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# Generations

The journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society/Société G n alogique du Nouveau-Brunswick  
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Sawing firewood with a drag saw powered by a horsepower at King's Landing Historical Settlement. This was the typical method of sawing firewood in rural New Brunswick in the late 19<sup>th</sup> & early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

\$9.00

# Generations

The Journal of the New Brunswick  
Genealogical Society

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Back Issues: Dave Fraser

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

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

Contributors are urged to have articles for publication typed. Text that is typed into a computer word processor and submitted on a 3½" diskette or a CD is preferred, in WordPerfect, Microsoft Word or an Adobe Acrobat \*.pdf file. Or submissions may be typewritten on white paper using 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

Time flies! It has been an awfully short year. For me, it has also been a busy year. But health care professionals say keeping busy prolongs the lives of senior citizens, so, as Martha Stewart says, it's a good thing.



When I tell you I remember walking the deal road from the Charlie Ebbett farm in Simonds through the woods to the Walter Estabrooks farm behind us in St. Thomas, you will know that was not in recent times. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a deal road was a road on which teams of horses hauled deal. Deal was pieces of sawn softwood lumber usually 7 to 9 inches wide and 3 or 4 inches thick. Some sections of the deal road was corduroy – it had small to medium size tree trunks laid across swampy areas, sort of like railway ties. Us kids liked taking short steps and walking on each tree trunk.

Walter had a horse power, similar to the one in the picture on the cover. He used it and a team of horses to power a threshing machine. It was not one of those large metal threshing machines with a long trunk that blew the straw into a large pile when used outdoor, or high into the barn when used indoor. It was made of wood and was painted a dull reddish colour. The sheaves of grain had to be fed into one end by hand, and the straw came out the other end and fell on the ground. Walter also had a dog power and a large dog. The dog power was connected by a belt to a cream separator, and the dog provided the power to separate the cream from the milk. Us kids liked walking in the dog power.

There was, of course, no electricity in rural New Brunswick in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and few farm tractors. Horses pulled the plows, the wagons and sleds, the mowing machines and binders, and ran the horse powers that did the threshing and sawed the wood. If you think that was primitive, remember that it was a considerable improvement over what the Loyalists had in New Brunswick during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

A Happy Holiday Season to all.



Dog powered butter maker, from the Internet

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*G. H. Hayward*

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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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# Anglican Baptismal Records

Bathurst, N.B., 1872-1879

*Provincial Archives of N.B., microfilm F23665, transcribed by George H. Hayward, 2009. The baptisms were performed by Rev. William LeBaron McKiel to 27 Sep 1874; by Richard Mather, Missionary, from 8 Aug 1875 to 28 Jun 1876; and by W. Henry Street from 10 Dec 1876 to 6 Feb 1879. Continued from the Fall 2009 issue.*

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- ▶ 1 Sep 1872, Eveline Clarissa, d/o Edward, labourer, & Mary Jennings, New Bandon.
- ▶ Robert Samuel, s/o Jasper, farmer, & Jane Willis, Bathurst.
- ▶ 16 Sep 1872, Jane, d/o Samuel, farmer, & Jane Proctor, Bathurst.
- ▶ 7 Oct 1872, John Simon, s/o John, farmer, & Ann Marks, Miscou.
- ▶ 8 Oct 1872, James Aaron, s/o Alexander, farmer, & (blank) Campbell, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 8 Oct 1872, Mary Annabella, d/o James, farmer, & Ruth Campbell, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 13 Oct 1872, Charles Harold, s/o Abraham, inn keeper, & Isabella Grant, Bathurst.
- ▶ 10 Nov 1872, Susan Elva, d/o Robert, farmer, & Elizabeth Good, Bathurst.

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- ▶ 27 Nov 1872, Mary Louisa, d/o Francis, salesman, & Sophia Allison, Bathurst.
- ▶ 6 Dec 1872, Elizabeth Price, adult, servant, Bathurst.
- ▶ 20 Dec 1872, Augustus John, s/o John Augustus, stone mason, & Mary Emma Brine, Bathurst.
- ▶ 20 Dec 1872, Emma Augusta, d/o John Augustus, stone mason, & Mary Emma Brine, Bathurst.
- ▶ 20 Dec 1872, Florence Marion, d/o John Augustus, stone mason, & Mary Emma Brine, Bathurst.
- ▶ 15 Feb 1873, Hester Jane, d/o John, farmer, & Martha Bateman, Bathurst.
- ▶ 16 Feb 1873, Ann, d/o Thomas, farmer, & Mary Knowles, New Bandon.
- ▶ 16 Feb 1873, Matilda, d/o Richard W., farmer, & Margaret Daley, New Bandon.

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- ▶ 20 Feb 1873, Thomas John DeBlois, s/o William, no occupation being blind, & Maria Elizabeth Miller, Bathurst.
- ▶ 20 Feb 1873, Harriette Matilda, d/o William, no occupation being blind, & Maria Elizabeth Miller, Bathurst.
- ▶ 20 Feb 1873, Emma May, illegitimate child of

Mary Ann Gammon and James Mann, bookkeeper, Bathurst.

- ▶ 13 Apr 1873, William Cecil Romeril, s/o William LeBaron, Rector of St. George's Church, and Eliza Frederica McKiel, Bathurst.
- ▶ 30 Apr 1873, Melinda Eliza, d/o Hugh, labourer, & Mary Hodgins, Bathurst.
- ▶ 11 May 1873, William Frederick, s/o Abraham, farmer, & Jane Buttimer, Bathurst.
- ▶ 5 Jun 1873, Alfred Alexander, s/o Edward, labourer, & Mary Jane Ellis.
- ▶ 8 Jun 1873, Jane O'Hara, d/o Brian, \_\_\_?\_\_\_, & Anna McConnel, Bathurst.

## Page 37

- ▶ 15 Jun 1873, Alfred Norman, s/o John, servant, & Silena De LaPerrelle, Caraquet.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1873, Sarah Ellen, d/o John, hotel keeper, & Helen Sewell, Caraquet.
- ▶ 23 Jun 1873, Annie, d/o John, labourer, & Annie Brekenridge, New Bandon.
- ▶ 25 Jun 1873, Charles Whitney, s/o John, jailer, & Lucy McMillan, Bathurst.
- ▶ 6 Jul 1873, John Edward, s/o John, farmer, & Sarah Hillock, New Bandon.
- ▶ 6 Jul 1873, Venetia Emily, born 19 Dec 1872, d/o Walter, farmer, & Elizabeth Glendenning, New Bandon.
- ▶ 13 Jul 1873, Emily Rosanna Beatrice, d/o Philip Thomas Francis, blacksmith, & Emily Page McAllen, Shippegan.
- ▶ 21 Jul 1873, Catherine Ellis, d/o James, farmer, & Mary Ann McMillan, Bathurst.

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- ▶ 3 Aug 1873, Thomas John, s/o Robert, farmer, & Mary Ann Seely, New Bandon.
- ▶ 12 Aug 1873, Marion Matilda, d/o Alexander, farmer, & Charlotte Pentland, Bathurst.
- ▶ 12 Aug 1873, Thomas Wallace, s/o Alexander, farmer, & Charlotte Pentland, Bathurst.
- ▶ 16 Aug 1873, Laura Agatha, d/o John, farmer, & Jane Peters, New Bandon.
- ▶ 16 Aug 1873, Robert Henry, s/o John, farmer, & Jane Peters, New Bandon.
- ▶ 16 Aug 1873, Eveline Lowe, d/o John, farmer, & Jane Peters, New Bandon.
- ▶ 16 Aug 1873, Amanda, d/o John, farmer, & Jane Peters, New Bandon.
- ▶ 16 Aug 1873, Bedford John, s/o George, farmer, & Elizabeth Buchannen, New Bandon.

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- ▶ 16 Aug 1873, Alice, d/o Thomas, farmer, & Mary



## Anglican Baptismal Records, Bathurst, N.B.

Ann Daley, New Bandon.

- ▶ 16 Aug 1873, Alfred, s/o Thomas, farmer, & Mary Ann Daley, New Bandon.
- ▶ 16 Aug 1873, Sarah Jane, d/o Thomas, farmer, & Mary Ann Daley, New Bandon.
- ▶ 21 Aug 1873, Richard Stewart, s/o Richard, farmer, & Sarah Hinton, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Aug 1873, Mary Elizabeth, d/o Thomas, farmer, & Mary Jane Armstrong, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Aug 1873, Charles Boss, s/o William, no occupation being blind, & Maria Elizabeth Miller, Bathurst.
- ▶ 27 Aug 1873, George Herbert, s/o Henry, farmer, & Martha Moore, Bathurst.
- ▶ 1 Sep 1873, Edna Jane, d/o Francis, labourer, & Sarah O'Connor, Bathurst.

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- ▶ 8 Oct 1873, Elizabeth Ann, d/o William, farmer, & Ann Good, Bathurst.
- ▶ 10 Oct 1873, John Angus, s/o Richard, farmer, & Isabelle Branch, Bathurst.
- ▶ 12 Oct 1873, Elizabeth, d/o George, labourer, & Lydia Ann Vile, Bathurst.
- ▶ 16 Nov 1873, Elvin Lestock, s/o John, farmer, & Jane Jagoe, New Bandon.
- ▶ 17 Jan 1874, Margaret Mary Hannah, d/o Daniel, farmer, & Elizabeth Cowan, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 18 Jan 1874, Charlotte Matilda, d/o Andrew, labourer, & Mary J. Travis, Caraquet.
- ▶ 13 Mar 1874, Thomas Richard Ernest, s/o Richard, farmer, & Susan J. Sealy, New Bandon.
- ▶ 5 Apr 1874, Mary Little Rainey, d/o Joseph, merchant, & Nicholas (sic) Bishop, Bathurst.

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- ▶ 14 May 1874, Frederic Sutherland, s/o Frederic, farmer, & Agnes Cole, Bathurst.
- ▶ 14 Jun 1874, Lydia, d/o William, blacksmith, & Vitaline Egré, Caraquet.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Matthew Reuben, s/o Richard, farmer, & Elizabeth Parrott, New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Robert Anderson, s/o Richard, farmer, & Elizabeth Parrott, New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Alexander John, s/o Richard, farmer, & Elizabeth Parrott, New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Laura Isabella, d/o Richard, farmer, & Elizabeth Parrott, New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Frederic William, s/o Richard, farmer, & Annie Smith, New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Robert Allan, s/o Richard, farmer, & Annie Smith, New Bandon.

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- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Jonathan Hartland, s/o Thomas, farmer, & Mary Knowles, New Bandon.

- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Annie, d/o William, farmer, & [name not entered] Eady [or Eedy?], New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Charles Henry, s/o Walter, farmer, & Rebecca Jagoe, New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Rebecca Jane, d/o Edward, farmer, & Mary Ellis, New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Jun 1874, Emily Beatrice, d/o Richard, farmer, & Alice Ellis, New Bandon.
- ▶ 21 Jun 1874, Hansael Larun, d/o Edward, labourer, & Ann Breckinridge, New Bandon.
- ▶ 27 Jul 1874, Alma Lenors, illegitimate child of Rebecca Forsythe & Robert Jennings.
- ▶ 1 Aug 1874, Edward Freeman, s/o Edward, farmer, & Mary Jennings, New Bandon.

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- ▶ 2 Aug 1874, Robert Henry, s/o William, farmer, & Sarah Jane Good, New Bandon.
- ▶ 3 Aug 1874, Mary Jane, illegitimate child of Mary Pitcher & Robert Jenkins.
- ▶ 16 Aug 1874, Evelina Estella, d/o Richard, farmer, & Ann Knowles, New Bandon.
- ▶ 19 Aug 1874, Philip, s/o John, fisherman, & Sarah Vibert?, Miscou Island.
- ▶ 19 Aug 1874, Elizabeth Annie, d/o Robert, farmer and fisherman, & Agnes Harper, Miscou Island.
- ▶ 19 Aug 1874, Abraham, s/o William, farmer, & Margaret Marks, Miscou Island.
- ▶ 19 Aug 1874, John Arthur, s/o Archibald, farmer and fisherman, & Helen Campbell, Miscou Island.
- ▶ 20 Aug 1874, Henry, s/o Henry, fisherman, & Marias Brown, Little Shippegan.

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- ▶ 20 Aug 1874, Margaret Helen, d/o James, farmer, & Ruth Campbell, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 20 Aug 1874, Elizabeth Mina?, d/o Daniel, farmer, & Janet Campbell, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 20 Aug 1874, Charles Aaron, s/o Alexander, farmer, & Margaret Campbell, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 23 Aug 1874, William John, s/o Bernard, farmer, & Margaret Sewell, Caraquet.
- ▶ 25 Aug 1874, Elizabeth Laura, d/o William, farmer, & Ann Good, Bathurst.
- ▶ 27 Aug 1874, William Altyon, s/o William, stage driver, & Melinda Pallen, Bathurst.
- ▶ 6 Sep 1874, William Eedy, s/o William, farmer, & Catherine Forbes, New Bandon.
- ▶ 15 Sep 1874, Henry Grey, s/o Vivian, gentleman, & Josephine Steele, Bathurst.

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- ▶ 18 Sep 1874, Angus, illegitimate child of John Good, farmer, & Helen Savage, Bathurst.
- ▶ 18 Sep 1874, Hester Olivia, d/o John, farmer, & Martha Bateman, Bathurst.

## Anglican Baptismal Records, Bathurst, N.B.

- ▶ 21 Sep 1874, Margaret Ann, d/o William, shoemaker, & Ann Bateman, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, John, adult s/o William, farmer, & Elizabeth Moore, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Mary, adult d/o William, farmer, & Elizabeth Moore, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Susan, adult d/o William, farmer, & Elizabeth Moore, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Catherine, adult d/o William, farmer, & Elizabeth Moore, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, William, s/o William, farmer, & Elizabeth Moore, Bathurst.

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- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Thomas, s/o William, farmer, & Elizabeth Moore, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Louisa, d/o Charles, farmer, & Janet Magee, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Emma, adult d/o Charles, farmer, & Janet Magee, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Bela, adult s/o Charles, farmer, & Janet Magee, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Martha Emma O'Connor, spinster, unmarried, Bathurst.
- ▶ 22 Sep 1874, Frances Emeline, d/o Arthur, farmer, & Mary Ann Jagoe, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Gertrude Dorothea, d/o Isaac, shoemaker, & Elizabeth Chamberlain, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Francis Albert, s/o Sylvanus, farmer, & Margaret Payne, New Bandon.

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- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Thomas Frederic, s/o Sylvanus, farmer, & Margaret Payne, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Samuel, s/o Sylvanus, farmer, & Margaret Payne, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Mary, d/o Sylvanus, farmer, & Margaret Payne, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Lucy, d/o Sylvanus, farmer, & Margaret Payne, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Emily Hester, d/o Thomas, farmer, & Hester Sargent, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Richard, s/o William, farmer, & Sarah Jane Sargent, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Caroline, d/o William, farmer, & Sarah Jane Sargent, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Abraham, s/o Richard, farmer, & Ursilla Peters, Canobie.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Judson, s/o Richard, farmer, & Ursilla Peters, Canobie.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Bedford, s/o Richard, farmer, & Ursilla Peters, Canobie.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Elizabeth, d/o Richard, farmer, & Ursilla Peters, Canobie.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, Walter, s/o Richard, farmer, & Urs-

illa Peters, Canobie.

- ▶ 26 Sep 1874, William John, s/o John?, farmer, & Helen Glendenning, Canobie.
- ▶ 27 Sep 1874, Richard Hales, s/o John, labourer, & Martha Miller, Bathurst.
- ▶ 27 Sep 1874, Hester Josephine, born 6 Aug 1874, d/o John, labourer, & Martha Miller, Bathurst.
- ▶ 8 Aug 1875, Alton Elmer, born 20 Jun 1875, father Walter Glendenning, farmer, mother Elizabeth Peters, Canobie.

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- ▶ 11 Sep 1875, Ida, d/o Abraham, farmer, & Jane Buttimer, Salmon Beach.
- ▶ 25 Sep 1875, Maria Agnes, born 7 Jan 1875, father Francis O'Connor, farmer, mother Sarah McMullan, Miramichi? Road.
- ▶ 25 Sep 1875, Robert Leslie, born 27 Jul 1875, father William Ellis, farmer, mother Martha Moorhead, Youghall.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1875, Laura Alma, born 11 Jul 1875, father John Ellis, confectioner, mother Alma Gammon?, Bathurst.
- ▶ 7 Oct 1875, born 30 Sep 1874 (illegible record).
- ▶ 7 Oct 1875, Lucy Mary and Robert Freeman, twins, born 20 May 1875, father Murdock Harper, farmer, mother Susan Jane Jennings, Miscou Is.
- ▶ 8 Oct 1875, Janie Ellen, born 27 Jun 1875, father Donald Cowan, farmer, mother Elizabeth Marks, Shippegan Island.
- ▶ 8 Oct 1875, John Asa, father William Garrett, farmer, mother Ann McKeever, Little Shippegan.

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- ▶ 11 Oct 1875, Mary Ann, born 4 Sep 1874, father Thomas Daley, farmer, mother Mary Ann Good, Canobie.
- ▶ 23 Oct 1875, Samuel, born 9 Jan 1875, father William Moore, farmer, mother Elizabeth Ross, Parish of Bathurst.
- ▶ 24 Oct 1875, Annetta, born 29 Oct 1874, illegitimate d/o Elizabeth Good, New Bandon.
- ▶ 26 Oct 1875, Elizabeth Jane, born 4 Sep 1875, father Nicholas Good, farmer, mother Robina Ann Alexander, Salmon Beach.
- ▶ 20 Nov 1875, Joseph Allan, born 18 Oct 1875, father Adam Sutherland, farmer, mother Mary Sewell, Pokemouche.
- ▶ 25 Nov 1875, Ella Isabel, born 22 Mar 1875, father Richard Branch, lumberer, mother Isabella Black, Parish of Bathurst.
- ▶ 13 Feb 1876, Mary, born 1 Jan 1872, father Samuel Waitt Carman, merchant, mother Lucy Ada Baldwin, California, U.S.
- ▶ 13 Feb 1876, Annie, born 19 Jan 187?, father

## Anglican Baptismal Records, Bathurst, N.B.

Samuel Waitt Carman, merchant, mother Lucy Ada Baldwin, California, U.S.

### Page 51

- ▶ 19 Feb 1876, Ellen May, born 20 Jan 1876, father Edward **Jennings**, farmer, mother Mary Scott, New Bandon.
- ▶ 20 Feb 1876, Philip Thomas, born 21 Jan 1876, father John William **Mouraut**, blacksmith, mother Jane Battan, Caraquet.
- ▶ 1 Mar 1876, Charles, born 24 Sep 1875, father William **Good**, farmer, mother Mary Jennings, Bathurst.
- ▶ 13 Feb 1876, Catherine Maud, born 9 Jan 1876, father Samuel **Bishop**, merchant, mother Mary Knight Rudolf, Bathurst.
- ▶ 24 Mar 1876, John Bunkle?, born 5 Jan 1874, father Lawrence **Goneau?**, farmer, mother Elizabeth Pentland, Middle River Bathurst.
- ▶ 24 Mar 1876, Ida Maud, born 8 Jan 1875, father Alexander **Pentland**, farmer, mother Charlotte Cole, Middle River Bathurst.
- ▶ 26 Sep 1875, Sarah Jane, born 11 May 1876, father, Richard **Hinton**, farmer, mother Sarah (surname not recorded), Bathurst.
- ▶ 25 Mar 1876, Aldin Wilmot, born 1875, father Robert **Ramsay**, ship carpenter, mother Matilda Cole, Bathurst.

### Page 52

- ▶ 16 Apr 1876, Godfrey Walter Godstone, born 13 Feb 1876, father Robert **Ellis**, merchant, mother Hannah Payne, Bathurst.
- ▶ 31 May 1876, Eva, (birth date not recorded), father Joseph **Bishop**, bookkeeper, mother Nicola Rainey, Bathurst.
- ▶ 19 Jun 1876, Harriet Jane, born 17 Jul 1875, father John **\_\_eacu?**, farmer, mother Nicholeua Henry, New Bandon.
- ▶ 19 Jun 1876, Jonathan, born 3 Jan 1876, father William **Good**, farmer, mother Susan Jane Forbes, New Bandon.
- ▶ 19 Jun 1876, Mary Emma, born 17 May 1876, father William **Bolubuid?**, carriage maker, mother Helen Hall, United States.
- ▶ 19 Jun 1876, Neroman? Gordon, born 24 Dec 1875, father Thomas **Knowles**, farmer, mother Mary Eady, New Bandon.
- ▶ 4 Jun 1876, Henry Howard, born 11 Apr 1876, father William **Good**, farmer, mother Ann Buttimer, Salmon Beach.
- ▶ 25 Jun 1876, Alice Amelia, born 9 Jan 1876, father Joseph **Ward**, farmer, mother Mary Elizabeth Smith, New Bandon.

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- ▶ 28 Jun 1876, James Steward, born 10 Oct 1874, father, Hugh **Hodgins**, labourer, mother Mary Rigby, Bathurst.
- ▶ 28 Jun 1876, Alfred Ernest, born 10 May 1876, father Hugh **Hodgins**, labourer, mother Mary Rigby, Bathurst.
- ▶ 15 Jul 1876, Melinda Rebecca Somerville, born 27 Jan 1876, d/o William, farmer, & Rebecca Smythe, Tetagouche.
- ▶ 10 Dec 1876, George Milton, born 22 Jul 1876, s/o John Milton, farmer, & Dora **Goldrup**, Bathurst.
- ▶ 10 Dec 1876, Dora Jane, born 20 Aug 1876, d/o Henry, farmer, & Martha **Moore**, Bathurst.
- ▶ 29 Jan 1877, Elizabeth Henrietta, born 13 Jul 1876, d/o John, farmer, & Ellen **Glendenning**, Canobie.
- ▶ 11 Feb 1877, John Alexander Edey, born 25 Oct 1876, s/o John, farmer, & Elizabeth **Good**, Jalma? Beach.
- ▶ 23 Feb 1877, James Allen, born 18 Dec 1876, s/o Frederick, farmer, & Agnes **Cole**, Parish of Bathurst.
- ▶ 1 Mar 1875, Gertrude Almina, born 24 Aug 1876, d/o Richard, farmer, & Rosanna **Knowles**, New Bandon.

