Jane **Wallace**, Shepody Rd, Kings Co., NB between 1826 – 1880. Thanks, *Leonard Wallace*, Email: carwal@midmaine.com.

Q4866 - **WISHART** – My gr. gr. grandfather, William **Wishart**, came to the Miramichi in 1770 along with his brother Alexander. They formed a company called "**Wishart and Co**", along with others to take advantage of the salmon fishing. Due to problems they went to the great lakes on "HMS Viper" to fight in the revolutionary war under General Haldimand and the names Capt. Shank and Chambers were also mentioned – looks like they were in the Royal Navy after they returned. William marr. Charlotte **Taylor** "the mother of Tabusintac" in 1784(?). He d. shortly there after. Charlotte gave birth to another William. A Christopher **Wishart** arrived in the Miramichi later and not sure if a relative or not. I have been trying to find out: dates of birth; where they came from; how did they get to Miramichi; what happened to Alexander; and other info; Navy history, etc.?? Thanks, *Dale Wishart*. Email: wishart@ns.sympatico.ca.

ANSWER TO QUERY NO. 4744, Summer 2006 – From D. Fraser. From interview with 89 year old Mabel Fay (**Flewelling**) **Hutchison**, Chatham, NB.

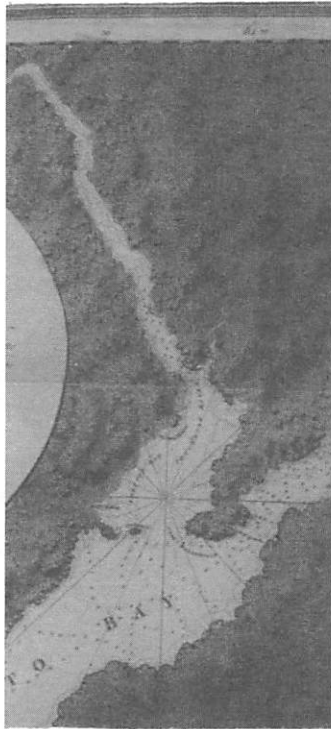
Notes by Audrey (**Hutchison**) **Fox**, Mabel's daughter. Bruce **MacDonald** helped his day. His father was E. O. **MacDonald**. Mr. **MacDonald** owned cabins, the Aula Cabins, and ran a tea room. I worked in the tea room in the summer of 1936 to earn money for nursing school. I was 18, nearly 19 years old. Miss **Carman** (Letitia/Letty) was in charge; there was a cook, Miss **Carman** and three waitresses. Mr. **MacDonald** suffered terribly from Kidney stones. There were two swinging doors from the kitchen area into the tea room. One day Mr. M. came through the back, got something from the cook and in a hurry and in pain, he paused the swinging doors. On the other side was Mary, one of the waitresses, with a full tray of dishes. They all went on the floor; she felt terrible. But Mr. **MacDonald** was very kind, he came back much later and apologized. Mr. **MacDonald** was a fair man, kindly, and he always paid promptly. We worked 12 hour shifts and received \$3-\$5 for a shift. We were always glad to see Americans for the tips. We started work at 6 a.m. I will never forget one man who wanted to leave a ten cent tip; he left me a nickel, four pennies and a stick of gum because he was short a penny. The cabins and tea room were not always on the river side; they were across the road. Mr. **MacDonald** must have sold his lots; he moved all the cabins to the opposite side of the road (the river side; a.f.). He may not have moved the tea room, I don't remember. I went into nursing that fall and graduated in 1940. We worked from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. with an hour off. From: Audrey **Hutchison Fox**. I was born in 1949; and as a young girl I remember Miss **Carman**, the snack bar and the Aula Cabins. My grandmother (Mabel's mother, Harriet **Smith Flewelling**) owned a large house at 271 Woodstock Road. I often stayed with her for a few weeks in the summer. When the Aula Cabins filled up, someone would all Gram and ask her to take the overflow. (She served them breakfast too). One late night I was helping a couple bring in their suitcases and somehow my finger got pinched in the door. I will never forget the gentleman giving me \$1.00 because he felt so badly for me, a huge sum in the 1950's for a child! 271 Woodstock Rd. still stands; it was moved several years ago from close to the road to the back of the lot close to the St. John River. You can stand today on the Aula Cabin property, now the Delta Hotel and easily see Grams house, now a bright yellow. Signed: *Audrey Hutchison Fox*, 10 Hillcrest Dr., Toronto, ON Canada M6G 2C9; Phone: 416-656-0812 or Fax: 416-491-7378 or Cell: 416-910-7340: or Email: audrey.fox@mac.com.

June 3, 1766; Estimated Time of Arrival

By Les Bowser

(Editor's Note: This is the fifth part in a series on Monckton township)

Desbarres Map of the River below from "The Isthmus of Chignecto," Joseph F.W. Des Barres, from surveys taken ca.1765 and published 1777. The rocks at Hopewell Cape were called "The Merry Dancers."