### Page 54

- ▶ 4 Mar 1877, Alice, born 4 Jan 1877, d/o Arthur, farmer, & Mary Ann Jagoe, New Bandon.
- ▶ 2 Apr 1877, Melinda, born 17 Jan 1877, d/o John, farmer, & Jane Ellis, Salmon Beach.
- ▶ 14 May 1877, Robert Thomas, born 17 Oct 1876, s/o Samuel Bishop, farmer, & Isabella Branch?, Bathurst.
- ▶ 11 Jun 1877, Margaret, born 18 Dec 1876, d/o Adam, farmer, & Mary Sutherland, Pokemouche.
- ▶ 13 Jun 1877, Alice Jane, born 7 Mar 1877, d/o John & Elizabeth Duval?, Caraquette.
- ▶ 17 Jun 1877, William? James, born 1 Feb 1877, s/o John, farmer, & Sarah Hillock, New Bandon.
- ▶ 17 Jun 1877, Martha, born 17 Nov 1874, d/o Archibald, farmer, & Elizabeth Renouf, Clifton.
- ▶ 24 Jun 1877, Lucy Jane Caroline, born 26 Jan 1876, d/o Richard, farmer, & Alice **Ellis**, Canobie.

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- ▶ 24 Jun 1877, John Franklin, born 19 Apr 1877, s/o Walter, fm'r, & Elizabeth **Glendenning**, Canobie.
- ▶ 24 Jun 1877, Robert Nesbit, born 30 Apr 1875, s/o George, farmer, & Elizabeth Henry, Canobie.
- ▶ 17 Jul 1877, Lucy Melvina, born 11 Apr 1877, d/o Francis, farmer, & Sarah O'Connor, Parish of Bathurst.
- ▶ 24 Jul 1877, Alexander, born 15 Apr 1875, s/o Aretas?, merchant, & Isabella **DesBrisay**, [\_\_?\_\_],

## Anglican Baptismal Records, Bathurst, N.B.

Parish of Beresford.

- ▶ 31 Jul 1877, Thomas William, born 31 Oct 1873, s/o Nathaniel, farmer, & Jane **Roberts**, Middle River, Parish of Bathurst.
- ▶ 12 Aug 1877, James George, born 22 Jun 1877, s/o John, blacksmith, & Jane Moureal, Caraquet.
- ▶ 13 Aug 1877, Sarah Brandon?, born 8 May 1877, illegitimate, Bathurst.
- ▶ 24 Aug 1877, Maggie Moorhead, d/o William, farmer, & Martha Ellis, Bathurst.

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- ▶ 26 Sep 1877, Philip Henry Alexander, born 18 Aug 1877, s/o Philip, merchant, & Catherine Rive?, Caraquet.
- ▶ 30 Sep 1877, Margaret Ellis, born 9 Mar 1876, d/o Norval, farmer, & Rebecca McConnell, Miscou Island.
- ▶ 30 Sep 1877, William Ernest, born 1 Jul 1877, s/o William, fisherman, & Margaret Wilson, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 30 Sep 1877, Jessie Alice, born 18 Jun 1877, d/o Robert & Agnes Harper, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 1 Oct 1877, John Albert, born 6 May 1877, s/o Alexander, farmer, & Margaret Campbell, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 1 Oct 1877, Susan Jane, born 10 Apr 1877, d/o James, farmer, & Ruth Campbell, Little Shippegan.
- ▶ 1 Oct 1877, Annie Esther, born 6 Nov 1877, d/o Bernard, farmer, & Margaret Anne Sewell, Caraquet.
- ▶ 2 Oct 1877, William Augustus Royal, born 21 Jul 1877, s/o Richard, farmer, & Annie Hodnett, New Bandon.

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- ▶ 28 Oct 1877, Frederick Curtis, born 28 Aug 1877, s/o Samuel, merchant, and Mary Knight Bishop, Bathurst.
- ▶ 9 Dec 1877, William Franklin, born 7 Dec 1877, s/o Nicholas, farmer, & Robina Ann Good, Clifton.
- ▶ 19 Feb 1878, Katherine Nellie Mary, born 4 Aug 1878 (sic), d/o Mathew, farmer, & Martha Smith, Youghel [Youghall].
- ▶ 21 Feb 1878, Eliza Anne, born 19 Feb 1878, d/o Alexander, farmer, & Charlotte Pentland, Middle River.
- ▶ 29 Mar 1878, Samuel, born 21 Jan 1878, s/o Francis, farmer, & Isabella Branch, Bathurst.
- ▶ 29 Mar 1878, Richard Francis, born 21 Jan 1878, s/o Richard Francis, farmer, & Isabella Branch, Bathurst.
- ▶ 19 Feb 1878, Katherine Nellie Mary, born 4 Aug 1876, d/o Mathew, farmer, & Martha Smith, You-

ghel. [appears to be repeat of 4<sup>th</sup> record above, with different birth date.]

- ▶ 26 Mar 1878, Isabella Lydia, born 15 Feb 1878, d/o Norval, farmer, & Rebecca McConnell, Miscou Island.

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- ▶ 21 Apr 1878, Aurelia Alice Ball, born 3 Mar 1878, d/o Robert, trader and surveyor, & Annie Hannah Ellis, Bathurst.
- ▶ 19 Jun 1878, Mary Jane Arvilla, born 2 May 1878, d/o Thomas, farmer, & Susan Knowles, Clifton.
- ▶ 20 Jun 1878, Joseph Henry, born 17 Dec 1876, s/o William, profession none being blind, & Maria Miller, Bathurst.
- ▶ 25 Jun 1878, Edmund Zacheus?, born 19 Jun 1878, illegitimate child of Swanton Bateman, farmer, & Katherine Jane Jennings, Bathurst.
- ▶ 4 Aug 1878, Mary Ida, born 17 Apr 1878, d/o William, farmer, & Mary Good, Bathurst.
- ▶ 1 Sep 1878, Susan, born 16 Jun 1877, d/o William, farmer, & Esther Ellis, Salmon Beach
- ▶ 17 Oct 1878, Percy Douglas, born 14 Sep 1878, s/o Joseph, mill agent, & Nicholous? Bishop, Caraquet.
- ▶ Aug, Frederick William Gordon, born 28 Oct 1876, s/o Richard, farmer, & Esther Jagoe, New Bandon.

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- ▶ 23 Oct 1878, Elizabeth, born 11 Jul 1878, d.o William, farmer, & Elizabeth Moore, Bathurst.
- ▶ 26 Oct 1878, Martha Anne Evelyn, born 16 Dec 1877, d/o William W., farmer, & Rebecca Smith, Tetagouche Bathurst.
- ▶ 26 Oct 1878, Samuel Arthur, born 6 Jul 1875, s/o Robert George & Mary Elizabeth Jenkins, Bathurst.
- ▶ 8 Nov 1878, James Augustus, born 2 Dec 1877, s/o Hugh, farmer, & Martha Black, Bathurst.
- ▶ 15 Dec 1878, Frederick Weldon, born 18 Sep 1878, s/o William, farmer, & Anne Good, Salmon Beach.
- ▶ 19 Jan 1879, George Rufus, born 20 Jun 1878, s/o Robert, farmer, & Mary Anne Sealy, Canobie.
- ▶ 26 Jan 1879, Clarence Arthur, born 10 Oct 1878, s/o George, farmer, & Mary Willia, Salmon Beach.
- ▶ 6 Feb 1879, Helena Mary Jane, born 16 Dec 1878, d/o John Robert, bookkeeper, & Eliza Harriet Dorand, Bathurst.

Correction: The surname "Jagoc" in the Anglican Baptismal Records in the Fall 2009 issue should be "Jagoe." \*



# Barthers of Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.

By Maj. Charles Barter

Introduction: *This information about the Barthers of Avondale is mainly from notes compiled by Maj. Charles H.S. Barter of Melbury Osmond, Dorset, England, in 1986, and Dr. Daniel Turner in his book "Orser", 1975.*

## Generation One

1. **James<sup>1</sup> Barter** was born about 1750 in Totnes, County Devon, England.

*Children:*

2 i **James<sup>2</sup> Barter** born about 1775.

ii **William Barter.**

Maj. Charles Barter, in "The Barthers of Avondale", said William is believed to have drowned in a shipwreck in the Sandwich Islands (Hawaiian).

iii **Mary Barter.** She married **Thomas Page.**

Maj. Charles Barter said Mary married Thomas Page, a Boston merchant.

iv **Charlotte Barter.** She married **John Campbell.**

Maj. Charles Barter said Charlotte married John Campbell, a Boston merchant.

## Generation Two

2. **James<sup>2</sup> Barter**, (1.James<sup>1</sup>) born about 1775 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.<sup>1</sup> He married **Abigail Austin**, (daughter of Martin Austin and Abigail Gale).

Maj. Charles Barter said this is the James Barter who was the first of the New Brunswick Barthers. His home was in Boston and he is described as a "student in Latin and the classics" although he was a cooper by trade. He probably arrived in Saint John as a shipwrecked mariner (and cooper) from a ship that was lost off the coast of Newfoundland while returning from Greenland. It is said he vowed never to leave dry land again so he remained in Saint John to marry and raise a family. He married Abigail Austin, a daughter of Martin Austin and Abigail Gale. He plied his trade as a cooper in the shipyards and on the Saint John River boats. He eventually met a Mr. Tennant of Tennant's Cove on the Saint John River near the present Evandale ferry and agreed to look after the Tennant farm. He eventually inherited it on the old couple's deaths. He was said to have left Saint John so that his sons would not be tempted to go to sea. He applied on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June, 1812 to the President of His Majesty's Provincial Council for a grant of 300 acres on the Nerepis

River (west of the Saint John River); there is no indication he received the grant.

*Children:*

i **Thomas Page<sup>3</sup> Barter** was born 3 Feb 1808 in West Saint John, N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 25 Mar 1833 in Springfield, Kings Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> **Mary Northrup**, born 1 Jun 1812,<sup>1</sup> (daughter of Eli Northrup and Nancy Mills) died 6 Feb 1883,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Bull Moose Hill, Kings Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> Thomas died 28 Oct 1856.<sup>1</sup>

3 ii **James Martin Barter** born 25 Nov 1809.

iii **John Campbell Barter.** He married **Louise Savage.**

iv **Priscilla Barter.** She married **Capt. William Pitt.**

v **Mary Barter.** She married **Bradbury Mills.**

vi **Rebecca Lavina Barter.** She married 20 Dec 1838,<sup>1</sup> **John Paddock**, (son of Dr. Addina Paddock).

## Generation Three

3. **James Martin<sup>3</sup> Barter**, (2.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.James<sup>1</sup>) born 25 Nov 1809 in West Saint John, N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 29 Dec 1836,<sup>1</sup> **Mary Ann Mills**, born 22 Jan 1810,<sup>1</sup> (daughter of Abel Mills and Mary Watts) died 10 Mar 1880.<sup>1</sup> James died 5 Aug 1898 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>

*Children:*

i **Mary Abigail<sup>4</sup> Barter**, born 16 Nov 1839. She married 23 Jan 1858 in Carleton Co., N.B., **James "Alfred" Shaw**, born about 1833 in Carleton Co., (son of James B. Shaw and Lydia Campbell). Mary died 25 Dec 1871 in the Parish of Wilmot, Carleton Co., N.B.

Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton County, N.B., marriage records, Book A, p. 470: Alfred Shaw of the Parish of Wakefield and Mary A. Barter of the Parish of Simonds were married 23 Jan 1858 by Rev. G. Spurr in presence of Enoch B. Gallop and E. Spurr.

Provincial Archives of N.B., 1861 census, Parish of Simonds, p. 22 (microfilm reel F1595): Alfred Shaw, 26, native, farmer, FB; Mary, 20, wife, native, FB.

Provincial Archives of N.B., 1871 census, Parish of Wilmot, p. 50 (microfilm reel F1620): Alfred Shaw, 38, born in N.B., Baptist, store keeper, married; Mary, 31, born in N.B., Church of England, married; Eliza, 12, CE. [Note: Since Eliza Shaw was not shown as a daughter of Alfred and Mary on the 1861 census, and since the 1871 census does not show relationships to heads of households, Eliza may not have been their daughter, and probably was not for Dr. Daniel Turner in his

## Barthers of Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.

Shaw book, said Alfred and Mary had no children.]

Daniel F. Johnson, "Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers", Vol. 31, #1949: Died, Wilmot (Carleton Co.) 25th Dec. 1871, of consumption, Mary A. Shaw, w/o James A. Shaw, age 32. (Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., 12 January 1872)

Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co., N.B. marriage records, Book D., p. 419: Jas. A. Shaw of the Parish of Wakefield and Julia Donoghue of the Parish of Fredericton were married 27 May 1874 by Leonard Gaetz, Wesleyan Minister, in presence of George Hume & Carrie B. Gaetz.

The 1880 census of Littleton, Aroostook Co., Maine, lists James Shaw, born in N.B., parents born in N.B., age 45; Julia Shaw, wife, born in N.B., parents born in N.B., age 34.

Claron H. Shaw, in his "Book of Records", p. 19b, said Alfred, son of James Shaw & Lydia Campbell, married 1<sup>st</sup> Lucy Card, 2nd Mary Barter, 3<sup>rd</sup> Julia [Dunivan?]. A record of his marriage to Lucy Card has not been found.

4. ii **James Abel Barter** born 18 Sep 1841.

### Generation Four

4. **James Abel<sup>4</sup> Barter**, (3.James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.James<sup>1</sup>) born 18 Sep 1841 in Kars, Kings Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married **Harriet Maria "Trecia" Orser**, born 21 Aug 1849 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> (daughter of Samuel Bishop Orser and Irene Ransom Shaw) died 18 Apr 1915,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Waterville.<sup>1</sup> James died 20 Dec 1927 in Fredericton, York Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said James Abel Barter took up his father's farm in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B. He was a member of the Church of England but his wife was Baptist and related to the founder of the Primitive Baptist Sect. He was a director of the railroad through Carleton County which became the Aroostook Valley line of the Canadian Pacific. Five of his sons went to the First World War (James, Samuel, William, John and Percival). His sons John, Allan, Percival and Harry (and their wives) survived to celebrate their 60<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversaries. He and his wife are buried in the Waterville Cemetery with their sons George, Frederick and Thomas; most of the rest of their descendants are buried in the Avondale Cemetery in the family plot.

#### Children:

- i **George Ludlow<sup>5</sup> Barter**, born 1 Mar 1866 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 26 Apr 1867,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>

- ii **Charles Frederick Barter**, born 21 Dec 1867 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 11 May 1868,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>

5. iii **James Edwin Barter** born 7 Feb 1870.
6. iv **Samuel Gilbert Barter** born 3 Oct 1871.
7. v **Charlotte Louise Barter** born 13 Oct 1873.
- vi **Thomas Ward Barter**, born 29 Jun 1875 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 23 Oct 1877 in Avondale,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>
8. vii **William Talmadge Barter** born 13 Jul 1877.
9. viii **John Campbell Barter** born 28 Dec 1879.
10. ix **Allan Appleby Barter** born 30 Mar 1882.
11. x **Percival Colborne Barter** born 30 Jun 1884.
12. xi **Harry Bismark Barter** born 13 Jul 1886.

### Generation Five

5. **James Edwin<sup>5</sup> Barter**, (4.James Abel<sup>4</sup>, 3.James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.James<sup>1</sup>) born 7 Feb 1870 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 3 Nov 1894 in Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> **Ida May Dyer**, born 27 Apr 1879 in Bristol, Parish of Kent, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 25 Sep 1954 in Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup> James died 24 May 1935 in Los Angeles, California.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said James Edwin Barter owned a sporting camp for many years on the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River near Juniper, N.B. He moved to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, in 1911 and was in the land business; in 1912 he moved on to Vancouver, B.C. After serving in England and France in the Army during the First World War he returned to Vancouver. He moved to Los Angeles in 1927 with his brothers William and John. In due course they went into partnership in the house building business until his death in 1935. He was killed in a motor accident and is buried in the Canadian Legion plot in the Inglewood Cemetery.

#### Children:

- i **James M.<sup>6</sup> Barter**.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said James Barter once lived at 547 South High Street, Globe, Arizona.

- ii **Matilda Barter**. She married **Harry Richardson**.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said Harry and Matilda's address, in 1960, was 474 Franklin St., Vancouver, B.C.

6. **Samuel Gilbert<sup>5</sup> Barter**, (4.James Abel<sup>4</sup>, 3.James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.James<sup>1</sup>) born 3 Oct 1871 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married (1) **Laura B.B. McLean**, born in 1870 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 20 Aug 1897.<sup>1</sup> He married (2) **Charlotte Wallace**, born 11 Aug 1877 in Hainsville,

## Barthers of Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.

York Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 20 Jan 1954 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> Samuel died 17 Dec 1963,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said, in 1986, that Samuel Barter spent practically his whole life in Avondale. For many years he kept the post office and stores in Avondale and Lakeville. During the First World War he served in England and France with a Saint John Battalion (later Saint John Fusiliers). His home in Avondale for many years was "The Maples" which is now owned by his great grandson, Charles Allen Reynolds who inherited it from Jane Laura Barter.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said Samuel Barter was very much interested in the history of the Orser family. In 1951 when he was 80 years old, he put out his booklet, "A Short History of the Orser Family".

### *Children by Laura B.B. McLean:*

- i **Jane Laura<sup>6</sup> Barter**, born 24 Jun 1892 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married (1) 1 Oct 1913 in St. John Co., N.B., **William Lewis Allen**, died in 1936 in Moncton, N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married (2) in 1965,<sup>1</sup> **Roy Kellerman**, born 24 Mar 1892,<sup>1</sup> died 1 Dec 1966.<sup>1</sup> Jane died 6 Dec 1983 in Avondale.<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141B7, Index to N.B. Marriages, 1887-1926, St. John Co., microfilm F15951, #1034: Jenny Laura Barter and William Louis Allen, married 1 Oct 1913.

Maj. Charles Barter said Jane and William were divorced, and that Jane and Roy Kellerman had no children.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said Jane worked for many years for LePage Glue, Inc. About 1950 she retired and returned to New Brunswick to live at her childhood home in Lakeville, Carleton County. In 1965 she married (2nd) Roy Kellerman, who died 30 Nov 1966.

- ii **Florence Nightingale Barter**, born 3 Nov 1893 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married 31 Jan 1925,<sup>1</sup> **Reginald E. Lees**, born 31 Mar 1897 in Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England, died 22 Jun 1975 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> Florence died 9 Jul 1980 in Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>

Reg and Florence lived in Hartland, N.B. He was a photographer.

- iii **Lottie Beatrice Barter**,<sup>1</sup> born 27 Jun 1897 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 3 Oct 1897.<sup>1</sup>

### *Children by Charlotte Wallace:*

- iv **Susan Hill Barter**, born 14 Oct 1901.<sup>1</sup> She married 25 Mar 1920,<sup>1</sup> **Albert Herman Morrison**, born 28 Apr 1897.<sup>1</sup>
- v **Bessie May Barter**, born 7 Oct 1903.<sup>1</sup> She married 24 Jul 1935,<sup>1</sup> **James Hugh Wadden**. Bessie died in 1978 in Ottawa, Ontario.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said James and Bessie lived in Lakeville, Carleton Co., N.B.

- vi **Charles James Barter**, born 2 Jul 1906 in Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married (1) 19 Aug 1930,<sup>1</sup> **Muriel Elsie Morehouse**, born 15 Jan 19\_\_ in Nashwaak Bridge, York Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died in 1960? in Truro, Colchester Co., N.S.<sup>1</sup> He married (2) in 1965,<sup>1</sup> **Dorothy Blake Clark**, born in Bathurst, N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died in 1978.<sup>1</sup> Charles died in Jul 1976 in Lunenburg, N.S.,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Burts Corner, York Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>
- vii **Trecia Catherine Barter**, born 23 Jun 1908 in Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married 4 Nov 1932,<sup>1</sup> **Philip Fitch**, born 9 Jan 1896.<sup>1</sup> Trecia died in 1976 in Rockland, Knox Co., Maine.<sup>1</sup>

- 7. **Charlotte Louise<sup>5</sup> Barter**, (4. James Abel<sup>4</sup>, 3. James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2. James<sup>2</sup>, 1. James<sup>1</sup>) born 13 Oct 1873 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married 23 Nov 1894,<sup>1</sup> **Daniel Woodworth Kyle**, born 23 Mar 1869 in Sheffield, Sunbury Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 8 Aug 1945 in Blacks Harbour, Charlotte Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> Charlotte died 5 Jan 1946 in Blacks Harbour.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said, in 1986, that Charlotte Louise was the only daughter of James Abel Barter. Her husband was the manager of the general store in Bath at their marriage and then they moved to Woodstock. In due course he became the manager of a large hardware store in Moncton. She became a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and was the founder of the first chapter in N.B. In 1930 she became the first Grand Worthy Matron of the Order in N.B. Their last home was in Blacks Harbour where her husband was the accountant for the Connor Brothers fish processing plant (the largest in the Empire). Her two sons worked for many years for the Canadian National Railway.

### *Children:*

- i **Trecia Maude Barter<sup>6</sup> Kyle**, born 14 Oct 1895 in Bath, Carleton Co., N.B., died in 1982 in Moncton, N.B.<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births: Trecia Maude Barter Kyle, born 14 Oct 1895, Bath, Carleton Co., daughter of Daniel Woodworth Kyle and Charlotte Louise Barter, code 1895-K-46, microfilm F18786.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said: about 1968 Trecia was single and living at 65 St. Clair Ave. in Toronto, Ontario.

- ii **John James Kyle**, born 26 Mar 1897 in Bath, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>7</sup> He married 19 Feb 1921 in Sussex, Kings Co., N.B.,<sup>7</sup> **Marjorie Maude Kaye**, born 29 Oct 1898 in Moncton, N.B.,<sup>7</sup> (daughter of John William Kaye and Kate Steaiman) died in Oct 1982 in Sarnia, Lambton Co., Ontario,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Montreal, Quebec.<sup>1</sup> John died in Aug 1976 in

## Barters of Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.

Montreal, Quebec.<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births: John James Kyle, born 26 Mar 1897, Bath, Carleton Co., son of Daniel Woodworth Kyle and Charlotte Louise Barton [should be Barter], code 1897-K-64, microfilm F18789.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births: Marjorie Maude Kaye, born 29 Oct 1898, Moncton, Westmorland Co., daughter of James William Kaye and Kate Steaman, code 1898-K-5, microfilm F18791.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141B7, Index to New Brunswick Marriages: Marjorie Maud Kaye and John James Kyle were married 19 Feb 1921, Sussex, Kings Co., No. 1564, microfilm F19678.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said: about 1968 John and Marjorie were living at 680 Melrose Street in Verdun, Quebec.

- iii **Donald Woodworth Kyle**, born 30 Mar 1908 in Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>7</sup> He married 27 Oct 1934 in the Parish of Hopewell, Albert Co., N.B.,<sup>7</sup> **Olive Marie Nelson**. Donald died 31 Dec 1984 in Moncton, N.B.<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births: Donald Woodworth Kyle, born 30 Mar 1908, Woodstock, Carleton Co., son of Daniel Woodworth Kyle and Charlotte Louise Baxter, code 1908-801677, microfilm F22208. [Note: This record has his mother's maiden name as Baxter, which is incorrect. She was Charlotte Barter.]

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141B7, Index to New Brunswick Marriages: Donald Woodworth Kyle, Jr., and Olive Marie Nelson were married 27 Oct 1934, Hopewell, Albert Co., No. 1128, Ref. B4/1934, microfilm F19750.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said they were living at Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., N.B., about 1968.

8. **William Talmadge<sup>5</sup> Barter**, (4.James Abel<sup>4</sup>, 3.James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.James<sup>1</sup>) born 13 Jul 1877 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 4 Jun 1902 in Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>7</sup> **Catherine England**, born 6 Oct 1882 in McAdam, York Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 11 Oct 1952 in Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup> William died 6 Dec 1958 in Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141B7, Index to New Brunswick Marriages: William T. Barter and Catherine England were married 4 Jun 1902, Carleton Co., No. 1117, microfilm F15911.

Maj. Charles Barter, in *The Barters of Avondale*, said William Barter moved to Vancouver in 1911 and then to Los Angeles in 1928 to join his brothers James and John. He worked with them for many

years in the building business. In the late 1940's he returned to Canada to live in Gibsons Landing, B.C., in retirement. He died in the Shaughnessy Veterans' Hospital in Vancouver.

### *Children:*

- i **Beatrice Alberta<sup>6</sup> Barter**, born 3 Sep 1903 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B. She married 31 Aug 1928 in North Vancouver, B.C.,<sup>1</sup> **Cecil Arthur Brind**, born 25 Jun 1904 in Micheldever, Hants Co., England,<sup>1</sup> died 12 Aug 1982 in Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A5, Index to Provincial Registrations of Births: Beatrice Alberta Barter, born 3 Sep 1903, Florenceville, Carleton Co., daughter of William Barter and Kate England, No. 1245, microfilm F19000.

Maj. Charles Barter, in *The Barters of Avondale*, said Beatrice and Cecil had no children of their own, but had an adopted son, David.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said they lived in Kamloops, B.C., where Cecil was employed with Imperial Oil Ltd.

- ii **William England Barter**, born 14 Dec 1904 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>7</sup> He married 28 Dec 1970 in Vancouver,<sup>1</sup> **Jessie Horsbrough**, born 17 Feb 1906 in Vancouver, B.C.,<sup>1</sup> died in 1985.<sup>1</sup> William died 28 Dec 1970 in Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Provincial Registrations of Births: Willie England Barter, born 14 Dec 1904, Avondale, Carleton Co., son of William T. Barter and Catherine England, No. 1247, Ref. A5/1904, microfilm F19003.

- iii **Charlotte Trecia Barter**, born 25 Jun 1915 in Burnaby, B.C.<sup>1</sup> She married in 1934 in Los Angeles, California,<sup>1</sup> **Clyde Ridgeway Vannatta**, born in Cripple Creek, Colorado,<sup>1</sup> died in Jan 1970 in Gibsons Landing, B.C.<sup>1</sup> Charlotte died in 1975 in Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup>

9. **John Campbell<sup>5</sup> Barter**, (4.James Abel<sup>4</sup>, 3.James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.James<sup>1</sup>) born 28 Dec 1879 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 22 Jun 1904 in Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> **Annie Tyson Scholey**, born 15 Aug 1883 in Centreville, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> (daughter of Henry Tyson Scholey and Emily Jones Lindsay) died 6 Nov 1977 in Shafter, California.<sup>1</sup> John died 5 Apr 1964 in Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said John Barter was a partner in the family wood-working factory in Avondale until it was destroyed by fire. In due course, he went to Regina to join his brother James and from there went to Vancouver; his family joined him in 1910. He served from 1916 to 1918 in England and France with the 143<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Canadian



## Barthers of Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.

Railway Troops and with the Canadian Artillery. As a result of his war service he eventually became totally deaf. He and his brother William operated a garage in North Vancouver. In November 1923 he moved to Los Angeles where he was in the garage and then the building business. He and his wife moved back to North Vancouver in 1943 and lived in retirement. He died in the Shaughnessy Veterans' Hospital, Vancouver, and is buried in Avondale, N.B. with his wife.

### *Children:*

- i **John Mills<sup>6</sup> Barter**, born 8 Dec 1904 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married (1) 20 Mar 1934 in Phoenix, Arizona,<sup>1</sup> **Florence Thompson Adams**, born 25 Nov 1899,<sup>1</sup> died 20 Mar 1954 in Globe, Arizona.<sup>1</sup> He married (2) **Winona (Rupkey) Taylor**, born 30 Aug \_\_\_\_.<sup>1</sup> John died 26 Aug 1957 in North Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said John Mills Barter went to Arizona for his health and remained there from about 1932 until 1957. He was in the auto parts business in both Phoenix and Globe. His second wife was the daughter of Mr. Rupkey who was an Indian trader on the San Carlos Apache Reservation near Globe. John died in North Vancouver while on holiday with his parents, and is buried in the Pleasant View Cemetery in West Vancouver. His two sons live in Phoenix (1985). His grandson Michael is the last in his generation of the New Brunswick Barthers to bear the name.

- ii **Dorothy Scholey Barter**, born 17 Jan 1907 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married 11 Nov 1925 in Los Angeles, California,<sup>1</sup> **Nelson Irvin Mixon**, born 18 Feb 1892 in Jim Ned Creek, Texas,<sup>1</sup> died 17 Oct 1981 in Bakersfield, California.<sup>1</sup>

- iii **Mary Tyson Barter**, born 28 Nov 1908 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 12 Dec 1908 in Avondale.<sup>1</sup>

- iv **Charles Herrick Scholey Barter**, born 28 Oct 1922 in North Vancouver, B.C.<sup>1</sup> He married 1 Feb 1952 in Halifax, N.S.,<sup>1</sup> **Elizabeth Lorraine McFarlane**, born 6 Apr 1919 in London, Ontario.<sup>1</sup>

Charles was educated in Los Angeles and lived there until he joined the Canadian Army in 1941. He was commissioned in 1944 and served until 1972 in Canada, England, Germany and Palestine.

10. **Allan Appleby<sup>5</sup> Barter**, (4. James Abel<sup>4</sup>, 3. James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2. James<sup>2</sup>, 1. James<sup>1</sup>) born 30 Mar 1882 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married (1) 10 Aug 1904 in Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>5</sup> **Lois Gertrude Shaw**, born 11 Nov 1887 in Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B., (daughter of Wayman Beecher Shaw and Georgina Emily Shaw) died 26 Aug 1968 in

Toronto, Ontario.<sup>1</sup> He married (2) 4 Dec 1970,<sup>1</sup> **Ethyl C. Gorham**, born 10 Oct 1894.<sup>1</sup> Allan died 11 Nov 1974,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Avondale.<sup>1</sup>

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births: Lois G. Shaw, born 11 Nov 1887, Windsor, Carleton Co., daughter of Wayman Shaw and Georgie Shaw, code 1887-S-49, microfilm F18776.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141B7, Vital Statistics, Return of Marriages: Allan Barter, 22, born in Avondale, residence Avondale, son of James A. and Trecia Barter, and Lois G. Shaw, 16, born in Windsor, residence Windsor, daughter of Wamain and Georgia Shaw, were married 10 Aug 1904, at the residence of the bride's father. (Film F15909, #1117).

Maj. Charles Barter said Allan Barter spent most of his life in Avondale, Hartland and Fredericton. He taught school for 3 or 4 years and then joined the wholesale drug trade. In 1939 he went to Los Angeles to join his brothers Will and John. In due course he returned to Canada to join the Army but was almost 60 years old. He then became a lumberjack at an age when most men were thinking of retiring. He spent several years in Central Ontario with a logging company and operating a grocery store in New Liskeard. When he gave up work in the 1950s he moved to Toronto. On his re-marriage he moved to his second wife's home in Browns Flat, Kings County, N.B. (near Saint John). He died in Saint John, N.B.

The Observer (Hartland, N.B.), 16 Nov 1911: We have a good school at Rockland since the two schools united, 57 names on the register. Allan Barter is teaching.

### *Children by Lois Gertrude Shaw:*

- i **Aubrey<sup>6</sup> Barter**, born in 1905 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died in 1907 in Avondale.<sup>1</sup>
- ii **Ward Barter**, born in 1906 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died in 1907 in Avondale.<sup>1</sup>
- iii **Mabel Olivia Barter**, born 7 Jun 1910 in Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married **Austin Jonah**, born 13 Jul 1908,<sup>1</sup> (son of George Jonah and Alice Brown) died 29 Sep 1975 in Fredericton, York Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>
- iv **Gladys Barter**, born 26 Nov 1914.<sup>1</sup>
- v **Gertrude Barter**, born 15 May 1916 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married (1) 3 Sep 1934,<sup>1</sup> **Charles Vermeern**. She married (2) **Sidney Rose**. Gertrude died 15 Apr 1953.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said Sidney and Gertrude once lived at 106 Davis Street in Waterloo, Ontario.

- vi **Frank Barter**, born in 1919 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died in 1919 in Avondale.<sup>1</sup>
- vii **Basil Barter**, born in 1923,<sup>1</sup> died in 1923.<sup>1</sup>

## Barthers of Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.

11. **Percival Colborne<sup>5</sup> Barter**, (4.James Abel<sup>4</sup>, 3.James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.James<sup>1</sup>) born 30 Jun 1884 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 30 Jun 1908,<sup>6</sup> **Phoebe Golding**, (daughter of John Haskell Golding and Althea Appleby). Percival died 17 Mar 1969 in Saint John, N.B.,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>

Percy's obituary in *The Observer* (Hartland, N.B.) said he spent most of his life in Hartland, with the exception of eight years spent in the DVA Hospital. He enlisted in the Canadian Army in 1916 and served with the 6<sup>th</sup> Siege Battery and Royal Canadian Engineers until his discharge in 1919. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias for over fifty years and a life member of the Royal Canadian Legion. Percy and his brother, Samuel Barter, were prominent in the formation of the Hartland Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association which was the forerunner of the present day Canadian Legion and was an active and interested member until the time of his death. One of his achievements for the Legion was the compiling of the Book of Memory which is now in the possession of the Hartland Branch of the Legion. He was a member of the Trinity Church for forty years. Last June 30<sup>th</sup> he and his wife celebrated their 60<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary, he being the fourth member of his family to have that distinction.

Maj. Charles Barter said Perc Barter was a carpenter for many years in Hartland, and during the Second World War was a fish warden for the Provincial Government. He served in the First World War with the 6<sup>th</sup> Siege Battery, Canadian Artillery in England and France. He and his wife lived for about 7 years in Vancouver, returning to Hartland in 1915. He died in the Veterans' Hospital, St. John and is buried with his wife in Hartland.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book (1975), said Percy and Phoebe had a daughter who married a Knudson and lived in Detroit, Mich., and that they had a son, Daniel Knudson.

### *Children:*

i George Golding<sup>6</sup> Barter, born 14 Oct 1909.<sup>1</sup> He married **Estella Crouse**. George died 26 Aug 1969 in St. Stephen, Charlotte Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said George served in the Royal Canadian Navy during the Second World War. He became a professional photographer and lived for many years in Charlottetown, P.E.I. George and Estella had no children of their own but adopted two boys, Robert Bruce and James.

Newspaper clipping in Dr. Daniel Turner's Orser

book: The death of George Golding Barter of 10 Roseberry St. W., Riverview, Moncton, N.B., only son of Mrs. Phoebe Barter and the late Percy C. Barter of Hartland occurred at the Charlotte County Hospital August 26<sup>th</sup>. He was a member of the Canadian Legion for the past twenty-four years and held a life membership in the Main Branch Naval Veterans Club.

He was instrumental in the organization of a Main Branch Club in Charlottetown, P.E.I. in 1949-50. He served in the Navy for five years. He is survived by his wife Estella (Crouse); two sons, Robert and James of West Riverview; and his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Barter of Hartland. Rev. Philip Giberson conducted the funeral service, assisted by Rev. J. Sheen. Interment was in the Greenwood Cemetery, Hartland. The burial service was conducted by the Canadian Legion. Pallbearers were D.W. Kyle, Charles Carson, John Murphy from Moncton, Lemuel Ellis, Ralph Shaw, Hartland, and Paul Kyle from Florenceville.

12. **Harry Bismark<sup>5</sup> Barter**, (4.James Abel<sup>4</sup>, 3.James Martin<sup>3</sup>, 2.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.James<sup>1</sup>) born 13 Jul 1886 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 20 Apr 1907 in Carlisle, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> **Ruth B. Orser**, born 28 Jul 1890 in Carlisle, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>6</sup> (daughter of Colby Harding Orser and Meretta E. Kimball) died 10 Nov 1969 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> Harry died 27 Apr 1978 in Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B.

Maj. Charles Barter said Harry managed his father's farm in Avondale until the death of his son, James Colby, when he and his wife moved to Lowell, Mass. Just prior to the birth of Irene they returned to Avondale. When the Barter farm was sold they moved to Hartland and lived there the rest of their lives. He joined a local firm, Estey & Curtis, in the wholesale drug trade. He and his wife are buried in Hartland. His wife, Ruth and his mother were both Orsers.

*The Observer* (Hartland, N.B.), 1969: Funeral services for Ruth R. Barter, beloved wife of Harry B. Barter of Hartland were held Thursday afternoon with prayers conducted privately for the family at the residence, followed by service at Trinity United Church of Hartland. Born in Carlisle, Carleton County, Mrs. Barter was a daughter of the late Colby Harding Orser and Meretta Evelyn (Kimball) Orser, both families being of United Empire Loyalist descent. Following marriage in 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Barter resided in Avondale, Carleton Country until 1917 at which time they established residence in Hartland. Mrs. Barter is survived by three daughters,

## Barters of Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.

Mrs. Sydney H. Harding, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mrs. James F. Foster, Saint John, N.B., Mrs. Earl J. Fletcher, Fairfield, Connecticut, as well as four grandsons, four granddaughters, one great grandson and one great granddaughter. A son James Colby, died in infancy. Also surviving are one sister, Mrs. Frank F. Plummer and several nieces and nephews. Long active in church and community affairs, Mrs. Barter was a member of Trinity United Church, an honorary Past Grand Chief of Edward Laskey Temple Pythian Sisters as well as a life member of that Lodge. She was a former County President of the Women's Institute and a member of the United Church Women. Funeral services were conducted by the Reverend John M. Sheen. Pallbearers were three grandsons, Robert B. Foster, Richard N. Harding, Howard H. Harding, two sons-in-law, Earl J. Fletcher and Sidney Harding and one nephew, Basil W. Orser. Interment took place at the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

### *Children:*

- i **James Colby<sup>6</sup> Barter**, born 1 Dec 1908 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died in Jan 1909 in Avondale.<sup>1</sup>
- ii **Frances "Irene" Barter**, born 27 May 1911 in Avondale, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married 29 Aug 1935 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> **Sidney Howard Harding**, born 22 Nov 1909 in Armstrong, B.C.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said Irene was a school

teacher before marrying Sidney. He worked for the Ford Motor Company of Canada until he was commissioned in the Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers during the Second World War. After the war they moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where they still live (1985).

- iii **Laura Lillian Barter**, born 17 Mar 1919 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B. She married (1) **James Frank Foster**, born 24 Nov 1915 in Saint John, N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died 30 Sep 1969.<sup>1</sup> She married (2) **Norman Percival Hill**, born 22 Dec 1913 in Edmonton, Alberta.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said Laura was a teacher and then became involved in radio and television in Saint John. Her first husband, James Foster, was a prominent accountant. She is now living in Hampton, N.B. (1985).

- iv **Edna "Jean" Barter**, born 4 Aug 1921 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married in Sep 1941 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> **Earl Joynes Fletcher**, born 18 May 1916 in Saint John, N.B.,<sup>1</sup> died in Fairfield, Conn.<sup>1</sup>

Maj. Charles Barter said Earl joined the Canadian Army shortly after he married Jean. After his return they lived in Hartland but, eventually, moved to Connecticut where the family lived until Earl's death. Jean has now (1985) moved to Georgia. ♦

## Some Notes on the History of Charlotte Co.

*Rev. J. W. Millidge, M.A., in Collections of the  
New Brunswick Historical Society, No. 11*

The aborigines found by the first white men visiting these shores were, of course, Indians of the Algonquin, Micmac, and Malicete tribes, and were in a constant state of warfare and feud which prevented all approach to anything like civilization. They lived by hunting and fishing, but as in winter such means of livelihood often became precarious, many of them resorted to the deep indentations on the sea-coast of what is now Charlotte County, Oak Bay, Bocabec, and other places, where in winter a comfortable subsistence was available. Thickly wooded hills came down to the salt water shutting off the cold north and west winds, numerous springs and streams of fresh water always flow into the bays, and above all, an exhaustless supply of clams could be obtained from the flats at low water.

Large piles of the shells of these bivalves are

found to-day where the ancient inhabitants had their winter encampments, and fragments of pottery, stone, axe-heads and bones of the deer, cracked open to extract the marrow, are occasionally dug up from these deposits. A remnant of these tribes still occupies its ancient home, but its number is constantly diminishing, and its extinction is only a question of time.

Meanwhile it is pleasant to state that as a whole these children of the forest have been kindly treated by the whites, and have lived in peace with all men. They never took the warpath against their invaders, nor committed any great crimes against their persons or their property. They are not industrious, but by hunting, fishing, basket and canoe making, and an occasional job in river driving, they manage to get a living, by them deemed comfortable.

## Some Notes on the History of Charlotte County

In Havre de Grace, France, on April 7, 1604, Sieur de Monts, Baron de Poutrincourt, Count de Orville, Champlain, priests, Huguenot ministers, and about a hundred others; sailors, soldiers, artisans, and servants; these intended founders of a new empire sailed from Havre de Grace, April 7, 1604, and safely crossed the Atlantic. Having reached America, the next care of DeMonts was to find a suitable place for his settlement. After carefully examining the densely wooded coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and discovering the Harbor and River Saint John, the account of which is deeply interesting, but must be omitted, as this paper concerns Charlotte County only. Why DeMonts did not settle at Saint John is a mystery; perhaps it seemed too bleak and rocky. Having sailed from there down the Bay of Fundy, passing the Wolves, which he named the Magpie Islands, from the great number of those birds found there, some of the young they captured and ate, finding them very fair eating, as good as pigeons. From the Magpie Islands they went to a river on the mainland called "La Riviere Des Etchemins." Near the mouth they discovered a small attractive island which they named the "Holy Cross." This island, now called Dochet, is in latitude forty-five degrees six minutes north and longitude sixty-eight degrees seven minutes west. It was at that time about a mile in length, and thickly covered with cedar trees. It was summer. The genial air was fragrant with the sweet odors of the forest. The birds were singing. The river seemed alive with fish; while moose and deer in large numbers roamed in the woods of the mainland. Here was a paradise; they thought. And here at once they decided to locate and build the city of the future. The water around the island would be a safe barrier against savage foes, and a commodious place for shipping. Wharves would line the shore. Splendid buildings would arise on the land. Wealth, luxury, art, science, religion, would adorn and glorify the gorgeous capital of a new realm. Never was there a location more inviting and promising. Accordingly, in July, 1604, they landed on this beautiful island and began their work. Trees were felled, streets and squares laid out, foundations arranged, cannon mounted, and even a small church and a cemetery provided. The site of this resting place for the dead has long since been washed away. This incipient city was on the north-western end of the island, where some faint traces of its foundations are still visible. In the autumn, a portion of the party returned to France for supplies and recruits, and seventy-nine persons were left to

guard the little village and to experience the rigors of winter. They were well clothed and provisioned, without fear and full of hope. Hardship, suffering and death were not in their pleasant programme. Winter approached. The fierce winds arose and wrenched the faded leaves from the trees. The air grew sharp and cutting. The birds fled to their southern homes. The snow sifted down, and wrapped the dead and frozen earth in its white shroud. Great blocks of ice were piled on the shore, or hurried by in the black angry water. Communication with the mainland became difficult, and fresh water could not be easily obtained; fires could not keep out the awful cold. It became so intense that the wine froze, and had to be dealt out by weight. Day and night these poor exiles shivered as with ague. Scurvy attacked them. Nearly all were sick, and before spring, thirty-five of them were carried to the little cemetery. The romance ended. Everyone of the emaciated and frost bitten survivors were fully convinced that that bleak island was not a suitable place for a great city. The buildings were taken down, loaded into vessels and carried to Port Royal, N. S., now Annapolis; and in August, 1605, they all left never more to return. There can be no doubt that the winter 1604-1605 was one of exceptional severity. As a rule the winters are mild and open. The writer of this paper lived for thirty years within sight of Dochet Island, and during that somewhat extended period there were only two winters that could be at all compared with that one. But last winter, 1922-1923, resembled it. The writer saw on January 3<sup>rd</sup> the American cutter "Ossipee" breaking out thick ice off the public wharf, St. Stephen, in order that some coal laden schooners at anchor below Dochet might get up and relieve the fuel situation in that town and Calais. And Passamaquoddy Bay was frozen so solidly that some men came over from Deer Island to St. Andrews on the ice one morning and returned in the afternoon, a very rare occurrence.