Surprisingly little is known about the passage of the legendary sloop that travelled from Philadelphia to the Petitcodiac River in 1766. The only contemporary evidence is contained in John Hall's letter to his land partner, William Smith: "We landed safe at Petitcodiac the third Day of June, and our people was well pleased with the Land but most tired out with a long passage...." In his letter, Hall goes on to discuss the height of the marsh grass and his efforts to equip the settlement with animals and supplies. Hall says little about the voyage except that they arrived behind schedule: "if we had the good luck to a got their [there] as sone as you expected it might have altered the case." Hall's letter tells us nothing about conditions on the Atlantic, the weather, on-board observations, the journey up the Petitcodiac, the tides, the lay of the land, unloading of the vessel, etc, etc, etc. There is much we would like to know.¹

Until John Hall's letter was unearthed through the efforts of Muriel Sikorski in 1983, researchers didn't even know the date of the landing. The vessel, which the legends call a sloop, has never been identified. Their itinerary remains a mystery. The trip from Philadelphia to the Petitcodiac River, which could be expected to take ten days, lasted five weeks.²

But do we in fact know anything else about the voyage? Actually, a great deal. June 3, 1766 fell on a Tuesday. Sunrise at Monckton that day came at 5:27 Atlantic Daylight Time, according to the website of the National Research Council's Herzberg Institute. According to the United States Naval Observatory's Astronomical Applications Department the moon was mid-way between last quarter and new. The pale, almost-invisible orb sank below the western horizon late in the afternoon, leaving only the faint light of the stars to brighten the night sky. The sun set at 9:08 ADT.³

It is difficult to imagine the look and feel of the Petitcodiac River 241 years ago: muddy and fast-flowing, certainly. Several contemporary accounts describe it as dangerous. In 1766 the river was the main artery to the future township of Monckton, the overland route from Fort Cumberland being little more than a broken trail through the woods.

The Petitcodiac River was rich with wildlife in 1766. Fish of every description swam the muddy waters: salmon, shad, trout, bass, smelts, and eels. Water birds in a multitude of types and colours ran riot above the banks, while dolphins and whales made an occasional appearance on the tides. Water-loving rodents were lords of their domain.

The twentieth century has not been kind to the once-lively river. Today the upper portion has been transformed into something it was never meant to be, while the lower portion, choked with muddy silt, has taken on the unfortunate appearance of a giant ditch.⁴

Most of us have never sailed a boat on the Petitcodiac River; but those of us who have stood on the bank will know how fast the water flows when the tide is going out — certainly too fast for any eighteenth-century vessel to sail upstream against the current. Captains intent on ascending the river had, perforce, to wait for the incoming tide. Even then, a favourable wind was required. In 1758, British Major George Scott, in a search-and-destroy mission against the remaining Acadian farmers on the Petitcodiac, was forced to wait in Shepody Bay an entire day for better sailing conditions.

Sunday the 12th [of November] The Tide serving at 5 o'clock in the morning weigh'd Anchor to go up Petcondiack River, but the wind blowing so excessive hard were obliged to come to an Anchor again untill 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon when the wind and tide being both favourable weigh'd and stood up the River....

Scott's attempts to land his vessels upriver were thwarted when the tide turned against him unexpectedly. It was, he wrote, "so excessive rapid I could only get one boat ashore...."

June 3, 1766; Estimated Time of Arrival

Heading south a week later with his back to the scene of destruction, Scott was prompted to reflect on the natural features of the Petitcodiac River.

The Tide is the most rapid of any of the Rivers in the Bay of Fundy, the Bore (or first of the Tide) running five or six feet high and sometimes seven at spring Tides, which makes it extremely dangerous for Vessells grounding in the River, which we were obliged to do when we went up, and when the Bore came in it drove two of our Vessells foul of each other, did them much damage and I was greatly afraid would have wrecked them both.⁵

The dangerous currents in the Petitcodiac River were referred to on many occasions over the ensuing years. In 1802, itinerant missionary Joshua Marsden encountered the river's unpredictable power:

Pedicodiack is one of the most dangerous and formidable rivers in Nova Scotia [sic]; it is nearly a mile wide, and withall so rapid and furious that it occasions the destruction of many boats and lives every year, situated at the head of the bay of Fundy. The tide's indraught is prodigiously strong, and as it rises nearly forty feet, it causes many curious phenomena; two of these are called by the people the boar and the quicksand; the former is occasioned by the rapid influx of the tide, which raises the water like a wall, and has often swallowed up both man and boat;⁶

In 1812 the Bishop of Quebec, travelling through old Acadia, observed of the bore, "It is a furious torrent, rising six to ten feet above the level of the river, running up with a rolling motion and terrible smashing sounds. Misfortune awaits any rowboat, or any schooner for that matter, found in its path."⁷

On June 3, 1766, the sloop from Philadelphia with its cargo of approximately 58 settlers and supplies plus John Hall, with captain and crew, entered the Petitcodiac River and ascended the river on the incoming tide. Dependant chiefly on wind power, no eighteenth-century sailing vessel could have done otherwise. A century later, steamships plying their trade on the Petitcodiac River continued to move according to the tide. Describing nineteenth-century activity on the river, author Edward Larracey states, "Arrivals of the passenger-cargo carriers from Saint John were timed to coincide with the high tides, the schedules changing daily."⁸

To help the Philadelphia settlers reach their destination, the captain may have picked up a river pilot on the way. Acadians were living on the river, some having returned from the exodus, some having never left the area, and many of them knew the river and its tides. Their knowledge could be life-saving. As well, Anthony Wayne had travelled the river the previous year, and no doubt he had relayed his observations to John Hall. Any firsthand knowledge of the river's movements would be essential to the captain.