There was one result from DeMont's occupation of Dochet Island of great practical importance. Owing to the ignorance of colonial affairs of the British Government, much doubt was felt about the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine. Had they been alert and sent a frigate from Halifax to smoke out a nest of Yankee squatters at Machias, there would have been no trouble and the eastern boundary of the State of Maine would have been the Kennebec River; but this was not done and the Americans claimed the Magaguadavic, and some even the Saint John as their boundary. By the treaty



## Some Notes on the History of Charlotte County

of 1783, it was agreed that the St. Croix River should be the line. Subsequently, however, a doubt arose involving which of the larger rivers of Maine was the St. Croix. All admitted that it was the river near whose mouth was DeMonts island; but where was that island? The few white men settled in Charlotte County, N.B., or Washington County, Me., knew nothing about it, the Indians had no traditions concerning so transitory a settlement, especially as it was no concern of theirs; and Champlain's maps were too imperfect to give a correct idea of the locality. The changes wrought by nearly two centuries of forest growth and decay, of rasping tides and chemical decomposition, had of course obliterated every visible vestige of the old French settlement. But search was made, and in 1798, after a long and careful examination, the Commissioners appointed to trace the boundary line discovered beneath the underbrush, ledge and sand on Dochet Island the unmistakable remains of the foundations of DeMonts' houses. That settled the question, and Canada obtained a valuable slice of territory including the important Island of Grand Manan.

For a hundred and fifty-five years the county remained as empty as before the coming of the French, when, it is said, Alexander Hodges, Joseph Parsons and one Prebble, settled at Pleasant Point not far from Eastport in 1763; in the same year James Boyd and James Chaffery came to Indian Island. In all probability these were the first permanent white settlers in the St. Croix valley. In 1769, James Brown and Jeremiah Frost located at St. Andrews. But the real settlement of the county began in 1784, when the Loyalists, after the American Revolution, began pouring in. The settlement of St. Andrews resembled that of Saint John. In 1784 many hundreds of dispossessed Loyalists arrived and at once laid out a town site. The peninsula they selected was much more attractive than the one chosen in our case; the ground sloped beautifully from the highest point to the bay, without any irregularities, or monstrous rocks, no swamps, or muddy streams. The climate also is much better, and while the large timber trade existed St. Andrews threatened to be a formidable rival of Saint John. But evil days were ahead. Changes in export regulations permitted St. Stephen to capture most of the trade. The emancipation of the West India negroes destroyed the lucrative trade carried on with these islands, the ship-building industry never flourished as it did in Saint John. Several attempts at manufacturing that looked promising at first came to nothing, a rope walk, a brewery, and a paper mill, all, one after an-

other, were closed. The Charlotte County Bank failed after a troubled existence of a few years, and many attempts by prominent citizens to advance the interests of the community were also unsuccessful.

At a very early period, only a year or two after the opening of the first really successful railway in England, the Liverpool and Manchester in 1830, a company was formed in St. Andrews to construct a railway to connect that town with Quebec, and though little was done at first, trains were run as far as Chamcook in 1851. Several stoppages of the work occurred from want of funds, but by 1857 the line was open as far as Canterbury, before a single mile of railway was open in Saint John. As an independent road it was not very much of a success, but since its amalgamation with the C. P. R. considerable freight has been carried. But the development of St. Andrews as a summer resort by that great corporation has brought much prosperity to the place, and during the tourist season two trains daily are run, quite a contrast to three trains a week before the amalgamation.

The real settlement of the rest of the county also began in 1784, when several persons of His Majesty's 71st Regiment, with others from Nova Scotia, Massachusetts and elsewhere, united in a corporate body, called the "Cape Ann Association" and obtained a grant of a large tract of land in what is now the Parish of St. David. The grant was given to David Clendenin and 147 others. Many of them, and some accompanied by their wives and children, in that year and the next, permanently located on the grant. Among them were William Moore, William Vance, Thomas McLaughlin, Reuben Smith, Samuel Thomas, Josiah Hitchings, Francis Norwood, Nathaniel Parsons, David McAlister, and others whose names cannot be ascertained. The descendants of these people still occupy farms in St. David, and the writer of this paper is personally acquainted with many of them, finding them sterling characters all through. William Moore, who appears to have been the most wealthy and energetic of them all, built a saw mill and grist mill, on Dennis stream, at the locality ever since called "Moore's Mills," and some attention was soon paid to lumbering. The farms yielded bountiful harvests, the river and streams were alive with fish, and the forest with game, the industrious women wove all the cloth needed for garments; there were no taxes to pay and expensive fashions to follow; their houses were warm and comfortable, and the thrifty colonists had no reason to complain of their wilderness homes and enjoyments. They ought to have been, and probably were, a contented and happy people.

## Some Notes on the History of Charlotte County

The Town of St. Stephen owes its origin to a company led thither by Capt. Nehemiah Marks. He was a native of Derby, Connecticut, and was a man of marked ability and energy. He joined the British forces in the Revolutionary War. At its close in 1783, in company with many other Loyalists, he sought a home in Nova Scotia. He was allowed a pension of £96 a year, and had talent enough to win success anywhere. Not finding in Halifax an opening that was suitable to his energy and ambition, he left that city and with 104 others sailed in a small vessel to St. Stephen. They landed June 24, 1784, in front of the present town and pitched their tents along the bank of the river. Having assisted his people in building log houses and making preparations for the coming winter, he returned to Halifax to obtain from the government grants of land and other assistance. He was successful. The government being anxious to have the provinces remaining loyal to the Crown, well peopled, willingly granted to each actual settler 100 acres of land, a generous supply of farming tools, and regular army rations for three years. Not long after Jones and Morrison, Royal agents, surveyed and laid out the land into village lots and hundred acre farms; and one each of these was given to each man. The colonists were now fairly started and their prosperity seemed to be assured. Before their rations ceased, they would have abundant time to fell the trees, prepare the soil and raise a supply of food. But serious obstacles were in the way. Some of the men had been in the army long enough to acquire a distaste for the steady habits and hard labor needed in clearing the land and cultivating the soil. Others knew nothing about the farming, and were able to accomplish but little, even though diligent. Others were intemperate, and therefore worse than useless as citizens. Three careless years passed away; the rations ceased and hard times began. Little provision had been made for this emergency; the improvident people had but little money to purchase supplies, and no good market was near. Haggard destitution soon set in. Food, clothing, tools, glass, nails, became alarmingly scarce. Of course in this privation there was much suffering, sickness and discouragement. But "necessity is the mother of invention." By the skillful use of wooden pegs, comfortable houses and furniture were constructed without nails. Shoes were made of raw hides taken from the moose and deer. The hunter and fisher brought in food. Farming began in earnest, and soon yielded a fair return. Flax was raised and wool grown. The lum-

bering business began to be pushed with vigor, and vessels came with merchandise to barter for the timber. At first none of these vessels were owned in St. Stephen, but in 1797 Alexander Golden built a small schooner in St. Stephen, and two years later Joseph Porter built another. These were the first vessels built on the river above St. Andrews. In 1800 Capt. N. Marks died. And here ends the pioneer age of St. Stephen.

Since that time, slow but steady progress has marked the passing years. During the nineteenth century the lumber trade brought much prosperity; that has now completely disappeared and most of the manufactured lumber sold in the town comes from British Columbia; a large export of pulpwood brings in considerable money to the farmers who cut it on their own places and haul it during winter when nothing can be done on the farms. Whatever it brings in is spent in St. Stephen and other towns, so although not so spectacular, probably as much or more ready money is brought into the country as in the days when lumbering flourished. But it is in manufacturing that the present and future of St. Stephen is assured. An immense cotton mill, at Milltown, practically the same town, employs 500 hands. It is driven by the St. Croix, so no expense for fuel is necessary; raw material can be delivered by water within a mile or two, the manufactured product can be sent away by three railroads, numbers of employees can be obtained from three towns. Ganong's confectionery is a live concern sending its productions as far as the Pacific coast. The St. Croix Soap Works manufacture the well known "Surprise Soap" used everywhere. All these industries are causing a great development, and the town is extending back from the river, so the future seems to be assured. These activities provide a capital market for the produce raised by the farmer of Charlotte County, so there is no need of the cry so often heard, that nothing can be sold.

St. Stephen and Calais are in different countries, one under Monarchical Government, the other under Republican, yet they have the same water system,—St. Stephen supplying Calais, the same electric light, street railway and gas, — Calais supplying power for St. Stephen. The citizens fraternize on all occasions, our people celebrating the 4<sup>th</sup> July with much greater ardor than they do Dominion Day. Many marriages have taken place between the young people of both towns, so there is little possibility of the existing harmony ever being disturbed. \*

# THE ROCKWELL FAMILY IN AMERICA

by Henry Ensign Rockwell

Boston, Rockwell & Churchill, Publishers, 1878

## FAMILIES IN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Introduction: *This is an excerpt from The Rockwell Family in America, commencing on page 123. Keep in mind it has no primary sources cited. All the information appears to have come from the memory of family members, and some facts may not be accurate. However, it is information from family members who lived prior to 1878 and at least some of those names were their contemporaries. And it may be data unavailable elsewhere.*

Although I have found it difficult to secure full records of the present members of the family residing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I have obtained enough to be able to state that all the families of the name of Rockwell, in each of these provinces of the Dominion of Canada, descended from Jonathan Rockwell, of the fifth generation from Deacon William.

In the "times that tried men's souls," for several years preceding the Declaration of Independence, there were, naturally, differences of opinion in regard to the measures which the colonies should adopt; and very many were not prepared to accept the idea of a separation from the "Mother Country," which all the people were fond of styling the home of their ancestors. It appears that a few years before the actual declaration of independence, Jonathan Rockwell, and most of his family, four sons and two daughters, left East Windsor, Connecticut, and emigrated to Cornwallis, in Nova Scotia, not far from the year 1763.

In the year 1830, Reuben Rockwell, Esq., of Colebrook, Connecticut, being anxious to obtain some facts in relation to the family of Jonathan, addressed a letter to the postmaster at Halifax, inquiring about them.

In this letter, after stating the object of the inquiry, he says: "It is now a long time since the branches of the family here have had any information from any of those who are supposed to reside in Nova Scotia, and they are very desirous to obtain information from them. You, sir, will confer a special favor by transmitting this letter to some one of the family, as above requested, if you know of any such person.

The letter goes on to say that if the communi-

cation falls into the hands of any of the family, he desires answers to certain questions specified, in regard to the family in Nova Scotia, as they will be "interesting to the connections here."

Among other questions was, "What proportion of the descendants of Jonathan Rockwell are professors of religion?" also, "Do any of them sustain office in church or state, and what generally are their circumstances in a pecuniary point of view?" He says: "The connections here will be particularly gratified to have the requested information; and, if received, together with directions how to address letters, will forward a particular account of the families here, and connections in this country, so that the branches of the family, though located remote from each other, and under different governments, may become, by information, acquainted."

I have learned from the Hon Julius Rockwell, son of Reuben, that an answer was received to the inquiry of his father, but I have been unable to procure this, or I would be pleased to insert it here. Judge Julius Rockwell says, however, that he recollects that such a letter was received, and that his father was particularly pleased, and laughed heartily over the reply to the question in regard to any one being an officer in the church, which was, that the writer had himself, for some time, "held the deacon's stand." I am indebted to L. W. and G. C. Rockwell, of the firm of Rockwell Brothers, commission merchants, Boston, for the above letter of Reuben Rockwell, they being the great-grandsons of Jonathan, and the letter having been preserved in their father's family, and in their own, to the present time.

I may, perhaps, appropriately introduce here portions of correspondence, in substance, with members of the family during the past year.

Alexander Rockwell, in response to my letter to him, writes from Waterville, Carleton county, New Brunswick, Aug. 27, 1872: "The Rockwell family in this vicinity are very numerous, and as near as I can understand are very numerous in Nova Scotia likewise. It appears that my grandfather, Benjamin Rockwell, immigrated to this country from the Middle States. He had, as near as I can

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recollect, three or four brothers, who settled in Nova Scotia about the same time, which was about the time of the American revolution."

Benjamin and his brothers possibly had families at the time of emigration, but probably did not, but were the sons of Jonathan and still members of his family. Reuben Rockwell says in the letter, part of which was quoted above, that "two of the family remained in this country."

Mr. Alexander Rockwell goes on to say: "My grandfather had nine children, five boys and four girls. They are all dead but one, a woman by the name of Mary, and she is a widow with a numerous family. My father, Lot Rockwell, was born in Sunbury County, New Brunswick, and was the youngest son of Benjamin. He died last May, and was seventy-three years old. He had a family of five boys and seven girls, all living but one. I was born in the year 1823, and my wife's name was Mary Egan before she was married. She was born in 1824, in Dublin, Ireland. I have had twelve children; there are but seven living, five boys and two girls."

Jonathan Rockwell<sup>5</sup> had among the children who went to Nova Scotia Daniel,<sup>6</sup> Asahel,<sup>6</sup> and Benjamin.<sup>6</sup> BENJAMIN ROCKWELL,<sup>6</sup> son of Jonathan, b. 1765; m. Susan Tapley in 1785. She died in 1840, and he died in 1848, aged 84. Children: Hannah, Joseph, Samuel, Polly, Susan, Sarah, Benjamin, b. 1792; Elijah, b. 1800; Lot, Polly 2<sup>nd</sup>, and Eliza. There are none of these living except Polly 2<sup>nd</sup>. All the children of Benjamin<sup>6</sup> but one, married, and had large families in and near Waterville, New Brunswick.

BENJAMIN ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> b. 1792, m. Jane York in 1812. She died in 1867; he died in 1870. Children: Shadrach, b. 1819, d. 1848; Hannah, b. 1821, m. William Carter in 1858, d. 1859; Miriam, b. 1828; Stephen, b. 1830, m. Clara Bonney in 1857; she died in 1870; Benjamin, b. 1832, d. 1852; James, b. 1835; Eli, b. 1837, d. 1856; Harris, b. 1839, d. 1868; Marcus, b. 1842, m. Eliza Chambers in 1867; he died in 1870.

ELIJAH ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> son of Benjamin Rockwell, and grandson of Jonathan, was born Aug. 25, 1800; m. Jane A. Drake in 1821; d. July 21, 1858. Children: George, b. 1822, d. 1852; Elizabeth, b. 1824, m. Daniel Shaw in 1863; Mary, 1<sup>st</sup>, b. 1826, d. 1828; Mary, 2<sup>nd</sup>, b. 1828, d. 1856; Susan, b. 1830, m. Wm. Crandlemire in 1854; Catharine, b. 1832, m.

James Lovely in 1853; Frances, b. 1834, d. 1835; Jane, b. 1836, m. James Crandlemire in 1855; Francis, b. 1838, d. 1862; James, b. 1840, d. 1857; Melissa, b. 1843, m. Lewellyn McGown in 1867.

BENJAMIN ROCKWELL,<sup>6</sup> had the following children: Samuel, born about 1783; Benjamin, Sarah, Joseph, Susan, Mary, Elijah, Lot, Eliza, the last being born about 1805. These are all dead except Mary.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Sarah Drake, and the children in their order were George, Sarah, Matilda, Almon, Matilda, Irene, Joseph, Samuel, Margaret, Betsey, and Jane.

BENJAMIN ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Jane York. Children: as far as known: Shedrick, Hannah, Merriam, Steven, Benjamin, Eli, Horace, James, Marcus and Sarah, who married John Newman, and whose children were Benjamin, Leonard, William, John, Eben, Almon, and Sarah.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Matilda Dickinson. Children: Sarah, Kial, James, and Lydia.

SUSAN ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Joseph Drake. Children: Hiram, Susannah, George, Joseph, Catharine, Harriet, Frances, Mary, Lucia, James, and Francis.

MARY ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Warren Drake. Children: Rodney, Avar, William, Charles, Nelson, Maria, and Susan.

ELIJAH ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Jane Drake. Children: Elizabeth, George, Mary, Susan, Catharine, Frances, Jane, Lucy, and James.

LOT ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Mary Prosser. Children: Hannah, Alexander, Charlotte, Hester, Sarah, Elijah, Eliza, Jeremiah, Jane, Benjamin, Lot and Naomi.

ELIZA ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Jeremiah Prosser. Children: Mary, Hetty, William, George, Silas, Samuel, Elmira, Sanford, Henry, Wilford, Alice.

This record was received March 31, 1873, being forwarded by Alexander Rockwell, of Waterville, who said it was impossible to give the dates of births exactly, the records formerly in possession of members of the family having been burned some years ago. He says: "As for Benjamin Rockwell's great-grandchildren, their number could not be told in New Brunswick, as some of the grandchildren are in California, Michigan, Canada, Massachusetts, and Maine."

DANIEL ROCKWELL,<sup>6</sup> Child: James.<sup>7</sup>

JAMES ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> b. 1788; m. 1803; d. 1858. Children: James E,<sup>8</sup> William,<sup>8</sup> Lucy,<sup>8</sup> Avon,<sup>8</sup> b. 1809; John L.,<sup>8</sup> Aaron,<sup>8</sup> Adeline,<sup>8</sup> b. 1815; Charles B.,<sup>8</sup> Elizabeth,<sup>8</sup> b. 1821, d. 1858; Mary,<sup>8</sup> b. 1823, m.



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1849; Alfred H.,<sup>8</sup> b. 1827.

JAMES E. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> b. 1804; m. 1828. Children: Mary Ann,<sup>9</sup> b. 1829, m. 1865; Lucy Jane,<sup>9</sup> b. 1831, m. 1852; Cynthia,<sup>9</sup> b. 1835, d. 1857; James E.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1837; Martin,<sup>9</sup> b. 1841; Albert,<sup>9</sup> b. 1838.

JOHN L. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> b. 1811. Children: James E.,<sup>9</sup> Alfred H.,<sup>9</sup> Mary,<sup>9</sup> b. about 1840, m. 1864 ; Frederick,<sup>9</sup> b. 1852.

AARON ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> b. 1813; m. 1836, Children: Anna,<sup>9</sup> b. 1836, m. 1869; Elizabeth,<sup>9</sup> b. 1838, m. 1859; John W.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1841; Nancy,<sup>9</sup> b. 1843, m. 1865; Olive,<sup>9</sup> b. 1845, m. 1868; Caroline,<sup>9</sup> b. 1847, m. 1868; Marcus,<sup>9</sup> b. 1850; Alfred,<sup>9</sup> b. 1853.

CHARLES D. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> b. 1818, m. 1840. Children: James H.,<sup>9</sup> Francis E.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1848, m. 1866 ; Warren W.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1850, m. 1871; Rufus P.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1851; Nathan S.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1853; Rebecca P.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1857; William,<sup>9</sup> b. 1859; Arthur,<sup>9</sup> b. 1861; Ella M.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1863 ; Willard H.,<sup>9</sup> b. 1868.

ALFRED H. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> b. 1827. Children: Anna,<sup>9</sup> Charles.<sup>9</sup>

JAMES E. ROCKWELL,<sup>9</sup> b. 1837. Children: Clara E.,<sup>10</sup> b. 1859; Clarence W.,<sup>10</sup> b. 1863; Walter L.,<sup>10</sup> b. 1865; Ella,<sup>10</sup> b. 1869.

JANES E. ROCKWELL,<sup>9</sup> (son of John L.), b. 1838, m. 1865. Children: Mary,<sup>10</sup> b. 1866; Lincoln,<sup>10</sup> b. 1868.

ALFRED H. ROCKWELL,<sup>9</sup> b. 1839; m. 1866. Child: Cora E.,<sup>10</sup> b. 1866.

JAMES H. ROCKWELL,<sup>9</sup> b. 1841, m. 1865. Children: Charles,<sup>10</sup> b. 1866; Frances E.,<sup>10</sup> b. 1868, d. 1872; Arvid,<sup>10</sup> b. 1870; Frederick,<sup>10</sup> b. 1872, d. 1872.

ASAHEL ROCKWELL,<sup>6</sup> had the following children:

- i JOHN B. ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup>
- ii BENJAMIN ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup>
- iii HANNAH ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup>
- iv LYDIA ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup>
- v JERUSHA ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup>

JOHN B. ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. (1) Rebecca DeWolfe; m. (2) Emily Eaton.

Children by Rebecca DeWolfe:

- i RUTH A. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- ii ELIZA C. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- iii NATHAN D. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>

Children by Emily Eaton:

- iv DAVID N. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- v JOHN G. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- vi REBECCA D. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- vii JUDAH B. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>

- viii LEVI W. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- ix JAMES E. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- x WILLIAM A. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- xi GEORGE C. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>
- xii EUNICE W. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup>

RUTH A. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. (1) Aaron Chapman; (2) Thomas Clark. All the children are deceased except one, namely, Betsey Chapman,<sup>9</sup> who married Joseph Drake, and now lives in Houlton, Maine.

ELIZA C. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. Peter Wickwire. Children: John L.,<sup>9</sup> Rebecca,<sup>9</sup> Prudence,<sup>9</sup> William,<sup>9</sup> Emily,<sup>9</sup> and Laura.<sup>9</sup>

DAVID N. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. Rebecca Bacon. Children: Mary,<sup>9</sup> Amelia,<sup>9</sup> Rebecca,<sup>9</sup> Emily,<sup>9</sup> Frederick,<sup>9</sup> Laura.<sup>9</sup>

JOHN G. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. (1) Amorette Graves, (2) Lucy Burbridge. Children: Willard,<sup>9</sup> Eunice R.,<sup>9</sup> Emily E.,<sup>9</sup> John A.,<sup>9</sup> Moses,<sup>9</sup> Alfaretta,<sup>9</sup> and Ann.<sup>9</sup>

JUDAH B. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. Prudence Belcher. Children: Charles F.,<sup>9</sup> Park,<sup>9</sup> Mary.<sup>9</sup>

LEVI W. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. Mary A. Clinkard. Children: Ella F.,<sup>9</sup> Levi W.<sup>9</sup>

JAMES E. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. Matilda Branch. Children: Clarence,<sup>9</sup> Caleb.<sup>9</sup>

WILLIAM A. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. (1) Elizabeth Silliman, (2) Elizabeth Kinsman. Children: Emily E.,<sup>9</sup> William W.,<sup>9</sup> Anna E.,<sup>9</sup> Winnie K.,<sup>9</sup> Joseph S.<sup>9</sup>

GEORGE C. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. Mary Brooker. Children: George,<sup>9</sup> John W.<sup>9</sup>

EUNICE W. ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. Ebenezer Kinsman. Children: John,<sup>9</sup> George.<sup>9</sup>

Messrs. George C. and Levi W. Rockwell have lived several years in Boston, and are commission merchants and dealers in grain, at 46 and 48 North Street.