Another thing we can be certain of: their voyage up the river occurred during daylight hours. No captain of any eighteenth-century vessel would try to sail up a powerful, treacherous tidal river in the dark. To attempt such foolishness on the Petitcodiac River would be folly, and the captain might have done as well to jump overboard. No documentary evidence is needed to confirm the imperative of ascending the river in the daytime.

Another certainty: a boat in 1766 could not properly land until the tide was completely full. Attempts, before high tide, to lodge in any of the creeks would be frustrated by the still-rising waters. Picture a craft, anchored too soon, ten yards from shore, the swirling waters leaving the poor passengers trapped on board. Perhaps they used a rowboat to unload, yet it is difficult to imagine 58 people — men, women and children — being hoisted into a little dory, a few at a time, rowing through the muddy water, climbing out, returning to the sloop for more passengers, followed by all the supplies, food, equipment... why bother? More probably the sloop from Philadelphia simply pushed directly into the muddy grass at the highest point of the tide where everyone disembarked.

An hour after the river filled, the tide turned leaving the vessel stranded near dry land. Any boat grounded on the bank of a creek below the high tide mark might, several hours later, find itself at the mercy of the bore.

So when did high tide occur in the Petitcodiac River on June 3rd, 1766? Modern science can predict past and future tidal flows, albeit with uncertain accuracy, but the Canadian Hydrographic Service has done just that. Based on various parameters, the calculated times of high tide in the Petitcodiac River for June 3, 1766, are, to the nearest fifteen minutes, 9:30 am and 10:00 pm Atlantic Daylight Time. Still, 241 years is a long stretch to make a prediction, especially for the Petitcodiac River, and the data comes with the appropriate warning, "Use with caution."⁹

As it happens, these calculated predictions can be validated by a contemporary record from 1766 — one not found in any New Brunswick or Nova Scotia source but in the pages of the *Boston Evening Post*. Boston was a vital seaport in America, and tide times represented important information for the many sailors and sea captains on the scene. For the last week of May, 1766:

June 3, 1766; Estimated Time of Arrival

High-Water at BOSTON, and Sun's Rising and Setting for the ensuing Week.

High-Water.	H. M.	☉ rises	☉ sets	
		H. M.	H. M.	
MONDAY, - - -	1 17	4 38	7 22	
TUESDAY, - -	2 8	4 37	7 23	
WEDNESDAY -	2 57	4 36	7 24	
THURSDAY, - -	3 50	4 35	7 25	
FRIDAY, - - -	4 40	4 34	7 26	
SATURDAY, - -	5 39	4 34	7 26	
SUNDAY, - - -	6 22	4 33	7 27	

a Quarter of Eight

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Boston Evening Post and Weekly Advertiser, May 26, 1766

With some elementary calculations we can convert the above information to our present needs. On Sunday June 1, high water in Boston harbour occurred at 6:22 local time. Adding two days to the printed schedule, we can deduce that high tide on June 3 came at 8:00 o'clock. The newspaper fails to state whether the times are AM or PM or both, but this uncertainty will be resolved in a moment.

According to the *Post* the sun rose over Boston about 4:33 on the morning of June 3. But according to the US Naval Observatory, sunrise in Boston on that day actually occurred at 4:09 EST, 24 minutes earlier than the time in the *Post*. In 1766, standard time zones were more than a century in the future, and travellers going from county to county often had to adjust their clocks back and forth. Subtracting 24 minutes from the time of 8:00 o'clock, it follows that on June 3 high tide at Boston occurred at 7:36 Eastern Standard Time.¹⁰

Examining Canadian and US tide data, we find that high water usually occurs in the upper Bay of Fundy roughly 15 minutes before it does in Boston. At Hopewell Cape the difference seems to average about 20 minutes, while at Cape Enrage the difference is closer to ten minutes. Adding an extra ten minutes for the distance between Hopewell Cape and Moncton, it can be suggested that on June 3, 1766, high tide at Monckton township occurred at 7:31 EST, or 9:31 am Atlantic Daylight Time, almost exactly the same time predicted by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.¹¹

Twelve-and-a-half hours later, the evening high tide at Monckton came at 10:00 pm, nearly an hour after sundown. If Hall and the settlers ascended the Petitcodiac River on the evening tide they would be landing in the dark — a dangerous scenario and probably an impossible one.

All things considered, it is possible to assert that the eleven settler-families from Philadelphia ascended the Petitcodiac River on June 3, 1766 on the morning tide, and that their only reasonable opportunity to land safely at Hall's Creek that day was at about 9:31 am Atlantic Daylight Time. Can we be certain it happened that way? As every genealogist will know, certainties often have a knack of rearranging themselves.

Late in the afternoon of June 3, 1766, the tide at the mouth of the Petitcodiac River began to turn again. As the sun dropped toward the hills to the west, a flock of ever-present seagulls called and wheeled above Shepody Bay, gathering for an evening meal on the new tide. Shore birds danced in scattered profusion along the shore, as a solitary heron, its wings spread wide, soared over the marsh flats beside the river, watching for a suitable place to feed. Perchance it was a typical late-spring evening in southern New Brunswick when the world feels fresh and green, and winter is but a distant memory — a balmy season of the year when no man or woman alive would wish to be any other place on earth. Was there a sloop loaded with passengers waiting at the mouth of the river that afternoon, preparing to make a run for the bend, 20 miles away? The captain would know he could not reach their destination much before nightfall. Would he take a chance on the dangerous currents in the river and make the attempt?

More likely the sloop from distant Philadelphia, having departed five weeks before, had already landed at Monckton that morning and was now securely wedged high and dry in the mud at Hall's Creek, the passengers all ashore in the early evening dusk, eleven families with their supplies and tools and possessions scattered around them on the marsh, 35 children clamouring in excited wonder, some of them racing through the tall grass, the older ones

June 3, 1766; Estimated Time of Arrival

trying to help with affairs, temporary shelters erected for the night ahead, cooking fires begun, the women preparing the meal, the men conferring about what to do next, and everyone relieved and happy that they had safely arrived at their future township and were about to begin their lives anew.

One last thing can be stated about June 3, 1766 although the local histories have failed to make note of it: there was a committee of residents on hand that spring morning to welcome the settlers. One year later, on June 2, 1767, a farmer living near Windsor on the far side of Minas Basin encountered the same welcoming committee and recorded the occurrence in his diary: "Muskeets oh the Muskeets"¹²

Six months after the landing, the settlers may have been wishing that a few of those mosquitoes were still around as they prepared to face the most difficult winter of their lives.

(To be continued...)

Notes:

¹ John Hall's letter to William Smith, June 13, 1766, was formerly held at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania but has been relocated to the University of Pennsylvania Archives, William Smith Papers, UTP 50; S664.

² For more on their departure date, see *The Search for Heinrich Stief*, pp. 77 & 199.

³ Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics: www.hia-ihp.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/; US Naval Observatory, Complete Sun and Moon Data for One Day: <http://aa.usno.navy.mil/>.

⁴ For a comprehensive view of the natural history of the Petitcodiac River see Sentinelles Petitcodiac Riverkeeper; www.petitcodiac.org.

⁵ "Report of the Tour to the Petcondiack River," W. F. Ganong, Ed., *Collections of New Brunswick Historical Society* No. 13, (1930) pp.101, 105.

⁶ Joshua Marsden, *Narrative of a Mission to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Somers Islands* (1816; repr. 1966) Marsden was apparently unaware that the Petitcodiac River was entirely in New Brunswick.

⁷ Joseph-Octave Plessis, "Le journal des visites pastorales en Acadie de Mgr Joseph-Octave Plessis," *Les Cahiers, Société historique acadienne*, Vol. 11, No. 1-2-3 (1980) pp.114-5.

⁸ Edward Larracey, *Chocolate River* (Hantsport, 1985) pp. 66, 70, 82, 103, 150, etc.

⁹ I would like to thank Canadian Hydrographic Service members Sheila Acheson for supplying the tide data for Dover and Hopewell Cape on June 3, 1766 and Charles O'Reilly for offering cautionary advice regarding tides.

¹⁰ These values are corroborated, with minor variations, by the competing newspaper, *The Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, where high water for June 3 is listed as 8:04. I have not found a tide table in the *Evening Post* for the week of June 2. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Vol. 22, 1961) states that the use of mechanical tide gauges did not begin until 1830.

¹¹ Values were compared for the first week of June, 2006. See Canadian Hydrographic Service, [www.charts.gc.ca/pub/Tides and water levels](http://www.charts.gc.ca/pub/Tides%20and%20water%20levels); also the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Products: tides: historic data, http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/station_retrieve.shtml?type=Tide+Data

¹² Memorandum Book of James Monk, June 2, 1767, Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management, Micro. 10915. My thanks to Allen Robertson for providing this entry. Also thanks to Dr. Arthur Bourns, Alex Lamey and Marv Rabjohn for their comments and suggestions.

Knorr Family Reunion 2007

A Knorr Family Reunion will be held in the "Fall Fair Hall", Hoyt, NB, on Sunday, the 29th of July 2007, with registration at 2pm. All Family Kin are welcome: eg: Fromm, Gates, Kingston, Knorr, Shanks and Smith and many others.

Do come and join in the fun of renewing old family ties and become acquainted with new family members.

Come with something for dinner, and also a few family stories and pictures that could be added to the Family Archives. Please attach a return address on the back, so that your originals may be returned to you.

For further information please contact:

Ruth Knorr of Hoyt, NB. Tel: 506-687-4482 Email: lohi@nbnnet.nb.ca

Or Lorena (Knorr) Sinclair, Email: lmks@rogers.com

Passenger List "Maria"

Contributed By: Mary Rosevear

Editor's Note: This Passenger list was taken from "Passengers to New Brunswick: The Custom House Records – 1833, 34, 37 & 38" published by Saint John Branch, P.O. Box 2423, Saint John, N.B., E2L 3V9.

brig **Maria** sailed from Cork, April 21st 1834 / arr. June 2nd - 4th 1834

List of Passengers (& crew) on board the **brig Maria**, of Halifax, N.S., Robert Wylie, Master, who have contracted to be landed at St. John, N.B. Registered tonnage 164 tons.