BENJAMIN ROCKWELL,<sup>7</sup> m. Polly Kinsman. Children: John,<sup>8</sup> Mayhew,<sup>8</sup> Rebecca,<sup>8</sup> Mary,<sup>8</sup> Eunice,<sup>8</sup> Ruth,<sup>8</sup> Sarah,<sup>8</sup> Elizabeth.<sup>8</sup>

JOHN ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> m. — North. This family resides in one of the Western States, but which of them is not known.

MAYHEW ROCKWELL,<sup>8</sup> has a family, but nothing further is known in regard to him; and nothing farther has been furnished in regard to the descendants of Jonathan Rockwell,<sup>5</sup> although there are doubtless many of them in the Provinces, and it is greatly to be desired that some one of them may take up and complete the record. \*

# The Early Baptists of Queens Co., N.B., Part 2

## The Church at Mill Cove

Introduction: *This article is from "The Early Baptists of Cambridge Parish, Queens County, New Brunswick," by Rev. Walter R. Greenwood, M.A., Th.D., 1941. (Continued from the Fall 2009 issue.)*

The first minute in the Mill Cove Church Book reads as follows: "The church worshipping in Mill Cove, Grand Lake, was organized by Elders Benjamin Coy and David Crandall in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-five."

The second minute reads: "The new House was organized by Rev. A. Corey and A. B. MacDonald in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one – Feb. 5th, 1871."

For twenty-five years the church kept no record of its doings. All that has come down to us is a list of ninety-nine names of people who joined the organization between those dates. However, a study of those names will cast considerable light on the place which the church held in the community.

There can be little doubt but that Baptist influence had been at work in Mill Cove for a quarter of a century previous to the erection of the first church building. The Baptist cause made notable advances on both sides of the Grand Lake during the years 1824-1830. There was an important baptism in October 1824 which may well be called the Birthday of the Jemseg Church. Among those baptized were Arthur Branscomb who became the leader of the Baptist cause at Cumberland Bay, and the Range, and Margaret Ferris, the daughter of John and Mary Ferris, and who lived where MacLean Sharp now lives. She was a girl of only twelve years at the time but she was soon joined by others, for on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June, 1825, there was another baptism which may well be considered the birthday of the Mill Cove Church, for it was then that John Branscomb, Ann MacLean, Ann Flsworth and Mary Ferris were baptized.

**John Branscombe.** He was John Miller Branscomb, a son of Arthur Branscomb. He married Mary Wiggins and lived where Mr. Herbert Parks now lives.

**John MacLean and Ann Maclean** were brother and sister and children of Hugh MacLean of Mill Cove. Later Ann married Mr. David MacIntosh and lived in Mill Cove.

**Ann Elsworth** was a daughter of William Elsworth who lived on the Gale place in Young's Cove. Her brother, Hanford, married Sarah Ferris, a

daughter of George Ferris, the Loyalist.

**Mary Ferris** was a daughter of John and Mary Ferris and a sister of Margaret who was the first to join the movement.

Apart from John Branscomb, all of these young people were related by blood ties, or by marriage, to the household of John and Mary Ferris. This is not to be wondered at when we learn that the upper storey of the stone house built by John Ferris was a single room and was so built in order that church services might be held there. Indeed, the first church in Mill Cove may truly be said to have been in John Ferris's house.

The early movement in 1824 was under the leadership of Elder Elijah Estabrooks, Pastor of the Canning Baptist Church since its organization in 1800. He was succeeded by Elder John Masters in 1825, whose ministry continued until 1834. In 1836 the church at the Jemseg began its separate church life under the leadership of Elder David Chase. His ministry continued until his death in 1843. All three of these men left their strong marks on the religious life of Mill Cove.

Elder David Crandall was working for the Domestic Missionary Society in 1845 when he undertook work at Jemseg and Mill Cove. He was the son of Elder Joseph Crandall whose preaching led to the organization of the Canning Church in 1800. At the very beginning of his ministry, which lasted several years, he together with Elder Benjamin Coy, a native of Upper Gagetown, organized the Baptist Church in Mill Cove with a membership of twenty-one.

In all probability a church building was erected at this time. It was located on land owned by Hugh Cameron, husband of Margaret Ferris, and was situated on the crest of the first hill as one ascends the Stephens Road from Mill Cove. Built, as was the fashion of the day, with lower posts and a squatter roof than is observed in later church buildings, it was furnished with the usual square pews and was lit by candles. A high pulpit, reached by a flight of stairs, faced the door. This building served the congregation for twenty-five years when the congregation moved into the present building in 1871. Once more the land was given by the Cameron family but the brunt of the cost of construction was met by Hon. John Ferris who, at that date, was at the height of his prosperity and recognized as one of the wealthier men of the St. John Valley.

Before we proceed with a study of the member-

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ship roll of the church it were well to speak of the original Ferris families in the Mill Cove district.

**George Ferris**, the Loyalist, lived on the Jemseg on the farm later owned by William Colwell. The property extended from the corner to Burton Thorne's upper line. He is buried in the "Old Garrison Burying Ground" on the farm of Jefferson Dykeman. He had four sons, all of whom settled in White's Cove and Mill Cove.

**Joseph** lived on the farm now owned by John Gardner.

**William** lived by the shore at Adamson's beach.

**John** lived on the farm now owned by MacLean Sharp.

**George** lived on the farm now owned by William Cole.

Most of the people in White's Cove, Mill Cove, Waterborough, and Union Settlement have blood ties with these four original families.

Beginning at the lower end of the district we shall designate the Baptist families and indicate who of their number were members of the church. There were other families in the district but we shall deal only with the Baptist families.

**Joseph Ferris** of White's Cove was not a member of the Baptist Church. However, his son Thomas and Thomas' wife, Catherine, and their daughter, Sarah, were members.

**Hon. John Ferris.** The next family in White's Cove was that of Hon. John Ferris. He was the son of John Ferris, Sr. who lived at Fanjoy's Point. He married Sarah MacLean, a daughter of Capt. John MacLean of Lower Cumberland Bay. (Lt. Gov. H.H. MacLean was a nephew of Mrs. John Ferris.) He was one of the most capable men of his generation and an important figure in the business and political life of Queens County. He carried on extensive lumbering operations, having mills on the Salmon River. He kept a store, also, and at one time supplied as many as forty lumber camps. He had financial interests in the St. John River steamers. About ninety years ago he bought the large property now owned by A. L. Gunter and built for himself the finest home on the Grand Lake. He was a member of the Provincial Legislature for many years and after Confederation represented Queens County in the Dominion Parliament. As already mentioned, he was the prime mover in the building of the present church edifice in Mill Cove and bore practically all the expense. Not only he and his wife, but all of his brothers and sisters and their husbands and wives were members of the church. They formed a solid

bloc of influence and support which gave stability and strength to the Baptist cause in Mill Cove for two generations. Of the large family, nine died in early life. A daughter, Damie, married D. J. Purdy of the Jemseg but died as a young woman. Another daughter, Rosella, married Nivan McAlpine of Lower Cambridge. Only one son, Laughlan, lived to mature years and succeeded to his father's place in the church and community. He, too, like his father, served in the Provincial Legislature and conducted the large farm.

Laughlan Ferris married Louise Hay of Woodstock, N. B. Their family consisted of four sons who have gone to the top of their respective callings:

Wallace and Wendell are lawyers in British Columbia. Wallace served as Attorney-General of that Province for many years and at present he represents them in the Senate of the Dominion Parliament. Wendell, too, has taken a high place in the legal and political life of British Columbia.

Bruce carries on large scale lumbering operations on Vancouver Island.

Dr. Hugh is recognized as an outstanding specialist in diseases of the heart and lungs, in his native province.

**The Austins.** Samuel and Matilda Austin were the next Baptist family and lived next door to John Ferris until they moved to the Austin Road.

**William and Mary Ferris.** They lived in a stone house on the farm now owned by Mr. Lewis and were among the charter members of the Mill Cove Church. He was a brother of Hon. John Ferris and, like him, married a daughter of Captain John MacLean. To differentiate him from the many other Wm. Ferrises he was familiarly known as "Stone House Bill." There was a large family, some of whom belonged to the church in 1871: Sarah A., who married Melvin Hendry of Lower Cambridge; Mary I., who never married; and Enoch, one of the sons.

**The MacIntoshes** were not a Baptist family but their daughter, Grace, married **John B. Ferris**, a son of George Ferris Jr., and his name appears. They lived on the farm now owned by Harold Springer, in a house near the lake shore. He died as a young man.

We now come to a very busy spot, the heart of the Mill Cove of yesterday; the corner where the Knight Road, the Cox Road, and the Shore Road meet. Here there were located a grist mill, a saw mill, a carding mill, a blacksmith shop, and two stores. One of the stores was conducted by Samuel Jacob Ferris in the house now occupied by James Thompson, the other by Richard Knight in the house now occupied by

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Mr. Claus. The grist mill had a long and varied career which is closely related to the story of the stream on which it is located. The Knight Road, on [and] the Cox Road from Lower Jemseg were well worn with traffic for this grist mill served the whole district, far and wide, some coming from across the lake by boat.

Joshua Foster was granted the land at the mouth of the brook and built a saw mill there, this being the first mill in Mill Cove. Later he built a grist mill on the same site. This mill was burned. It was rebuilt in 1828 by Thomas Cox who had acquired the property. For more than four decades the mill was operated by Mr. Cox but in about the year 1873 it became the property of Joseph Coy of Upper Gagetown who promptly sold it to Deacon Benjamin Titus of the Jemseg. Deacon Titus and his son Charles operated the mill for thirty-five years. It was sold, then, to George White who, in turn, sold it to Mr. Lee Knight. Mr. Knight operated it until 1922. For more than a hundred years the people from points as far removed as Gagetown, Sheffield, Douglas Harbour, Cumberland Bay, the Narrows, and points beyond, brought their grain to this busy spot.

There were other mills on the stream. A short distance up the stream a Mr. Brittan built a dam and operated a saw mill. About a mile up the brook Mr. William Wiggins constructed a dam and built, very early, a grist mill and a carding mill. Older people will remember the Den Pond. This was created by William Wiggins who flooded the valley which at that time was a heavy tamarack swamp. The remains of at least eight earthwork dams are still observable near the old mill site.

One of the results of Mr. Wiggins's venture was that Mr. Foster dug upwards of two miles of trench, in some places to a depth of fifteen feet, to bring water from other watersheds so that he might have an independent flow of water. The task was never completed. Later Abraham Wiggins, Williams' son, operated the mill; and still later, John, another of his sons. Finally the Tituses bought the Wiggins mill and closed it down. Only faint traces now remain of the Wiggins home and their mills.

**Samuel Jacob Ferris** was a son of William and Patience Ferris. He married a Miss McConchie.

**Richard Knight** was a son of Samuel Knight who was an English schoolmaster from the Island of Jersey. For many years Samuel taught on the Jemseg in a school located on the Fred Titus farm. He was a well trained linguist. Richard had been a wood-boatman. He married Rhoda, a daughter of Deacon

John Elsworth. The parents, and their daughter Susan, were members of the church.

**The Camerons** lived on the next farm and were staunch Baptist people. As already noted Margaret Ferris was the first person in Mill Cove to join the Baptist cause, and hers was a very strong attachment. She married Hugh Cameron, a son of William Cameron, the Loyalist, one of the original settlers of Mill Cove. Their two sons, Duncan and Hugh as well as themselves and their daughters, (Damie, Matilda, Margaret, Phoebe, and Elizabeth,) were church members. Hugh Jr. was elected a deacon. Both church buildings were located on land supplied by the Camerons. The elder Hugh died as a young man but "Aunt Margaret" lived to a good old age, loved and respected by all. For years she served as nurse and midwife for the whole community. Her enthusiasm for her church never failed. She was the president of the first missionary society in the Mill Cove church in 1870.

**The MacLeans.** Next neighbors to the Camerons lived the MacLeans. Hugh MacLean and his wife were born in Scotland and were Presbyterians. However, their children became attached to the local Baptist Church. John and Ann were baptized in 1825. Archaleus, John's son, later joined the Mill Cove Church.

**George Ferris, 2<sup>nd</sup>.** On the David Andrew Ferris place lived George Ferris 2<sup>nd</sup>. He was a son of George Jr. and a grandson of the original George. (Three Georges in direct line.) His first wife was Margaret MacIntosh. Later he married Eleanor Drillen. He, and several of his children, were members of the church: Elizabeth, who married Zebulon Ham of the Washadamoak; Annie, who married George Moss, an Englishman who lived where Harry Adamson now lives.

**William and Patience Ferris.** On the Shore Road, in a house near Harry Adamson's beach, lived William and Patience Ferris. William was a son of the Loyalist, George; his wife was Patience Meyers. She was a member of the church. So far as can be gathered William was not, nor were any of his brothers, but their children in each instance, for the most part, were. Three of the sons settled in Mill Cove: Samuel Jacob, whom we have mentioned; Isaac, who lived where Deacon Charles Orchard now lives and who married Hannah Elsworth, John Willet, who lived with his wife, Margaret, a daughter of Deacon John Elsworth and Hannah's sister on the farm where, until recently, his son Edmund Ferris lived. These

## The Early Baptists of Queens Co., N.B., Part 2

were all church adherents as was also, Edgar Ferris, a son, who married into the Drillen family and moved to Saint John. Catherine I., a daughter, married Thomas Ferris, as already noted, and lived in Whites Cove.

**Conrad Drillen** lived on the farm now occupied by Walter Moss. He came from Oromocto. Several of his daughters married Mill Cove men but the name, itself, is gone. Older folks recall his daughter, Dora, who when a girl in her teens, was burned to death while washing clothes on the brook near her home.

**James Fanjoy.** On the farm now owned by Theodore Barton lived James Fanjoy. He married Matilda Ferris, a sister of Hon. John Ferris. And on the farm now owned by Newton Fanjoy lived his brother, William Fanjoy. He married Jane Ferris, another sister of Hon. John Ferris. Two brothers married two sisters. The Fanjoys were ship builders and moved to the Grand Lake from Saint John. At the time there were numerous shipyards on the lake. They operated their own yard on the Point, as well as conducting their farms. All four were members of the church as well as: James, William's son, who moved to Fredericton; Jane, a daughter of William, who married Simeon Fanjoy and lived where Carey Fanjoy, their son, now lives; Amy, a sister of Jane, who never married; Mary, a third daughter of William Fanjoy, who married Thomas Arthur Ferris and who lived where Frank Ferris, their son now lives; and Linda Fanjoy, wife of Charles Springier, who lived on the Jemseg.

**John Ferris.** Between the two Fanjoy farms was the old homestead of John Ferris, the Loyalist, a son of George Ferris, the Loyalist. He married Mary MacLean, sister of Capt. John MacLean of Lower Cumberland Bay. This important household deserves special mention for it was one of the older families and one of the most important. There were four sons and five daughters: Hon. John, and William ("Stone House Bill"), we have already considered; Duncan, another son, was killed in a boat accident while a young man of twenty eight. Though married at the time to Mary Spence he was living at his father's home. In jest, he was rocking the row boat in which he, with others was coming ashore from a wood boat. The row boat overturned and he was struck in the temple with a thole-pin and knocked unconscious and, though a good swimmer, he drowned. Archibald, another son, lived on the farm now owned by Woodford Little. He married two sisters, Sarah, and

later, Phoebe Cameron. The five girls married in the community. Margaret, married Hugh Cameron; Matilda, to James Fanjoy; Jane, to William Fanjoy; Catherine to Andrew Gunter. (Deacon A. L. Gunter, their son is one of the few surviving third generation Loyalists); Mary Ann, married Isaac MacLean and succeeded to the old homestead. All of this large family, both children and grandchildren, formed an intimate part of the life of the church at Mill Cove bringing to it both leadership and financial strength. It was in this home that the Baptist movement met for twenty years before there was any church building; here it found its first converts; and it was here that loyalties were created which continued in full strength for two generations and are still felt today.

**John Miller Branscomb.** On the farm now owned by Herbert Parks lived John Miller Branscomb and his wife, Mary Wiggins Branscomb. Baptized in 1825, he was one of the first Baptists on the Grand Lake. Besides themselves their daughters were church members: Sarah A., who married William Lipsitt on the Jemseg; Margaret, who married Andrew Lipsitt of Young's Cove Road.

**George Ferris, Jr.** He married Jane Blizzard of the Washadamohk. Their family consisted of seven sons and four daughters: William, settled on the Stephens Road; James and Thomas in Union Settlement; Archaelus, and later Oliver, on the homestead; George in Mill Cove; and John in Whites Cove. Margaret, married Roger Barton and lived in Union Settlement. (Later she married William Wheaton and moved to Kings County); Esther, married David Ham of the Washadamoak; Nancy, married David MacDonald and lived on the Fowler Road until they moved to the United States. Practically all of this large family connection belonged to the church. The father lived to the ripe old age of ninety-three years but was blind for many years before his death. One of the sons, Archaelus, was struck by a lodged tree and killed.

**Archibald Ferris.** He was a son of the elder John Ferris and lived where Woodford Little now lives. Archibald Jr., William Isaac, Duncan, Isaiah, Charles and Hiram, his sons, were all attached to the church. The father was twice married. His wives were sisters of Deacon Hugh Cameron, Sarah and, later, Phoebe Cameron.

Thus far we have followed the main road. We shall now consider the byroads.

**Roger Barton.** The first name on the church list is that of Roger Barton. He was a grandson of the

## The Early Baptists of Queens Co., N.B., Part 2

original Roger Barton of The Range and married Margaret Ferris, a daughter of George Ferris Jr. They lived where Mrs. Bessie Welton now lives in Union Settlement. There was a considerable family and the men were notable for their great physical strength. One son, 'Big John' Barton, removed above Fredericton and Barton Settlement is named from that branch of the family.

**Ferris.** Three other children of George Ferris settled in Union Settlement: Thomas, who married Jane, a sister of Roger Barton; James, and a sister Rosella, who married James Barton.

**Stilwell.** Three Stilwell brothers settled in Union Settlement, together with two sisters. The brothers were: William, John, and Samuel; and the sisters, Abigail, and Charlotte. William and his two sisters were members of the Mill Cove Church.

**MacDonald.** The only Baptist family on the Fowler Road was that of David and Nancy MacDonald. Later they removed to the United States.

**Hugh Cameron,** who married Susan Knight, a daughter of Richard and Rhoda Knight, lived on the Stephens Road. He was a deacon.

**William Ferris** (familiarily known as "Lame Bill") was a son of George Ferris. He is still remembered for his lively humor. One of his sons, William, served for many years as a deacon of the church. He lived on the Stephens Road.

There were no Baptist families living on the Knight Road.

**John Elsworth.** Deacon John Elsworth lived on the Den Road on the old Benjamin Titus place. He was a carpenter and a shipbuilder from Nova, Scotia, having been attracted to this area by the shipbuilding operations.

**William Manning** lived at the bend of the road on the Turner place.

**John Moore** was a native of Ireland who had settled on the place now owned by Gordon Urquhart. He was a giant of a man and an Old Country farmer who used a spade rather than a fork. It is said he could dig a hundred bushel of potatoes in a day.

**Oldenburg.** This family lived on the Austin Road.

**Sparks.** A family living at the corner of the Fowler Road who kept a store there.

**James Faulkner,** an Irish shoemaker, who moved later to the Jemseg.

**William Powell and the Foster Family,** of whom little can now be learned.

**Tirrell.** This family sold their holdings in White's Cove to Hon. John Ferris and moved to the Fowler Settlement.

**Kennedy.** The Joseph Kennedy family, an Irish family, who lived in White's Cove. William and Matilda Kennedy joined the church. William's son, Dr. Elmer T. Kennedy, entered the medical profession and is now a successful physician in Sussex, NB and a member of the New Brunswick Legislature.

All of these families which we have mentioned, about thirty-five families all told, were identified with the Baptist Cause in Mill Cove in the first twenty-five years of the Church's life. The present large building was crowded to capacity for many years, for the population was much larger and there was a vital interest in the church. When Miss Maria Norris visited Mill Cove in 1870 organizing the first Foreign Missionary Societies in the Province she reports that one hundred were present and that a society of eight members was formed.

It is a matter of keen regret that there are no minutes dealing with the past life of the church. All that is preserved for the first seventy-five years are the membership lists. All of the side-lights, the strong personal touches, the controversies, the problems, the controlling interests, the defeats, and the victories have been buried in the past. We would enjoy knowing much more about the long ministry of Rev. A. B. MacDonald, both in the old church and in the new; more about the old deacons, the Sunday School, the Missionary Society and the revivals. They only remain, if they exist at all, as memories and traditions.

Some things are clear, however. There has been a continuous interest from the first. A multitude of people have found comfort and inspiration for their lives from the ministry this Church afforded. Its influence has been widespread across the Dominion and the United States. At times it may seem that little is being accomplished, but in the presence of the longer view, the primary importance of the Church in the lives of a host of people is better and more truly understood. For ninety-five years, now, it has pursued its course, a voluntary association of people who, under no other compulsion than a common loyalty to a common Lord, have tried to do the work of Christ. That fact in itself tells a great deal.