Names **Age Occupation**
Male Adults

Prior, John	23	Labourer
Spillane, William	30	Labourer
Connor, Tim.	20	Labourer
Murphy, Jerry	22	Labourer
Dennohy, Michael	22	Labourer
Shea, Patrick	21	Labourer
Begley, James	20	Labourer
Fitzgerald, Michael	21	Labourer
Long, Mick	21	Labourer
Baker, Thomas	40	Labourer
Baker, William	20	Labourer
Regan, Florence	35	Labourer
Meldrum, James	45	Labourer
Sweeny, Dennis	30	Carpenter
Sheehan, Henry	18	
O'Brien, William	25	
McCarthy, Florence	25	
O'Neil, John	28	
Cavan, Thomas	20	
Cavan, John	18	
Connor, Edward	25	
Coller, Nicholas	30	
Curran, Michael	29	
Walsh, Michael	18	
Walsh, John	24	
Connor, William	22	
Sisque, James	27	
Ryan, Thomas	22	
Lynch, Patrick	27	
Bryan, Patrick	25	
Mullane, Dennis	23	
Cashman, Con.	35	
Donovan, Jerry	22	Tailor
McCarthy, Michael	28	
McCarthy, Daniel	26	
Reardan, William	29	
Magrath, Patrick	25	
Leahy, John	25	
Morrissy, Maurice	25	
Morrissy, Dennis	16	
Coffee, Michael	23	
Sullivan, Con.	22	
Sullivan, Daniel	14	
Johnston, Daniel	23	
Regan, Thomas	27	

Names **Age Occupation**

Burton, John	27	
Walsh, James	25	
Good, Dennis		
Good, Thomas		
Downey, Thomas		
Coleman, Patrick		
Ready, John		Keady ?
Condon, Richard		
Driscoll, Tim.		
Lyons, Patrick		
Mahony, Daniel		
Donovan, Tim.		
Sullivan, Daniel		
Sullivan, Malachy		
Twohig, James		
Flaherty, Darby		
Connolly, Con.		
Reilly, Patrick		
Slattery, Dennis		
Slattery, Con		
Maguire, Brien		
Fowler, John	26	
Regan, Curly	30	
Regan, John	28	
Regan, Daniel	25	
Wright, Frank	25	
Sheehan, C. or E.		
Stewart, J.		

Female Adults

Name	Age	Remarks
Prior, Johanah	28	
Connor, Ann	24	
Connor, Catherine	40	
Baker, Mary	50	
Regan, Catherine	26	
Meldrum, Mary	17	
Coller, Mary	22	
Neill, Mary	21	
Sisque, Biddy	26	
Sullivan, Biddy	24	
Mullane, Jane	23	
Sullivan, Margaret	38	
Meaghan, Ellen	22	
Morrissy, Peggy	30	
Regan, Mary	25	
McCarthy, Mary	18	
Murphy, Mary	18	

Passenger List "Maria"

Names	Age	Occupation
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Walsh, Mary	24	
Mahony, Mary	24	
Mahony, Patty	30	
Fleming, Margaret	20	
Fowler, Jane	26	
Coleman, Margaret		
Prior, Ellen		
Downey, Mary		
Ready, Hannah		Keady ?
Lyons, Judy		
Condon, Ellen		
Slattery, Biddy		
Mahony, Catherine		
Sullivan, Ellen		
Barry, Mary		
Donovan, Mary		
Donovan,		
Catherine		
Deary, No[rry]		
Stewart, E.		

Children under 14 years

Name	Age	Remarks
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Baker, Sarah	12	
Meldrum, Mary	9	
Meldrum, James	7	
Mullane, Patrick	11	
Sullivan, John	11	
Sullivan, Richard	12	

Children under 7 years

Name	Remarks
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Baker,	
Richard	
Baker, Mary	
Regan, Mary	
Regan, Jerry	
Regan, Con,	
Neil, Mary	
Lyons,	
Michael	
Stewart, F.H.	
Stewart, S.	
Hughes	
Stewart,	
Eliza	

Crew Members

Wylie,	Master
Robert	
Shaw, Hugh	2nd Mate
Webber,	1st Mate
William	
Best, James	Cook
Scanlan,	Seaman
John	
Clarke,	Seaman
William	
Downey,	Boy
Jeremiah	
Sparks,	Boy
James	

Epitaph's from Cemeteries

In a London, England cemetery:

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

A widow wrote this epitaph in a Vermont cemetery:

Sacred to the memory of
my husband John Barnes
who died January 3, 1803
His comely young widow, aged 23, has
many qualifications of a good wife, and
yearns to be comforted.

In a Ribbesford, England, cemetery:

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

In a Thurmont, Maryland, cemetery:

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

A widow wrote this epitaph in a Vermont cemetery:

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Train Articles from Daniel F. Johnson's Newspaper Vital Statistics

Contributed By: Mary Rosevear

*Editor's Note: More of Daniel F. Johnson's information can be found on the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick web site:
<http://archives.gnb.ca>*

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 82 Number 3109
Rank 52
Date February 11, 1892
County Kent
Place Richibucto
Newspaper Review

A Brandon, Manitoba correspondent writes: No less than three weddings took place in this city Wednesday eve., and in each case the groom happened to be connected with the railway service and the young ladies were formerly of Kingston (Kent Co.) Two of them took place in the Presbyterian Church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. Urquhart and the other in St. Matthew's church, Rev. Geo. Rogers being the officiating clergyman. In the former case, W.J. SMITH, conductor on the G.N.W.C. trains, took to himself a life partner in the person of Miss Cassie HANNAY and D. LAUGHTON of C.P.R. and was wedded to Miss Minnie McALMON and J. HALL, conductor on the C.P.R., united his destiny with that of Miss Nettie HANNAY. The brides were given away by their father. The Misses Hannay are the daughters of J.S. HANNAY of the city police force.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 82 Number 3161
Rank 52
Date March 3, 1892
County Kent
Place Richibucto
Newspaper Review