The names of the people who had joined the church down to the year 1871, when the present church was dedicated, follow:

## The Early Baptists of Queens Co., N.B., Part 2

1843

Roger Barton	Sarah Foster	Catherine I. Farris
John Farris	Catherine Farria	Isabella MacLean
Sarah Farris	Millar Branscombe	Elizabeth Cameron
Margaret Cameron	Mary Farris	Wm. Stillwell
George Farris	Wm. Farris Sr.	Abigail Stillwell
Arch MacLean	Mary Branscombe	Charlotte Stilwell
John B. Farris	Hugh Cameron	Isabell Terril
John Foster	Edgar Farris	Jane Fanjoy
Susan Barton	Patience Farris	Duncan Cameron
Francis Farris	Caroline Foster	Matilda Fanjoy
Margaret Barton	William Powell	Sarah I. Farris

1854

Isaac Farris	Jane MacL. Farris	Sarah A. Farris
Samuel J. Farris	William Manning	

December 30, 1860

Martha A. Farris	Mary Oldenburg	Richard Knight
Catherine Farris	Elizabeth Farris	Conrad Drillen
Margaret A. Farris	John Farris Sr.	John Sparks
Nancy McDonald	Arch Farris	Wm. B. Farris
Arch McLean	Mary A. McLean	Elizabeth Farris
John Moore	Mary J. Farris	Sarah Farris
Duncan Fanjoy	Deborah A. Farris	James Farris
Laughlan P. Farris	Matilda J. Cameron	John Elsworth (Deacon)
Fred McLean	Margaret W. Farris	James Faulkner
Thomas Farris	James Fanjoy	Rhoda Knight
Margaret Branscombe		

October 30, 1864

James Fanjoy	Susan Knight	
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October 31, 1864

Rosella Farris	Hugh Cameron	Matilda Austin
Arch Farris	George Farris	Damie Farris
Wm. Kennedy	Samuel Austin	Jane Fanjoy

December 18, 1868

Amy Fanjoy	Mary Fanjoy	James McLean
Damie Cameron	Catherine Farris	Sarah A. Branscombe
Sarah Cameron	Amy A. McLean	Margaret A. Farris
Matilda Kennedy	Jane McLean	Linda Fanjoy
Annie Farris	Damie Farris	Lavinia Farris

April 15, 1869 – Enoch Farris  
 February 19, 1871 – Hiram Farris  
 March 12, 1871 – Clotilda Farris \*



# Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Houlton Road, Part 1,

Recorded by Jack and Ruth Ker, Aug 2003

Sec = Section Stn = Stone

Stone numbers have been added for the purpose of identifying which names are on each Stone.

Names which have the same Stone number in a Section and Row are on the same Stone

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
A	10	5	ADAMS	Nina E., w/o Lloyd E. Hemphill	1914 - 1991	
A	1	3	ADAMSON	Margaret Beatrice, w/o Donald Beattie	(no dates)	
B	3	4	ARMOUR	Gladys M., w/o John H. Kennedy	1918 - 2002	
A	2	12	ASHE	George William	1910 - 1955	(Flat stone)
A	7	2	ATHERTON	Roy A.	1883 - 1952	
A	7	2	ATHERTON	Adelaide	1886 - 1976	
A	1	2	BEATTIE	Jack Mason	1910 - 1997	
A	1	2	BEATTIE	Margaret Adeline EDWARDS, w/o Jack	1903 - 1997	
A	1	3	BEATTIE	Donald Mason	1934 -	
A	1	3	BEATTIE	Margaret Beatrice ADAMSON w/o Donald	(no dates)	
A	8	4	BEATTY	Frederick J.	1878 - 1950	
A	8	4	BEATTY	Janet E., w/o Frederick J.	1889 - 1981	
A	8	4	BEATTY	Ruth A., d/o Frederick J. & Janet E.	1912 - 1999	
A	1	6	BIRMINGHAM	Arthur W.	1895 - 1970	
A	1	6	BIRMINGHAM	Janet M., w/o Arthur W.	1894 - 1970	
A	6	1	BISHOP	Daniel Raymond	1897 - 1982	
A	6	1	BISHOP	Carolyn A. CURRIE, w/o Daniel Raymond	1893 - 1986	
B	5	14	BLACKMORE	Joseph L.	1895 - 1982	
B	5	14	BLACKMORE	Katie, w/o Joseph L.	1904 - 1991	
A	3	9	BONNELL	Harold Allen, married 4 Oct 1945	16 Feb 1921	
A	3	9	BONNELL	Cora Jean STEPHENSON, w/o Harold Allen	9 Nov 1920 - 31 Oct 1998	
A	3	9	BONNELL	Stephen Frank Miller, s/o Harold Allen	18 Feb 1949 - 27 Dec 1952	
A	1	4	BOYD	Laura Frances, w/o Rev. Leonard Sabine	1887 - 1959	
B	4	10	BOYD	Curtis F.	1918 - 1973	
B	4	10	BOYD	Elizabeth L. LIPSETT, w/o Curtis F.	1919 -	
B	4	6	BRADBURY	Edison W.	1920 - 1996	
B	4	6	BRADBURY	Muriel L., w/o Edison W.	1922 - 1990	
B	4	6	BRADBURY	Nancy E.	1951 -	
A	5	1	BREWER	Lloyd A.	1909 - 1996	
A	5	1	BREWER	Helen REID, w/o Lloyd A.	1913 -	
B	2	2	BRIGGS	Wellington	1913 - 1991	
B	2	2	BRIGGS	Beatrice L. HARVEY, w/o Wellington	1912 - 1981	
B	2	2	BRIGGS	James W., s/o Wellington & Beatrice	1952 - 1970	
A	5	14	BRITTON	Burrell W.	1870 - 1952	
A	5	14	BRITTON	Estella B., w/o Burrell W.	1871 - 1953	
B	1	7	BROWNRIGG	Wilbert S.	1903 - 1987	
B	1	7	BROWNRIGG	Louise M. GREENLAW, w/o Wilbert S.	1901 - 1993	
B	1	8	BROWNRIGG	H. Elaine, w/o Carl E. Clark	1931 -	
B	4	5	BUCK	Brian Stanley	1951 - 1995	
A	6	2	CAMERON	Ialeen E. (YOUNG) L/Cpl Canadian Army	d. 14 May 1974, 52 yrs.	
A	6	3	CAMERON	Large stone with only Cameron on it.		
A	6	3	CAMERON	Duncan	1887 - 1960	(flat stone)
A	6	3	CAMERON	Margaret A.	1888 - 1966	(flat stone)
A	5	8	CAMPBELL	Garnet W.	1881 - 1973	
A	5	8	CAMPBELL	Ethel M. w/o Garnet W.	1886 - 1951	
B	4	11	CARR	Ada, w/o Wilfred C. Sherwood	1902 - 1980	
A	2	8	CARSON	Joan D. (FOSTER)	24 May 1935 - 25 Nov 2000	
A	5	2	CARTER	Robert T., L/BDR 1st Survey Regt.	d. 30 May 1897, ae 66 yrs.	
A	5	3	CARTER	Thomas W., Sgt. #85936 CFA CEF	1885 - 16 Sep 1943	
A	5	3	CARTER	Eva I., w/o Thomas W.	1882 - 1964	
A	5	4	CARTER	Phillip C.	1917 - 1936	
A	5	5	CARTER	Thomas D., s/o Donald & Helene	1958 - 1993	(flat stone)

# Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
A	5	6	CARTER	Elizabeth Anne, d/o Donald & Helene	1957 - 1958	(flat stone)
A	5	7	CARTER	Helene M., w/o Donald	1921 - 2000	
A	4	3	CHASE	Carolyn L.	1919 - 1989	
A	2	13	CLARK	Annie M., w/o Bernice B. Dykeman	1884 - 1980	
A	3	11	CLARK	Sam Ervin	1915 - 2003	
A	3	11	CLARK	Muriel A., w/o Sam Ervin	1917 -	
A	3	11	CLARK	Johnnie H.	1948 - 1951	
A	3	11	CLARK	Johnnie H.	1948 - 1951	
A	8	7	CLARK	Gerald Stewart	1914 - 1997	
A	8	7	CLARK	Rheta Ferne HATFIELD, w/o Gerald Stewart	1926 - 2000	
B	1	4	CLARK	Margaret E., w/o Wilbert M. Jones	1914 - 2001	
B	1	8	CLARK	Carl E.	1932 -	
B	1	8	CLARK	H. Elaine BROWNRIGG, w/o Carl E.	1931 -	
A	2	15	COLLIER	Hazel Dow, w/o William Irvine SPENCER	1919 - 1989	
A	8	12	COLWELL	Large stone with only COLWELL on it		
A	8	12	COLWELL	Percy G.	1905 - 1968	(flat stone)
A	8	12	COLWELL	George R.	1902 - 1967	(flat stone)
A	8	12	COLWELL	Estella M.	1906 - 1981	(flat stone)
B	2	18	CONNELL	Fred G.	1901 - 1971	
B	2	18	CONNELL	Gladys G. WILSON, w/o Fred G.	1908 - 2002	
A	7	7	COX	Eva M., w/o Harold W.R. Smith	1925 -	
A	7	8	COX	Louis Edward	1893 - 1975	
A	7	8	COX	Pearl Edna, w/o Louis Edward	1900 - 1982	
A	7	10	COX	Edward A., child of L.E. & P.E.	1929	
A	7	10	COX	Infant, child of L.E. & P.E.	1931	
B	1	5	COX	Rhonda Marie	1955 - 1981	
B	1	3	CROUSE	James T.	1902 - 1973	
B	1	3	CROUSE	Opal M., w/o James T.	1907 - 1978	
A	3	13	CUNNINGHAM	Dorothy A.w/o Frank E. Wallace	1916 - 1983	
A	6	1	CURRIE	Carolyn A., w/o Daniel Raymond Bishop	1893 - 1986	
A	8	10	CURRIE	Douglas A.	1898 - 1960	
A	8	10	CURRIE	Gladys Vera, w/o Douglas A.	1897 - 1952	
B	5	4	DAVIDSON	Ruth	1922 - 1991	
A	4	14	DAYE	Osborne R.	1914 - 2003	
A	4	14	DAYE	Lois J.E. KING, w/o Osborne R.	1919 -	
B	2	6	DeLONG	Robert K.	1908 - 1983	
B	2	6	DeLONG	Inez V. SHARPE, w/o Robert K.	1913 -	
B	2	14	DEPOW	Charles Wilfred, married 9 Nov 1946	1921 - 1998	
B	2	14	DEPOW	Corinne Claire LEFEBVRE, w/o Charles W.	1917 - 2003	
A	8	11	DONAHUE	Catherine M. (metal marker)	9 Jan 1959 - 13 Jan 1959	
B	5	15	DONOVAN	Joseph P., Signalman RCCS CA	1921 - 1984	
B	5	15	DONOVAN	Grace A. LINDSAY, w/o Joseph P.	1926 -	
A	5	13	DOTEN	Percy B.	1888 - 1976	
A	5	13	DOTEN	Mabel HALL, w/o Percy B.	1907 -	
A	1	10	DUBE	Lottie, w/o Delbert M. Schriver	1918 - 1997	
A	7	1	DUNLAP	William R.	1900 - 1953	
A	7	1	DUNLAP	Ida M., w/o William R.	1910 - 1976	
A	2	13	DYKEMAN	Bernice B.	1877 - 1955	
A	2	13	DYKEMAN	Annie M. Clark, w/o Bernice B.	1884 - 1980	
A	8	1	DYKEMAN	Helen Ann	1935 - 1950	(flat stone)
A	2	6	DYMOND	Miles S., Gunner, R.C.A.	1913 - 20 Dec 1954	
A	2	6	DYMOND	Mae, w/o Miles S.	1913 - 1978	
A	1	2	EDWARDS	Margaret Adeline, w/o Jack M. Beattie	1903 - 1997	
A	6	8	FAULKNER	Marion Louise SHAW	1916 - 1953	
A	1	9	FAWCETT	Eugene H.	1891 - 1975	
A	1	9	FAWCETT	Ethel C.	1890 - 1954	
A	1	13	FILLMORE	Percy L.F.	1889 - 1954	
A	1	13	FILLMORE	Cora P., w/o Percy L.F.	1891 - 1984	
A	8	14	FILLMORE	Roberta P., w/o Granville W. White	1924 -	

# Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
A	5	11	FINNIE	Marion Heather	1949 - 1952	
A	4	6	FLEMMING	Major John Hazen	1888 - 1972	
A	4	6	FLEMMING	Estella Mae JULES, w/o Major John Hazen	1893 - 1990	
B	2	10	FLEWELLING	Lloyd T.	1914 - 1995	
B	2	10	FLEWELLING	Margaret, w/o Lloyd T.	1919 - 1992	
B	3	11	FLEWELLING	John E.	1909 - 1990	
B	3	11	FLEWELLING	Phyllis M. WILSON, w/o John E.	1909 - 1997	
A	2	7	FOSTER	Ernest A.	1888 - 1965	
A	2	7	FOSTER	Alexa H., w/o Ernest A.	1898 - 1970	
A	2	7	FOSTER	Rita F. HARRIS, d/o Ernest & Alexa	1922 - 1954	
A	4	10	FOSTER	Harry M.	25 Jun 1891 - 18 Jul 1955	
A	4	10	FOSTER	Ella May, w/o Harry M.	24 Apr 1892 - 6 Jun 1970	
A	4	11	FOSTER	Murray C.	1902 - 1957	
A	4	11	FOSTER	Mary J., w/o Murray C.	1904 -	
A	8	3	FRANKLIN	Gerald Roy	Jul 1883 - Jul 1957	
A	8	3	FRANKLIN	Pearl Ella, w/o Gerald Roy	Jul 1887 - May 1958	
B	1	2	GEORGE	Reginald T.	1934 - 2001	
B	1	2	GEORGE	Kathleen I., w/o Reginald T.	1941 -	
A	2	9	GIBBS	Annie, w/o Harry Miller	1886 - 1986	
B	2	15	GIBSON	Clinton A.	1926 - 1992	(flat stone)
B	2	16	GIBSON	Howard Edgar	1903 - 1975	
B	2	16	GIBSON	Mura Shirley	1900 - 1996	
A	4	1	GRAHAM	Arthur A.	1899 - 1985	
A	4	2	GRAHAM?	Helen W.	1879 - 1942	(Flat stone)
A	7	3	GRANT	Lloyd G., married 27 Oct 1948	14 Aug 1925 - 5 Nov 1985	
A	7	3	GRANT	Ruth I. HOPKINS, w/o Lloyd G.	(no dates)	
A	7	4	GRANT	Alice M. (see Wright)	1923 - 1952	
B	2	1	GREEN	Leonard R.B.	1900 - 1984	
B	2	1	GREEN	Margaret Isabelle, w/o Leonard R.B.	1912 - 1996	
A	3	7	GREENLAW	Lloyd L.	1898 - 1959	
A	3	7	GREENLAW	Sarah M., w/o Lloyd L.	1894 - 1961	
B	1	7	GREENLAW	Louise M., w/o Wilbert S. Brownrigg	1901 - 1993	
A	5	12	HALL	Baby, s/o Vaughn & Marian Hall	d. 3 Apr 1966	
A	5	13	HALL	Mabel, w/o Percy B. Doten	1907 -	
A	4	7	HALLETT	Stanley M.	1888 - 1951	
A	4	7	HALLETT	Annie L., w/o Stanley M.	1893 - 1965	
A	2	5	HAMILTON	James A.	1896 - 1978	
A	2	5	HAMILTON	Grace A. HAYES, w/o James A.	1904 - 1959	
B	1	11	HAMILTON	Stanley H.	1910 - 1983	
B	1	11	HAMILTON	Ruth M. SCOTT, w/o Stanley H.	1911 -	
B	3	9	HAMILTON	John R.	1945 - 1987	
B	4	9	HAMILTON	John H.	1905 - 1978	
B	4	9	HAMILTON	Elva A., w/o John H.	1910 - 1974	
B	4	9	HAMILTON	Edward H., s/o John H. & Elva L.	1930 - 1988	
B	4	9	HAMILTON	Lyla L., w/o Edward H.	1929 -	
A	8	5	HAND	Mary Elizabeth	1921 - 1992	
A	2	7	HARRIS	Rita F., d/o Ernest & Alexa Foster	1922 - 1954	
B	2	2	HARVEY	Beatrice L., w/o Wellington Briggs	1912 - 1981	
A	5	10	HATFIELD	Sanke R.	1896 - 1971	
A	5	10	HATFIELD	Flora I., w/o Sanke R.	1900 - 1957	
A	6	12	HATFIELD	Walter H.	1895 - 1965	
A	6	12	HATFIELD	Hazel, w/o Walter H.	1900 - 1956	
A	8	7	HATFIELD	Rheta Ferne, w/o Gerald Stewart Clark	1926 - 2000	
A	7	5	HAWKES	Sanford J.	1885 - 1960	
A	7	5	HAWKES	Sanford J.	1885 - 1960	
A	7	5	HAWKES	Bernice P., w/o Sanford J.	1892 - 1984	
A	7	5	HAWKES	Joseph H.	1919 - 1999	
A	7	5	HAWKES	Annie E.	1924 - 1951	

# Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
A	7	6	HAWKES	Charles Blair	1928 - 2001	(flat stone)
A	2	5	HAYES	Grace A., w/o James A. Hamilton	1904 - 1959	
A	6	4	HAYES	Allan K.	1926 - 1951	
A	6	5	HAYES	Fred	1885 - 1965	
A	6	5	HAYES	Annie E., w/o Fred	1885 - 1967	
B	3	2	HAYWOOD	Leonard R.	1897 - 1992	
B	3	2	HAYWOOD	Edith d., w/o Leonard R.	1909 - 1991	
A	10	4	HEMPHILL	Alden S., Pte., Carleton & York Reg., CA	1924 - 1953	
A	10	5	HEMPHILL	Lloyd E.	1913 - 1986	
A	10	5	HEMPHILL	Nina E. ADAMS, w/o Lloyd E.	1914 - 1991	
B	5	11	HICKEY	Evelyn D., w/o Bert Johnston	1927 -	
A	5	16	HILLIER	Anne, w/o Cecil M.V. Spence	1894 - 1951	
A	2	4	HOCKENHULL	Harry	1877 - 1965	
A	7	3	HOPKINS	Ruth I., w/o Lloyd G. Grant	(no dates)	
B	3	7	HUTCHINSON	Frances M. McPHERSON	9 May 1936 -	
B	5	8	IBBITSON	Bob	1926 - 1997	
B	5	8	IBBITSON	Irene WRAY	1924 -	
B	3	12	INGERSOLL	Walter Wallace	1906 - 1984	
B	3	12	INGERSOLL	Gerald Bruce, beother of Walter Wallace	1904 - 1987	
A	6	10	JACKSON	John J.	1891 - 1959	
A	6	10	JACKSON	Eva Ethelwin, w/o John J. Jackson	1896 - 1978	
B	4	7	JENSEN	Harvey Gene	Feb 1944 - May 2000	
B	4	7	JENSEN	Bonita M.	1947 -	
B	4	7	JENSEN	Dale C.	1966 - 1992	
B	5	10	JEWETT	Carroll A.	1910 - 1985	
B	5	10	JEWETT	Jennie A. McLAUGHLIN, w/o Carroll A.	1911 - 2002	
B	1	1	JOHNSON	Reuben, Pte. CEF (flat stone)	d. 21 Mar 1976, 76 yrs.	
B	5	11	JOHNSTON	Bert	1916 - 1993	
B	5	11	JOHNSTON	Evelyn D. HICKEY, w/o Bert	1927 -	
A	1	7	JONES	Flora, w/o Robert William Maxwell	1898 - 1976	
A	11	5	JONES	Douglas C.	1888 - 1952	
A	11	5	JONES	Gertrude B.	1891 - 1980	
B	1	4	JONES	Wilbert M.	1913 - 1981	
B	1	4	JONES	Margaret E. CLARK, w/o Wilbert M.	1914 - 2001	
B	3	10	JONES	H. Guthrie, married 2 Sep 1939	1915 - 1988	
B	3	10	JONES	Marion L. MONTIETH, w/o H. Guthrie	1915 -	
A	11	4	JOUDRY	Rebecca	1863 - 1956	
A	4	6	JULES	Estella Mae, w/o Major John H. Flemming	1893 - 1990	
B	2	8	KAYE-COPP	Howard M.	22 Feb 1931 - 7 Mar 1998	
B	2	8	KAYE-COPP	Joyce H.	14 Apr 1932 - 22 Feb 1996	
B	2	8	KAYE-COPP	Kevin M., s/o Howard M.	30 Jul 1966 -	
A	11	1	KELLEY	Myrtle R.	1893 - 1952	(flat stone)
A	11	2	KELLEY	Grace A.	1881 - 1961	(flat stone)
A	11	3	KELLY	Burton Murrant, Sgt. Carleton & Yotk Reg	1898 - 5 Feb 1970, 72 yrs.	
A	11	3	KELLY	Harriet Ann MURPHY, w/o Burton Murrant	1909 -	
A	5	15	KENNEDY	William L.	1883 - 1965	
A	5	15	KENNEDY	Eva Gertrude, w/o William L.	1886 - 1961	
A	10	1	KENNEDY	David Howard	1882 - 1956	
A	10	1	KENNEDY	Mabel, w/o David Howard	1882 - 1959	
B	2	11	KENNEDY	J. Ronald	1940 - 1992	
B	2	11	KENNEDY	Shirley A., w/o J. Ronald	1943 -	
B	3	4	KENNEDY	John H.	1913 - 1979	
B	3	4	KENNEDY	Gladys M. ARMOUR, w/o John H.	1918 - 2002	
B	3	5	KENNEDY	Horace E.	1916 - 1989	
B	3	5	KENNEDY	Myrtle W., w/o Horace E.	1922 - 1998	
A	2	11	KENNEY	Janice Anita	24 Dec 1947 - 15 May 1963	
A	10	7	KIDNEY	Wayne Marvin married 21 Sep 1968	3 May 1949 - 7 Aug 2000	
A	10	7	KIDNEY	Valerie Elizabeth Smith, w/o Wayne M.	15 May 1949	

# Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
A	4	13	KING	J. Stirling	1875 - 1953	
A	4	13	KING	Lina A. MORGAN, w/o J. Stirling	1881 - 1965	
A	4	14	KING	Lois J.E. w/o Osborne R. Daye	1919 -	
A	8	9	KINNEY	Ernest	1982 - 1957	(flat stone)
A	5	9	KIRKPATRICK	G. Arleigh	1910 - 1955	
A	5	9	KIRKPATRICK	Marjorie A., w/o G. Arleigh	1913 - 1991	
A	5	9	KIRKPATRICK	Baby, Arlene, d. aged 4 mos.	buried at McKenzie Corner	
B	2	13	LAMBERT	Ethel H. PERRY	1907 - 1984	(flat stone)
A	6	11	LAWRENCE	L. Wilmot	1895 - 1983	
A	6	11	LAWRENCE	Sadie B, STRONG, w/o L. Wilmot Lawrence	1897 - 1969	
A	11	6	LAWS	Gwendolyn Ruth	1959 - 1968	(flat stone)
A	3	1	LEECH	J. Howard	1904 - 1993	
A	3	1	LEECH	Edna L. MARSHALL, w/o J. Howard	1904 - 1999	
A	3	2	LEECH	Winston V.	1914 - 2000	
A	3	2	LEECH	Nina M., w/o Winston V.	1911 - 1986	
A	3	3	LEECH	Joseph Henry	1872 - 1956	
A	3	3	LEECH	Agnes Rebecca, w/o Joseph Henry	1873 - 1954	
A	3	4	LEECH	Harry G.	1896 - 1971	
A	3	4	LEECH	Mabel L.	1897 - 1982	
A	3	5	LEECH	Harry Stanley	1924 - 2002	
A	3	5	LEECH	Carl Alden, L/Cpl. CD	1924 - 2002	
A	3	6	LEECH	Lorne Irwin	1928 - 1952	
B	2	14	LEFEBVRE	Corinne Claire, w/o Charles W. Depow	1917 - 2003	
A	4	5	LINDSAY			(On large stone)
A	4	5	LINDSAY	R.S.	no dates	(On flat stone)
A	8	6	LINDSAY	Harry D.	1894 - 1965	
A	8	6	LINDSAY	Gladys, w/o Harry D.	1909 -	
A	8	6	LINDSAY	Harold H.	1929 - 1950	
B	4	1	LINDSAY	Ada L., w/o Gerald F. Merrithew	(no dates)	
B	5	15	LINDSAY	Grace A., w/o Joseph P. Donovan	1926 -	
B	2	7	LINGLEY	Muriel M., w/o Robert Thorne Stevens	1905 - 1999	
B	4	10	LIPSETT	Elizabeth L., w/o Curtis F. Boyd	1919 -	
B	3	1	LONDON	Agnes I., w/o Carey O. McKinney	1897 - 1972	
A	5	13	LOVE	Alice, w/o Percy B. Doten	1894 - 1952	
A	8	8	MacBEAN	Audrey I., w/o G. Delmar Reeleder	1921 -	
B	5	12	MacDONALD	Murray M., Signalman, RCCS CA	1921 - 1997	
B	5	12	MacDONALD	Lillian M.E., w/o Murray M.	1918 -	
A	2	14	MacKINNON	C.D.	1890 - 1964	
A	1	8	MacLAUGHLIN	Kenneth Earl	1897 - 1982	
A	1	8	MacLAUGHLIN	Laura SPENCE, w/o Kenneth Earl	1898 - 1982	
B	4	4	MacNALLY	Roy F.	1925 -	
B	4	4	MacNALLY	Thelma A., w/o Roy F.	1925 -	
A	12	1	MAIR	Edgar William	1875 - 1957	
A	12	1	MAIR	Maud STRETHILL	1880 - 1964	
A	12	2	MAIR?	Isobel Catherine	1907 - 1970	(flat stone)
A	3	1	MARSHALL	Edna L., w/o J. Howard Leech	1904 - 1999	
A	10	2	MARTIN	Christina, w/o David Humphrey Shanks	1883 - 1955	
A	1	7	MAXWELL	Robert William	1894 - 1975	
A	1	7	MAXWELL	Flora JONES, w/o Robert William	1898 - 1976	
B	5	2	McBRIDE	Dorothy Eva, w/o Wendell Guy McLellan	7 Mar 1920 -	
A	2	2	McDOUGALL	Kenneth G.	1909 - 1957	
A	2	2	McDOUGALL	Margaret F., w/o Kenneth G.	1912 - 1992	
A	2	2	McDOUGALL	Jane M., mother of Kenneth G.	1868 - 1962	
A	3	8	McELROY	R. Everett	1884 - 1952	
A	3	8	McELROY	Hattie L., w/o R. Everett	1880 - 1974	
A	3	8	McELROY	A. Louise, d/o R. Everett & Hattie	1909 - 1964	
B	4	8	McHATTEN	Leo S.	1927 - 1991	
B	4	8	McHATTEN	Mary J., w/o Leo S.	1931 - 1978	

# Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
B	1	6	McKINLEY	Gordon D.	15 Feb 1902 - 17 Feb 1981	
B	1	6	McKINLEY	Mary E. RICHARDSON	26 Aug 1898 - 27 Mar 1985	
B	3	1	McKINNEY	Carey O.	1892 - 1982	
B	3	1	McKINNEY	Agnes I. LONDON, w/o Carey O.	1897 - 1972	
A	2	14	McKINNON	John E.	1883 - 1969	
A	2	14	McKINNON	Penn H.	1897 - 1956	
B	5	10	McLAUGHLIN	Jennie A., w/o Carroll A. Jewett	1911 - 2002	
B	5	2	McLELLAN	Wendell Guy	14 May 1918 - 19 Feb 1985	
B	5	2	McLELLAN	Dorothy Eva McBRIDE, w/o Wendell Guy	7 Mar 1920 -	
B	3	6	McPHERSON	Ralph E.	1908 - 1992	
B	3	6	McPHERSON	Marion J., w/o Ralph E.	1911 - 1992	
B	3	7	McPHERSON	Frances M. (see Hutchinson, Frances M.)	9 May 1936 -	
B	1	10	MELDRUM	Vernon V.	1928 - 1978	
B	1	10	MELDRUM	Ruth Ella, w/o Vernon V.	1932 - 1970	
B	4	1	MERRITHEW	Gerald F.	1932 - 1984	
B	4	1	MERRITHEW	Ada L. LINDSAY, w/o Gerald F.	(no dates)	
A	2	9	MILLER	Harry	1881 - 1959	
A	2	9	MILLER	Annie GIBBS, w/o Harry	1886 - 1986	
A	4	9	MITCHELL	George	1862 - 1956	
A	4	9	MITCHELL	Charlotte M.	1867 - 1951	
A	10	3	MITCHELL	Frank W.	1889 - 1955	
A	10	3	MITCHELL	Marie J. PIRIE, w/o Frank W.	1897 - 1980	
B	3	10	MONTIETH	Marion L., w/o H. Guthrie Jones	1915 -	
A	4	13	MORGAN	Lina A., w/o J. Stirling King	1881 - 1965	
A	11	3	MURPHY	Harriet Ann, w/o Burton Murrant Kelly	1909 -	
A	1	5	NASON	Earl Edwin	1904 - 1978	
A	1	5	NASON	Marie Uneece, w/o Earl	1913 - 1984	
A	1	5	NASON	Edward Almon, s/o Earl & Marie	1940 - 1958	
B	3	8	NORTON	Marie A.	1917 - 1997	
B	3	3	OGDEN	Leo Ewen, w/o RCASC, CA.	1902 - 1993	
B	3	3	OGDEN	Shirley Norma, w/o Leo Ewen	1924 -	
B	3	3	OGDEN	Gerald Paul, s/o Leo Ewen & Shirley N.	1946 - 1974	
A	1	12	PAYNE	Vincent John	1918 - 1958	
A	1	12	PAYNE	Letha Marie	1919 -	
A	1	12	PAYNE	Baby	8 Dec 1953	
B	2	13	PERRY	Ethel H. (see Ethel H. Lambert)	1907 - 1984	(flat stone)
A	10	3	PIRIE	Marie J. w/o Frank W. Mitchell	1897 - 1980	
A	4	4	POOLE			(On large stone)
A	4	4	POOLE	C. Allen	1887 - 1977	(flat stone)
A	4	4	POOLE	Berella	1901 - 1959	(flat stone)
A	3	10	PRITCHARD	Justus M.	1878 - 1941	
A	1	11	RALSTON	James W.	1886 - 1971	
A	1	11	RALSTON	Pearl Z., w/o James W.	1890 - 1956	
B	5	3	RANKIN	Grace T., w/o Bertram A 'Bud' Smith	1933 -	
A	1	1	REED	Florence Louise (Stewart) (Kenny)	11 Aug 1919 - 26 May 1988	
A	8	8	REELEDER	G. Delmar	1921 -	
A	8	8	REELEDER	Audrey I. MacBEAN, w/o G. Delmar	1921 -	
A	8	8	REELEDER	Eric John, s/o G. Delmar & Audrey I.	1955 - 1957	
A	8	8	REELEDER	Carl George, s/o G. Delmar & Audrey I.	1953 - 1982	
A	5	1	REID	Helen, w/o Lloyd A. Brewer	1913 -	
B	2	9	REYNOLDS	Marion, w/o Peter F. Snow	1925 - 1997	
B	1	6	RICHARDSON	Mary E. (see McKinley, Gordon D.)	26 Aug 1898 - 27 Mar 1985	
B	5	1	RIDEOUT	Cora M., w/o Charles A. Wallace	1911 - 2000	
B	4	3	ROBERTS	Arnold J.	1963 - 1982	
B	4	3	ROBERTS	Lisa Marie	29 Jun 1987 - 7 Aug 1987	
B	5	7	ROBERTS	Milledge	1925 - 2003	
B	5	7	ROBERTS	Shirley A., w/o Milledge	1941 -	
B	1	9	ROSSIGNOL	Albon C.	1916 - 1981	

# Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
B	1	9	ROSSIGNOL	Edith C., w/o Albon C.	1919 -	
A	1	4	SABINE	Leonard Tilley, Rev.	1884 - 1949	
A	1	4	SABINE	Laura Frances BOYD, w/o Rev. Leonard	1887 - 1959	
B	4	12	SAUNDERS	Phillip	1908 - 199	(flat stone)
A	1	10	SCHRIEVER	Delbert M.	1917 - 1956	
A	1	10	SCHRIEVER	Lottie DUBE, w/o Delbert M. Schriver	1918 - 1997	
B	1	11	SCOTT	Ruth M., w/o Stanley H. Hamilton	1911 -	
B	2	3	SEELY	Hubert F.	1898 - 1984	
B	2	3	SEELY	Joy R. SMALL, w/o Hubert F.	1904 - 1988	
A	10	2	SHANKS	David Humphrey	1882 - 1958	
A	10	2	SHANKS	Christina MARTIN, w/o David Humphrey	1883 - 1955	
B	2	6	SHARPE	Inez V., w/o Robert K. DeLong	1913 -	
A	6	8	SHAW	Marion Louise (FAULKNER)	1916 - 1953	
B	4	2	SHAW	Kenneth E.	1905 - 1944	
B	4	2	SHAW	Ruth, w/o Kenneth E.	1909 - 1953	
A	4	12	SHEA	W. Arden	1885 - 1962	
A	4	12	SHEA	Eva A.	1886 - 1963	
A	8	13	SHEPARD	Nellie R., w/o Frank G. White	1887 - 1980	
B	4	11	SHERWOOD	Wilfred C.	1897 - 1974	
B	4	11	SHERWOOD	Ada CARR, w/o Wilfred C.	1902 - 1980	
B	2	5	SLIPP	J. Donald	1905 - 1992	
B	2	5	SLIPP	Jean F., w/o J. Donald	1928 -	
B	2	5	SLIPP	Donald E, s/o J. Donald & Jean F.	1961 - 1979	
B	2	3	SMALL	Joy R., w/o Hubert F. Seely	1904 - 1988	
A	7	7	SMITH	Harold W.R.	1924 -	
A	7	7	SMITH	Eva M. COX, w/o Harold W.R.	1925 -	
A	7	9	SMITH	Stephen D.R., s/o H.W.R. & E.M. (Cox)	1951 - 1993	
A	10	6	SMITH	E. Perley	1887 - 1953	
A	10	6	SMITH	Laura B., w/o E. Perley	1891 - 1974	
A	10	7	SMITH	Valerie Elizabeth, w/o Wayne M. Kidney	15 May 1949 -	
B	5	3	SMITH	Bertram A 'Bud'	1931 - 1990	
B	5	3	SMITH	Grace T. RANKIN, w/o Bertram A 'Bud'	1933 -	
B	2	9	SNOW	Peter F.	(no dates)	
B	2	9	SNOW	Marion REYNOLDS, w/o Peter F.	1925 - 1997	
A	1	8	SPENCE	Laura, w/o Kenneth Earl MacLaughlin	1898 - 1982	
A	5	16	SPENCE	Cecil M.V.	1895 - 1976	
A	5	16	SPENCE	Anne HILLIER, w/o Cecil M.V.	1894 - 1951	
A	5	16	SPENCE	Alfreda C.	1894 - 1979	
A	2	15	SPENCER	William Irvine	1918 -	
A	2	15	SPENCER	Hazel Dow COLLIER, w/o William Irvine	1919 - 1989	
A	2	3	STAIRS	Miles W.	1884 - 1976	
A	2	3	STAIRS	Elva V., w/o Miles W.	1891 - 1957	
A	2	3	STAIRS	William G.	1922 - 2000	
A	3	9	STEPHENSON	Cora Jean, w/o Harold Allen Bonnell	9 Nov 1920 - 31 Oct 1998	
B	2	7	STEVENS	Robert Thorne	1900 - 1986	
B	2	7	STEVENS	Muriel M. LINGLEY, w/o Robert Thorne	1905 - 1999	
A	12	1	STRETHILL	Maud	1880 - 1964	
A	6	11	STRONG	Sadie B., w/o L. Wilmot Lawrence	1897 - 1969	
B	5	13	SULLIVAN	Timothy Allan	1957 - 1994	
B	5	13	SULLIVAN	Linda Dian, w/o Timothy Allan	(no dates)	
A	8	2	SYPPER	Darrell H.	1961 - 1962	(flat stone)
A	4	8	TAPLEY	Clifford Arnold	4 Sep 1911 - 25 Jan 1985	
A	4	8	TAPLEY	Marie Sarah, w/o Clifford Arnold	9 Jun 1920 -	
A	4	8	TAPLEY	Malcolm Clifford, s/o Clifford & Marie	6 Nov 1953 - 6 Nov 1953	
A	6	6	THORNTON	Garnet F.	1927 - 1951	
A	6	7	THORNTON	J. Franklin	1887 - 1965	
A	6	7	THORNTON	Sadie, w/o J. Franklin	1894 - 1970	
B	2	17	TOBIN	Albert F.	1908 - 1989	



## Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
B	2	17	TOBIN	Wilda H., w/o Albert F.	1907 - 1996	
A	2	1	TRUE	H. Grant	1920 - 1955	
A	2	1	TRUE	Herbert A.	1885 - 1968	
A	2	1	TRUE	Beulah E.	1892 - 1968	
B	5	5	VanDINE	John A.	2 Jan 1920 -	
B	5	5	VanDINE	Lena E., w/o John A.	28 Oct 1923 - 3 Jun 1992	
A	6	9	VanTASSEL	George, Sgt.		(flat stone)
A	3	12	WALLACE	Elmer C.	1898 - 1977	(flat stone)
A	3	13	WALLACE	Frank E.	1913 - 1989	
A	3	13	WALLACE	Dorothy A. CUNNINGHAM, w/o Frank E.	1916 - 1983	
B	2	12	WALLACE	Ervin C.	1915 - 1994	
B	2	12	WALLACE	Verna E., w/o Ervin C.	1917 -	
B	5	1	WALLACE	Charles A.	1911 - 1983	
B	5	1	WALLACE	Cora M. RIDEOUT, w/o Charles A.	1911 - 2000	
B	5	6	WEBB	Fred A.	1935 -	
B	5	6	WEBB	Irene E., w/o Fred A.	1937 -	
A	11	7	WEST	Margery Elaine	1953 -	(flat stone)
A	11	7	WEST	Large stone		
A	11	7	WEST	Arthur Albert, Ote. U.S. Army, WW II	20 Sep 1926 - 3 Nov 1982	
A	8	13	WHITE	Frank G.	1889 - 1954	
A	8	13	WHITE	Nellie R. SHEPARD, w/o Frank G.	1887 - 1980	
A	8	14	WHITE	Granville W.	1913 - 2001	
A	8	14	WHITE	Roberta P. FILLMORE, w/o Granville W.	1924 -	
A	2	10	WILLIAMS	James L., #207622 Corporal RCAF	1934 - 1955	
A	2	10	WILLIAMS	Janet N., w/o James L.	1937 -	
A	12	3	WILSON	Ricky L.	1960 - 1997	
A	12	3	WILSON	Jane, w/o Ricky L.	(no dates)	
A	12	3	WILSON	Mitch, s/o Ricky L. & Jane	(no dates)	
A	12	3	WILSON	Angie, d/o Ricky L. & Jane	(no dates)	
A	12	4	WILSON	Hersey S.	1877 - 1965	
A	12	4	WILSON	Daisy A., w/o Hersey S.	1886 - 1956	
A	12	4	WILSON	Ronald H.	1906 - 1985	
A	12	4	WILSON	Lillie S., w/o Ronald H.	1907 - 1949	
B	2	18	WILSON	Gladys G., w/o Fred G. Connell	1908 - 2002	
B	3	11	WILSON	Phyllis M. w/o John E. Flewelling	1909 - 1997	
B	2	4	WORKS	Donald E.	1971 - 1978	(flat stone)
B	5	8	WRAY	Irene (see Bob IBBITSON)	1924 -	
A	7	4	WRIGHT	Alice M. (nee GRANT)	1923 - 1952	
B	5	9	WRIGHT	Earl	1916 - 1995	(wooden cross)

## Esther Clark Wright C. M.

*Contributed by Barb Pearson*

Esther Clark Wright was born in Fredericton, N.B. in 1895. She graduated from Acadia University in 1916, with an Honours degree in Economics. She undertook further study at the University of Toronto, Oxford and Stanford and graduated from Radcliffe/Harvard University with a PhD in Economics in 1931. Dr. Wright was the author of 15 books and is best known for *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* and *Planters and Pioneers*. She served as Vice-President of the National Council of Women of Canada from 1950-1953, and Vice-President of the CFUW from 1950-1955. She was awarded the Order of Canada in 1989.

Esther Clark Wright's picture is featured in the Agenda Book of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Federation of University Women. A convention is being planned for July 2010 in Ottawa. This picture is from the Esther Clark Wright Archives of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. taken in the Fall of 1914.



# Slow Reed Had Mail Run

By Arthur W. "Bill" Reed, Bains Corner, N.B.

When I was a young fellow I wondered why my great grandfather, William Arthur Reed, had shelves full of ornamental horses. Why, I wondered, so many of them. My dad told me that it ran in the family. The Reeds were horse lovers, and had always owned horses, especially my great grandfather. It was well-known that his stables were his pride and joy.

My great-grandfather, William Arthur Reed, was born September 14<sup>th</sup>, 1861 at the home of his parents, William Arthur and Mary Ann (White) Reed, George Street, West Saint John, N.B., the fourth of six sons and one daughter. He married Theresa M. Ward on June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1884.

W.A. Reed operated a "hack and livery stable", delivering goods and people throughout the city since cars were scarce back then. Due to having so many horses, he also delivered mail from Saint John to Lorneville in the cold winter months. My father told me he used to go on some of the mail runs with his grandfather in winter and he said there were some cold and nasty days of travel. Sometimes they would get stranded for days before they could get back home.

Between Saint John and Lorneville my great grandfather kept fresh horses and changed to another team before continuing the mail run. They called it the halfway house. During the winter months it must have been wonderful to stop there to get inside and get warm. I am sure the horses appreciated it too!

Sometimes it would take a while before some people got their mail, maybe a couple of days. A lot of people joked with great grandfather on being so slow delivering their mail and they gave him the nickname "Slow Reed". Of course delivering by horse and carriage in all kinds of weather often slowed delivery down, so people did understand! However "Slow Reed" was it!

William Arthur Reed delivered mail for many years, retiring in October 1937.

With so many horses in his stable W. A. Reed was able to draw on both pacers and trotters which he raced out at the Saint John race track in his off-duty time.

Back then the race track was called the Moose Path and, according to many people "Slow Reed's" horses did quite well in the winner's circle. They were in good condition due to their mail and delivery careers.

I am very grateful to my father, Arthur E. Reed, who passed away on

April 22, 1977, for keeping the legacy of "Slow Reed", a memorable part of our family story.

## William Arthur Reed "Slow Reed" Dies June 13<sup>th</sup>, 1945 Fairville, West Saint John, N.B.

Retired Mail Carrier had been ill for several weeks. Funeral Saturday – The death of William Arthur Reed, which occurred at the home of his son, Arthur William Reed, George Street, Fairville, West Saint John, is a source of regret to a wide circle of friends in Saint John and through this section of the province. Mr. Reed, who was 83 years old, had been in failing health for several weeks. Born in West Saint John, he had resided in Fairville most of his life and had served as a mail carrier for many years, retiring October 1937. He was an Honorary Life Member of the Willis Lodge No.70 L.O.L. and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is survived by two sons, James Henry Reed and Arthur William Reed, Fairville; one sister Mrs. Minnie Morris; a brother in Boston, Mass.; a half sister, Mrs Herbert Ring, Saint John; two half brothers, Thomas Reed, Saint John, and Hubbart Reed residing in Western Canada. Also surviving are several grandchildren and great grandchildren. W. A. Reed was predeceased by his wife, Theresa, on May 28<sup>th</sup> 1942. The body is resting at the Ross Funeral Home, 103 Prince Street, West Saint John, where the funeral service will be held. Interment will be in Cedar Hill Cemetery in the family plot. [from a Saint John Newspaper, June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1945.]



Theresa M (Ward) Reed  
b. 11 Dec 1866, Saint John, N.B.  
d. 28 May 1942, Fairville, N.B.



William Arthur Reed  
b. about 1862, Saint John West  
d. 13 Jun 1945, Fairville, N.B.