A correspondent, writing from Harcourt Station (Kent Co.) Feb. 23 says - The remains of Geo. W. SPENCER s/o Robert SPENCER of Mill Branch, who was killed by a train on the Boston & Maine Railway last Thursday, arrived here today, accompanied by Adam SPENCER, a brother of the deceased. It appears that there were four brothers, all working in the same place in New Hampshire, and in going home in the evening, were crossing a railway crossing. One train having just gone by, the men started to cross. Three of them got over and George, who

was a little behind them, was struck by another train going in the opposite direction, being killed instantly. His head was completely separated from his body. There appears to have been some mismanagement on the part of the railway as the gates, which were closed when the first train went by, has been opened; a thing which should not have been done till both trains had passed.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 52 Number 1682
Rank 69
Date March 8, 1879
County Northumberland
Place Chatham
Newspaper The Gleaner and Northumberland Schediasma

Athol, N.S., A special train of English goods from Halifax, Conductor John CAMERON collided with the Quebec Express, Conductor Birmingham, and driver Samuel McLEOD about four miles south of this station at 8:35 this morn. The engines of both trains and cars were badly wrecked. Driver McLeod was killed; Conductor Cameron was fatally injured and several others badly hurt. (see original)

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 71 Number 2817
Rank 69
Date April 27, 1887
County Northumberland
Place Newcastle
Newspaper Union Advocate

Fireman THOMPSON of I.C.R. met a horrible death near Mill Stream station last Friday afternoon. A tube in the engine burst, blowing Thompson over the tender and on top of a box car from which he fell to the ground. He was terribly scalded and his head crushed. Deceased lived at Campbellton (Rest. Co.) where his parents resided. He was a young man running on special trains.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 31 Number 1098
Rank 69
Date October 5, 1871
County Charlotte
Place Saint Stephen
Newspaper Saint Croix Courier

Last Friday an accident occurred at McAdam

Train Articles from Daniel F. Johnson's Newspaper Vital Statistics

Junction resulting in the death of Michael QUINN, merchant Tailor of Woodstock (Carleton Co.) Just as one of the up trains was leaving the junction, he attempted to step on board a platform car and fell on the tracks, the cars passing over his legs and mangling them shockingly. Medical aid was called but proved unavailing to save the poor man's life. Mr. QUINN was formerly a resident of St. John. He was about 60 years of age.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 27 Number 568
Rank 69
Date April 1, 1868
County Charlotte
Place Saint Andrews
Newspaper St. Andrews Standard

On Saturday morn. when the trains for Windsor and Halifax were at the Mount Uniacke Station, an accident occurred resulting in the death of Mr. MICKEL, road master.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 81 Number 2210
Rank 69
Date January 2, 1892
County Carleton
Place Woodstock
Newspaper Carleton Sentinel

News reached Woodstock Wednesday by wire that Robert LAW, for many years a driver on the N.B. & C. Railway, had been killed in Oregon by a collision of trains.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 91 Number 126
Rank 59
Date March 3, 1894
County Carleton
Place Woodstock
Newspaper Carleton Sentinel

On Thursday eve. last week intelligence was brought here that a railroad accident had occurred at Nixon's siding, between Newburg and Hartland; that one was killed and another seriously injured. Drs. Colter and Hand with Coroner Hay immediately proceeded to the place and it was found Allen TRACEY of McAdam (York Co.) was dead and O.S. MERSEREAU, Fredericton Junction (Sunbury Co.) had both his legs crushed. The men had been working on a special wrecking train of the C.P.R. The dead and wounded were brought to town on the accomodation. A coroner's jury was sworn and viewed the body of Tracey and at 10 o'clock

Tuesday morn. in the town council hall, the court assembled to take evidence before Coroner W.W. Hay. The following jurors were sworn: James WILBUR, L.R. McLAREN, James DOHERTY, William THOMPSON, George BALMAIN, Frank TILLEY, Arthur BAILEY. From evidence it shows that the special train in charge of Conductor John PORTER left Peel 6:05 under orders to run to Newburg ahead of train 54 which is the accomodation train between Preque Isle and Woodstock. From Conductor Porter's evidence it appears that he stopped at Hartland, registered, told agent he had orders to run ahead of 54 to Newburg and agent gave him clearance. Ran to Nixon's siding, 4 miles south, stopped in siding and coupled on two cars; had with him a red lantern; hauled out unto main line; threw switch back, give driver an all right motion to go on; did not see 54; tied red lantern in rear of box car when train was moving; passed over that car to platform of wrecking car when looking behind he saw the head light of a train coming; jumped off car, ran back with lantern and signalled driver of 54 who answered signal, reversed the engine and tried to stop. When he jumped off his train was moving 4 or 5 miles an hour; at liberty to run ten miles an hour, but had only got started. It was about 6:55 when engine of 54 struck his train. He head Smith MERSEREAU shout. He was caught between the wrecking car and some rails on a flat car. Got him out, did not see Tracey nor hear him; heard some one say a man was killed. Tracey was employed on C.P.R., on wrecking train; Did not see Tracey until they carried him to baggage car; 54 was 1/4 of a mile away when I first saw her; she slowed up, got brakes on at once; had no order to stop at Nixon's siding except working orders for day; my right was ahead of 54; we were on a heavy upgrade. John CAMP, driver of the wrecking train, corroborated evidence of his conductor. After the train collided he walked back and saw Tracey lying across the rail on his face, between the box car and wrecking car. His legs were out in the snow, his head on a rail. He was breathing a little then. Did not appear to be crushed, only his leg was broken. Trains, he said, are not in the habit of running so close together; orders were to run ahead of 54; knew nothing about its time. Drivers get orders from conductors about taking on cars and see his orders from Woodstock office about running trains. When I saw head light of 54, I knew we could not get out of the way; too late to back into siding. (see original for testimonies of George McCLUSKY, baggage master on 54 train; Geo.

Train Articles from Daniel F. Johnson's Newspaper Vital Statistics

GABLES, driver on 54; T.E. SMITH, chief train dispatcher, Edward ALEXANDER, agent at Hartland)

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 80 Number 29
Rank 69
Date November 18, 1891
County Westmorland
Place Moncton
Newspaper The Times

St. John, Nov. 17 - Conductor Fred J. McLELLAN of C.P.R. died suddenly in Clarke's restaurant. The deceased was one of the oldest conductors of the road, joining the railway service about 1872 when the line was known as the E. & N.A. railway. For many years he has been running on the day and night express trains between St. John and Vanceboro. He was a member of the order of Conductors and a charter member of Golden Rule Lodge I.O.O.F.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 92 Number 3167
Rank 69
Date September 20, 1894
County Westmorland
Place Moncton
Newspaper The Times

Conductor R.T. DUNCAN of I.C.R. express trains Nos. 1 and 2, was married yesterday morn. in Halifax, N.S.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 87 Number 538
Rank 69
Date October 21, 1893
County Westmorland
Place Moncton
Newspaper The Times

C.E. MORTON, one of the Intercolonial delegates to the convention now in session in

Boston runs out of Moncton on special trains. He became a Brotherhood man May 8th, 1892, being a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 168, Moncton. Mr. Morton is a son of Jas. H. MORTON, Lutz St.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 43 Number 238
Rank 69
Date August 14, 1877
County Westmorland
Place Moncton
Newspaper The Times

The man killed on the Railway at Passamaquid (Kings Co.) on Saturday night was David CONDON, a Portland Blacksmith. He once worked for Fraser, Nevins & Co., Courtenay Bay (St. John). He took the train at St. John to visit a brother-in-law at Bloomfield. It is supposed that the night express to Halifax killed him and that three trains passed over his body which was stripped naked and cut to pieces.

Daniel F. Johnson : Volume 83 Number 1682
Rank 52
Date September 3, 1892
County Westmorland
Place Moncton
Newspaper The Times

Charles ROLSTON, age 15, was killed at North Street Station, Halifax, N.S., yesterday morn. The little fellow attempted to jump to the rear car of the Dartmouth train while backing into the station but missed his footing. He fell down between the platform and locomotive, was caught by the axle oil box and crushed between it and the ground. The boy was frightfully mangled and lived about two hours. His mother had earnestly cautioned him to stay away from trains. His father is Edward ROLSTON, mail clerk on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

Books For Sale by: Linda J. Zapatka

Aroostook County, Genealogy

- Obituary extractions from the Aroostook Republican for the year 1990
- The Aroostook Republican and News: Obituaries for the year 1989
- The Aroostook Republican and News: Obituaries for the year 1988
- Fort Fairfield Marriages, Births & Deaths 1847-1892 from LDS Microfilm #10913
- Aroostook Co., Me., Births, Marriages, Obits & Deaths Extracted from "The Loyal Sunrise", 1863-1865, 1877, The "Fort Fairfield Aurora", 1875-1876, and the "Presque Isle Sunrise", 1876-1877

Train Articles from Daniel F. Johnson's Newspaper Vital Statistics

- Births, Marriages, Obituaries and Death Notices Extracted from old newspapers: "The Northern Leader" – 1892, 1894, "The Beacon" – 1894 & 1895. Both papers published in Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County Maine.
- The "Fort Fairfield Review" for years 1902, and 1903 Births, Deaths, Obituaries, Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Maine.
- The "Fort Fairfield Review" for years 1904 and 1905, Births, Deaths, Obituaries, Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Maine.
- The "Fort Fairfield Review" for the year 1907 Births, Deaths, Obituaries, Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Maine
- The "Fort Fairfield Review" for the year 1908 Births, Deaths, Obituaries, Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Maine
- The "Fort Fairfield Review" for the year 1911, Births, Deaths, Obituaries, Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Maine
- The "Fort Fairfield Review" for the year 1912, Births, Deaths, Obituaries, Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Maine

Connecticut

- Genealogy information for the Town of Roxbury, CT
- Genealogy information for the Town of Woodbury, CT

All books have plastic comb bindings and are soft cover.

Contact:

Linda J. Zapatka
13 Young Street
Plainville, CT
06062

Cemetery Epitaph's

In a Ruidoso, New Mexico, cemetery:
Here lies Johnny Yeast.
Pardon me for not rising.

In a Uniontown, Pennsylvania, cemetery:
Here lies the body of Jonathan Blake.
Stepped on the gas
Instead of the brake.

In a Silver City, Nevada, cemetery:
Here lays The Kid.
We planted him raw.
He was quick on the trigger
But slow on the draw.

A lawyer's epitaph in England:
Sir John Strange.
Here lies an honest lawyer,
And that is Strange.

John Penny's epitaph in the Wimborne,
England, cemetery:
Reader, if cash thou art In want of any,
Dig 6 feet deep; And thou wilt find a Penny.

In a cemetery in Hartscombe, England:
On the 22nd of June,
Jonathan Fiddle went out of tune.

Anna Hopewell's grave in Enosburg Falls,
Vermont:
Here lies the body of our Anna,
Done to death by a banana.
It wasn't the fruit that laid her low,
But the skin of the thing that made her go.

On a grave from the 1880s in Nantucket,
Massachusetts:
Under the sod and under the trees,
Lies the body of Jonathan Pease.
He is not here, there's only the pod.
Pease shelled out and went to God.

In a cemetery in England:
Remember man, as you walk by,
As you are now, so once was I.
As I am now, so shall you be.
Remember this and follow me.

Obituaries



A long time NBGS member from Calgary with family roots in Salisbury area. LONGAIR _ Marmie 1928 - 2007 Marmie Longair passed away on January 18, 2007, at the age of 78 years. Marmie grew up in Carbon, with her sister Irene, spending summer holidays in Banff with her grandparents, Corey Duncan and his wife Jessie. She entered the University of Edmonton in 1946 and following graduation began a teaching career that she would follow until she retired. Marmie was always ready for a challenge, from early days in the Peace River district, to teaching in a two-room school in Calgary, as the Principal of one of the first bilingual schools in Calgary and as the President of the Social Studies Council of Canada. Her children, Laura, Stuart and Bob, were always important to her, whether at home, on frequent holidays to Vancouver Island or at the family cabin. As the children married, grandchildren soon followed - Matthew, Spencer, Ryan, Adam, Sam, Alec and Helena were all recipients of her unconditional love. She had a great passion for the arts and traveled widely. In later life, she pursued genealogy with a passion, which took her to Eastern Canada, the US and the UK, seeking out relatives and searching archives. All who knew her will remember her infectious smile and warm heart. She will be deeply missed. Special thanks to all at the Father Lacombe Care Center, for their extraordinary care and compassion. Memorial Service will be held at CALGARY CREMATORIUM CHAPEL, 3219 - 4 Street N.W. (within the valley of Queen's Park Cemetery) on Tuesday, January 23, 2007 at 2:30 p.m.

Genealogical Information Session and Tour

Genealogical Information Session and tour of archival storage to be held at the Archives & Research Library, New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Avenue, on April 19th and June 14th at 1:00 PM; and on May 26th at 10:30 AM. Admission is free but please register as space is limited. To register please call 643-2349.

Natural Heritage Books

web site www.naturalheritagebooks.com or write to Natural Heritage , P O Box 95, Station 0, Toronto, Ontario, M4A 2M8.

They have a large section of books from music/theatre to Heritage books. Here is a list of some of the Genealogy books they have.

By Lucille H. Campey

- Les Écossais (The Pioneer Scots of Lower Canada, 1763-1855)
- After the Hector (The Scottish Pioneers of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton 1773-1852)
- The Scottish Pioneers of Upper Canada, 1784-1855 (Glengarry and Beyond)
- The Silver Chief (Lord Selkirk and the Scottish Pioneers of Belfast, Baldoon and Red River
- "Fast Sailing and Copper bottomed" (Aberdeen Sailing Ships and the Emigrant Scots They carried to Canada, 1774-1855)
- "A Very Fine Class of Immigrants" (Prince Edward Island's Scottish Pioneers, 1770-1850)

The Golden Bridge (Young Immigrants of Canada, 1833-1939) by Marjorie Kohli

Scotland Farewell (The People of the Hector) by Donald MacKay

A Gentleman of Substance (The life and Legacy of John Redpath 1796-1869) by Richard Feltoe

MURPHY'S LAW FOR GENEALOGISTS!

- 1) The public ceremony in which your distinguished ancestor participated and at which the platform collapsed under him turned out to be a hanging.
- 2) When at last after much hard work you have solved the mystery you have been working on for two years, your aunt says, "I could have told you that."
- 3) Your grandmother's maiden name that you have searched for, for four years, was on a letter in a box in the attic all the time.
- 4) You never asked your father about his family when he was alive because you weren't interested in genealogy then.
- 5) The will you need is in the safe on board the Titanic.
- 6) Copies of old newspapers have holes occurring only on the surnames, especially the ones you need.
- 7) John, son of Thomas, the immigrant whom your relatives claim as the family progenitor, died on board ship at age 10.
- 8) Your great grandfather's newspaper obituary states that he died leaving no issue of records.
- 9) The keeper of the vital records you need has just been insulted by another genealogist.
- 10) The relative who had all the family photographs gave them all to her daughter who has no interest in genealogy and no inclination to share.
- 11) The only record you find your great grandfather is that his property was sold at a sheriff's sale of insolvency.
- 12) The one document that would supply the missing link in your dead-end line has been lost due to fire, flood, or war.
- 13) The town clerk to whom you wrote for the information sends you a long handwritten letter which is totally illegible.
- 14) The spelling of your European ancestor's name bears no relationship to its current spelling or pronunciation.
- 15) None of the pictures in your recently deceased grandmother's photo album have names written on them.
- 16) No one in your family tree ever did anything noteworthy, owned property, was sued, or was named in wills.
- 17) You learn that your great aunt's executor just sold her life's collection of family genealogical materials to a flea market dealer "somewhere in New York City."
- 18) Ink fades and paper deteriorates at a rate inversely proportional to the value of the data recorded.
- 19) The 37-volume, 16,000-page history of your county of origin isn't indexed.
- 20) You finally find your great grandparent's wedding records and discover that the bride's father was named John Smith.

- author unknown