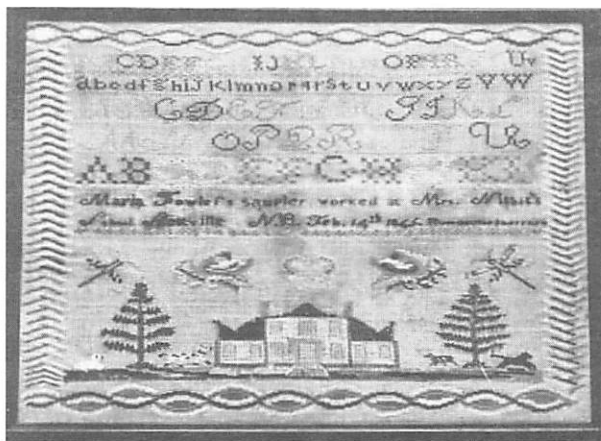
# Searching for Maria

by Dale Bray Hall & Eva Sprague Haddix

The search for our great-great-grandmother, Maria Fowler Sprague, began with a few items of “hard” evidence: her name inscribed on a tombstone in Kent County, record of her marriage in Kings County, and a dated piece of her handiwork done in Sackville. A fourth intriguing item was a family Bible with names and dates. These bits of information had activated a search decades before and were passed on to us, developing into a journey with twists and turns galore.

The marriage record told us that Maria Fowler married John Sprague in Sussex, Kings County, on January 18, 1849, “by Banns or publishment with consent of parents and friends.”<sup>1</sup> Elder Titus Stone performed the ceremony, revealing a Baptist connection. The witnesses, Charles Anderson and George Claine, seem to have been Kings County friends rather than relatives.

The cross-stitch sampler hung on New Brunswick walls for generations and only in the 1970s was rescued from oblivion in British Columbia and reframed.<sup>2</sup> The Sampler reads, “Maria Fowler’s sampler worked at Mrs. Nisbit’s School, Sackville, N.B. Feb. 14<sup>th</sup> 1845.” At the bottom of the handiwork Maria had stitched the picture of a large two-storey house. But who was Mrs. Nisbit and why was Maria in a girls’ school at age 22?



The Bible, which came down through Maria’s second daughter, was in Saskatchewan.<sup>3</sup> In it were recorded the birth and death dates of John and Maria and the names of their children—Jemima Budd, Lavinia, Sophia Harriet, George Marshel, and Hazen Wellesley, with their birth dates and the death dates for George, Hazen, Sophia, and Lavinia. John’s

mother was Sophia Bull and Jemima Budd was a name carried on in the Bull family. But what about the choice of Lavinia and Harriet?

The crumbling limestone monument at the United Church cemetery in Coates Mills, Kent Co., N.B., was replaced in 2002. The original design of the four-sided obelisk was duplicated, with John Sprague etched near the base on the front face and Maria Fowler in the same position on the other side.

We knew it was wise to be cautious about family stories, but few amateur sleuths can resist adding such smidgens of information to the “possibilities” list. So we noted some items and mulled them over from time to time: Some of Maria’s family spoke French. Maria was a Huguenot. Maria spoke French. Maria had been a school teacher. Maria dug up her flowers and took them with her when she moved from one house to another. Would any of this help in our searches?

## Sprague and Fowler

According to an early petition<sup>4</sup> the Spragues arrived in Kings County, New Brunswick, about 1782, namely John and William, with families, and their “aged” mother Love Sprague. Grace Aiton mentioned the family (pp.17 and 33) in *The Story of Sussex and Vicinity*. A booklet on the history of the Penobsquis Baptist church<sup>5</sup> gave more information on the Sussex-area Spragues. John, grandson of the above-mentioned William, along with several members of his family were listed. Maria’s name did not appear, though she and John had married in 1849 and settled in the area.

John was granted land in Mechanic Settlement in 1846 and 1851.<sup>6</sup> It was surprising, however, to see a notation in “A Book of Record of the United Baptist Church at Penobsquis” that “Bro John Spragg, May 1858, moved away.”<sup>7</sup> Where had the family gone? A eureka moment uncovered John, his heirs and assigns on an 1859 Kent County deed for a hundred acres in the Ste. Marie area “on the north side of the Big Buctouche River.”<sup>8</sup> The 1861 Kent County census includes John, Maria and their three young daughters.<sup>9</sup> By 1871 their son Hazen had been added.<sup>10</sup>

It was time to look at the Fowler families. Kings County was home to a very prolific group of Fowlers. However, many were of the Baptist persuasion

## Nova Scotia

and some Fowler families in New Brunswick had French connections. So we diligently watched for that and posted queries on various genealogy sites while making numerous requests from the provincial Archives for copies of probates, marriages, wills, and school records. There were "close encounters," but no Maria of appropriate age surfaced. And too, there was no record in Fredericton of a Maria Fowler having been a teacher.

Then, in the summer of 2005, a casual visit to the Tourist Information Center at Sackville provided a shot of adrenalin. When shown a color picture of Maria's sampler (made in Sackville over a century before), the lady behind the counter said, pointing to the picture Maria had embroidered there, "Oh, I pass that house every day. I'll tell you how to find it." Yes, indeed! There was a significant likeness between the house on Route 16 in Pointe de Bute and the one on Maria's sampler.

Moreover, the book *Round a Chignecto Hearth*<sup>11</sup> had a sketch of the house and told a bit of its history, including its being a Ladies' Seminary run by William L. and Carolyn Sharpe Trueman. In addition, the Archives at Mount Allison University had a scrapbook compiled by the Pointe de Bute Women's Institute and in it was a picture of the same house labeled, "Girl's Seminary, 1838." As we looked at Sackville area school records and history<sup>12</sup> the name of Mrs. Sophia Nesbit<sup>13</sup> resurfaced and we followed her teaching career, hoping to see Maria's name again.

Though the first federal census wasn't taken until 1851, there had been a local Sackville census in 1820 and a Caleb Fowler and wife (no name given) were listed.<sup>14</sup> No children were recorded for the head of the household. Westmorland county records showed that this Caleb married Harriet Throop (daughter of Ichabod and Jemima Tingley Throop) on 2 Sept 1817.<sup>15</sup> On 5 Sept 1817 Harriet and Caleb sold land that she had inherited from her father.<sup>16</sup> No further land records for them were available.

At Acadia University's archives a black handwritten notebook surfaced in the file of the Gladeside United Baptist Church in Kent County. Maria Sprague is listed on the first page of the roll of members (the church was organized in 1860).<sup>17</sup> This church (still standing) was some seven or eight miles from where John and Maria lived in Ste. Marie, so getting to church services by horse and wagon was a serious commitment. We claimed one more piece of Maria's history for our files.

The 1891 Kent County census records that Maria's father was born in Nova Scotia.<sup>18</sup> Though we didn't know his first name and could only guess at his age and church affiliation, during 2003 and 2004 we became acquainted with an abundance of Fowlers throughout the province. During this pursuit of Nova Scotia records, several books dealing with early settlers in the Digby/Annapolis area caught our attention.<sup>19</sup>

By 2005, one name stood out: Caleb St. Croix Fowler, b. 22 Oct. 1785 and baptized in December that year,<sup>20</sup> but who had "removed to New Brunswick and probably had descendants."<sup>21</sup> Caleb was the son of Loyalist Captain Caleb Fowler and Mary (Marie) de St. Croix, daughter of Huguenot (French Protestant) refugees from Jersey in the Channel Islands.<sup>22</sup>

Since we already considered the Sackville Caleb Fowler a possible candidate as Maria's father, we took a second look. That Caleb died 12 Mar 1854.<sup>23</sup> His wife Harriet had died on 13 Jun 1834, and was buried in Four Corners Burying Ground, also known as Upper Sackville Cemetery.<sup>24</sup> For us, the pressing question was: Did this Caleb and Harriet Fowler have children?

We had a professional researcher check New Brunswick church records. In the summer of 2008 an intriguing entry surfaced in the files of Notre-Dame-du-Carmel Catholic Church at Ste. Marie, Kent County. A Mary Ann Fowler Chase, born 25 December 1819, was baptized on 25 August 1879, along with her adult daughter Mary Melany Chase.<sup>25</sup> The baptismal certificate noted that Mary Ann was the daughter of Caleb and Harriet Fowler of Sackville. Finally, proof of a child for Caleb and Harriet had surfaced.

The 1871 Kent County census lists the widow Mary Ann, her daughter Melany and also a son William.<sup>26</sup> William Chase's certificate of death (21 Apr 1923) confirms Mary Ann and Benjamin Chase as his parents.<sup>27</sup>

Going back to Sackville to look for the family in earlier years, in 1851 we discover Mary Ann (Fowler) and Benjamin Chase living next door to Lavinia Fowler Robinson, b. 1824 and her brother William Fowler, b. 1828.<sup>28</sup> Lavinia died 26 Mar 1857<sup>29</sup> and was buried in the same cemetery as Caleb and Harriet, suggesting a family relationship. That gave us three probable Fowler siblings, Mary Ann,

## Searching for Maria

Lavinia, and William.

In 1861 Benjamin Chase, then over 80, and his wife (Mary) Ann, 41, were lodgers with a Sackville Bowser family.<sup>30</sup> When widowed, Mary Ann went to Kent County, where she was baptized, and appeared in the 1871 and 1881 censuses.<sup>25</sup> However, by the 1891 enumeration Mary Ann [Anne, Annie] is back in Sackville with her daughter Malinda [Melany] who had married William Stultz.<sup>31</sup> On that census Mary Ann (Fowler) Chase is again listed as a Baptist and her father is recorded as being born in Nova Scotia,<sup>32</sup> as was Maria's.<sup>18</sup>

### Conclusions

We had located a Baptist Fowler family in the Sackville area, with the father Caleb born in Nova Scotia. The mother's name was Harriet and a daughter was Lavinia, names Maria would use when naming her own daughters. Significantly, there was room in the family for Maria, b. 1823, between Mary Ann, b. 1819 and Lavinia, b. 1824. We submit that Maria Fowler was the great-granddaughter of French Huguenot refugees from the Island of Jersey. Indeed, for the 1901 census when answering the question regarding "origin," a question usually pertaining to paternal ancestry, Maria answered "Francaise."<sup>33</sup>

The family Bible records the birth of John and Maria's son Hazen on 1 March 1862. In March, 1871 John sold the land in Ste. Marie and that time Maria's name was on the document.<sup>34</sup> That same year John purchased 100 acres of land a couple of miles down the road from Ste. Marie in Coates Mills "on the north side of the Rapids of Buctouche River."<sup>35</sup> It was on that farm that Maria saw her children marry into the West, Webster, McLean and Graves families.

However, while living there Maria lost her husband John on 11 April 1878,<sup>36</sup> her son Hazen on 5 May 1891,<sup>37</sup> and then daughter Sophia on 12 July 1892 according to the family Bible.<sup>3</sup> Son George Marshel had died 3 June 1858, age 14 months.<sup>3</sup> Other hands recorded Maria's death date there as 12 Dec 1902 and had it inscribed on the tombstone. For some fifteen years, she had been living in her daughter-in-law's house just across the river within view of the farm where both her husband and son had died. It seems plausible that Maria might have dug up her flowers and taken them with her when she moved from one house to the other.



Sprague farm, Coates Mills, Kent Co., N.B.,  
painted by Russell J. Sprague, great -  
grandson of Maria Fowler Sprague.

We haven't located an official record of Maria's death, nor an obituary. Neither do we have a photograph. Nonetheless, we have brought to light something of Maria Fowler's life ranging from a girl working a sampler in a Ladies' Seminary in Sackville to the young wife whose husband cleared land with an axe in Mechanic Settlement, Kings County,<sup>38</sup> to farms on the banks of the Buctouche River, Kent County. Maria Fowler may have taught at the girl's school, she could well have spoken French; her name stands clear on John Sprague's tombstone in Coates Mills. Furthermore, the Huguenot heritage she told family members about apparently has been uncovered.

The search for our great-great-grandmother has been a roller-coaster ride, a mix of pauses, plunges and a few giddy highs. Although no records have surfaced to specify that Maria Fowler (27 April 1823-12 Dec 1902)<sup>39</sup> was the child of Caleb and Harriet (Throop) Fowler, unless proven otherwise we feel she is their daughter, with siblings Mary Ann, Lavinia and William.

We have been fortunate to have cousins from various parts of Canada who shared our interest in Maria Fowler Sprague over the years. Each has contributed to the search—Vonda Reid Adams and her sister Geraldine Reid, Ellen Sprague Morris, and Gerald Vincent—but they are not to be held responsible for conclusions drawn by the authors.

We are deeply indebted to professional researcher Rose Staples, who unearthed the critical record at the Mt. Carmel church in Ste. Marie and had it transcribed into English, and who kept reminding us to be looking for primary sources even in the dry spells.



## Searching for Maria

### Endnotes:

- 1 Kings County New Brunswick Early Marriage Register (RS151, F11850, PANB).
- 2 Dale Bray Hall, Elora, ON, is now in possession of the sampler.
- 3 Vonda Reid Adams, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, inherited the family Bible.
- 4 John Sprague, 1785 (RS108, F1029, PANB).
- 5 The History of the United Baptist Church at Penobsquis, Grace McLeod and Phyllis Hall (Stiles Printing, 1981).
- 6 New Brunswick Land Grant, 1846 (F16330, PANB); New Brunswick Land Grant, 1851 (F16335, PANB. John Sprague.
- 7 Vaughan Memorial Library, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; handwritten membership list.
- 8 Registry Office Records, Kent Co., N.B., Vol. N-530, 28 Jun 1859 (F6145, PANB).
- 9 1861 census, Wellington Parish, Kent Co. (F1598 PANB).
- 10 1871 census, Parish of St. Marys, Div. 2, Kent Co. (F1627, PANB).
- 11 Round a Chignecto Hearth, William A. Trueman (Sin Twister Publications, Summerside, PEI, 2000), p. 31.
- 12 W. C. Milner, History of Sackville, New Brunswick, Tribune Press, Sackville, 1934, p. 52.
- 13 Teaching License given to Sophia M. Nesbit, 30 Jan 1841 (RS655, PANB).
- 14 1820 Sackville Heads of Households Census (F1675, PANB).
- 15 N.B. Early Marriage Records, Dorchester Parish, Westmorland Co. 1790-1835 (Reg. F1671, PANB); 1812-1835, Reg. Vol. A (F15493, PANB).
- 16 Registry Office Records, Westmorland Co., N.B., Vol. D-488 (F15074, PANB).
- 17 Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, archival item 327794, "Minutes of the Church (1860-1947)," Gladeside, Kent County.
- 18 1891 census, St. Mary Parish, Kent Co. (F10915, PANB).
- 19 Including: Marion G. Turk, The Quiet Adventurers in Canada (1979); Louise W. Throop "Early Settlers of Cumberland Township, Nova Scotia," National Genealogical Society Quarterly (1979); A. W. Savary, Supplement to the History of the County of Annapolis (1913).
- 20 St. Luke's Anglican Records, Annapolis Royal, 1782-1817 (F9395, PANB).
- 21 Elizabeth R Coward, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia. Its History to 1900 (1955), p. 34.
- 22 Annapolis County Estate Files, 1793 #19029 (F8, PANS). Also, Turk. 19.
- 23 Cemetery Listing, Four Corners Cemetery, Sackville Parish (PANB).
- 24 Cemetery Listing, Four Corners Cemetery, Sackville Parish (PANB).
- 25 Notre-Dame-du-Carmel, Sainte-Marie-de Kent Roman Catholic Vital Records, 1869-1920 (F15684, PANB).
- 26 1871 census, St. Marys Parish, Kent Co., N.B., (F1627, PANB). 1881 Census, Ste. Marie Parish, Kent Co., N.B. (F1640, PANB).
- 27 New Brunswick Certificate of Registration of Death (RS131, F18948, PANB); William Chase died 21 April 1923, age 72, son of Benjamin Chase and Annie Fowler.
- 28 1851 census, Sackville Parish, Westmorland Co. (F1591-1593, PANB).
- 29 Cemetery Listing, Four Corners Cemetery, Sackville Parish (PANB).
- 30 1861 census, Sackville Parish, Westmorland Co. (F1607, PANB).
- 31 Marriage Registration of William Stultz and Malinda Chase, Sackville 14 Jan 1890 (F13657, PANB).
- 32 1891 census, Sackville Parish, Ann [Annie] Chase, age 74, father born in N.S. (F10921, PANB).
- 33 1901 census, Ste. Marie Parish, Kent County (F15360, PANB).
- 34 Kent Co. Registry, 19 March 1871, RS88A (F6148, PANB) Vol. T-459; Kent Co. Registry, 19 March 1871, RS88A (F6148, PANB), Vol. T-460. John and Maria Sprague.
- 35 John Sprague's brothers Andrew (Deed #13015) and Asa and Melbourne (Deed # 13016), Book Y, pp. 261 and 262, sold John Lot #3 of the Seaman grant in Coates Mills, Kent Co., N.B.
- 36 Obituary for John Sprague, Christian Visitor, 1 May 1878 (F11501, PANB).
- 37 Obituary for Hazen Sprague, The Daily Times, Moncton, NB, 11 May 1891.
- 38 "Report on Mechanic Settlement, 1843," (RS555, F16225, PANB).
- 39 Death date from family Bible and tombstone. Birthdate given as 1823 in 1901 census; 1824 in Bible. \*

## Obituary

Mrs. Lois M. (Dickson) McKnight, wife of Lloyd E. McKnight, passed away at the Miramichi Regional Hospital Monday, Aug. 10, 2009 at the age of 70. She was born in Chatham, N.B. March 16, 1939 and was the daughter of Edna (MacInnis) & Dallas Dickson. She lived in No. Napan, N.B. She was a homemaker and a member of the Carmel United Church, Napan; a member of the U.C.W.; a member of the Napan Women's Institute; a member of the NBGS, Miramichi Branch since Sept. 22, 1998; and a volunteer with the Napan Agricultural Show. She is survived by her husband Lloyd, sons Glenn McKnight, Winnipeg, MB, and Gerald McKnight &

Carolyn, Owen Sound, ON; her mother Edna Dickson, Napan; sister Janice & Terry Flanagan, Napan; brother John Dickson, Napan; grandchildren Jessie, Melissa, Bradley, Rodney, James; and five great grandchildren, as well as numerous nieces and nephews. She was predeceased by her father Dallas Dickson. Visitation was held at Adams Funeral Home Ltd., 140 King St., Miramichi, on Thurs. only 2-4 & 7-9. Funeral service was held from the Carmel U.C., Napan, Fri. at 2 p.m., conducted by Rev. David Cleveland. Interment was in Pine Grove Cemetery, Loggieville, N.B. [Contributed by Dollypearle Drysdale-Martin] \*

# Mammy Hopkins: a Woman of Substance

By Judith Tompkins

About twenty years ago I met my great great great grandmother, Elizabeth Beard Jasper Woodward Hopkins. By a series of serendipitous events, I came into possession of a book that traced the genealogy of the Kenney family. As part of that book, the Tompkins family was also outlined, and there I found enough details about my four-times great grandmother to stir my imagination. I became intrigued with learning as much about her as possible. The few facts that I was able to find were fodder for my overactive mind and soon I was filling in the blanks with romantic fiction. I began almost unconsciously to create a wonderful character suitable for a romantic historical novel, although I dare say that Elizabeth's actual life was probably richer and far more dramatic than anything I could imagine. For twenty years Elizabeth has been quietly living in my imagination waiting for me to retire and begin the novel I have always wanted to write.

Recently my brother, who is very interested in the genealogy of our family, suggested that I write an article similar to the one written by Stephen Davidson in Vol. 31, No.2 of *Generations* Summer 2009 entitled "Mary Raymond, One Feisty Loyalist Grandmother". Certainly I agree that these marvellous women from whom we are descended should be known and celebrated for their outstanding courage and endurance and their remarkable loyalty and devotion to their king, their country and their families. When accepting this challenge from my brother, I realized that I would have to go back and separate fact from fiction so that I could give a bare bones historically accurate account of Elizabeth's life. Perhaps this could inspire me to get on with writing the fiction that has been incubating in my imagination all these years.

Elizabeth Beard was born in Philadelphia in 1742, although I found references to two different dates in the NB archives. She was married at the age of 12 to her first husband John Jasper, a British marine sergeant. Sometime after the fighting broke out in the American colonies in 1775, Elizabeth was wounded in a sea battle while travelling to Cape May with her husband John Jasper aboard the brig *Stanley*. They were attacked by three French vessels, allies to the American "rebels". Fighting valorously alongside the sailors at the guns of the *Stanley*, Elizabeth was grievously wounded in the left leg.

John Jasper was later captured by the rebels when

the marines landed at Cape May in 1776 and was speedily sentenced to death. However, before his execution could be carried out, his wife Elizabeth liberated him and convinced 22 deserting American soldiers to defect to the loyalist side. While affecting their escape, they encountered some American cavalry who fired upon the fleeing party. During this exchange Elizabeth was wounded for a second time, this time in the left arm. But the intrepid Elizabeth seized a musket and shot dead the rebel who fired on her. She then took his horse as the booty of war. Later when the group made it back to British headquarters in Philadelphia under the command of Sir William Howe, commander of the King's troops in North America, Elizabeth sold her hard won horse to one of General Howe's aides-de-camp.

There are no details as to what resources Elizabeth had at her disposal to account for her success in this escapade, but it is obvious that she was a very resourceful and courageous woman with astounding daring and initiative. The details of these adventures are outlined in a "memorial" dated April 12, 1816 at Fredericton, New Brunswick which outlines her deeds of courage and her loyalty to the British King in an attempt to secure for her from Lord Palmerston, British statesman and secretary of the war office from 1809 to 1828, an allowance or pension for her lifetime of service to the King. The memorial and an editorial paragraph stating that the pension had been granted were published in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* on September 9, 1816, less than five months after the initial appeal to Lord Palmerston. The expeditious granting of the petition is testimony to the esteem the war office had for Elizabeth Hopkins (her name at that time).

As the American Revolution unfolded, Elizabeth's life became ever more perilous and difficult. At some point her husband John Jasper died and Elizabeth in due course married Samuel Woodward who was a soldier in the Maryland Loyalist Regiment in Philip Barton Keys' company. The story of this unknown regiment is a tragic one. They were shipped to the British garrison in Pensacola, Florida in 1778. In 1781 Pensacola was captured by the Spanish. The besieged loyalists put up a valiant but doomed defence and the memorial states that Elizabeth fought at her husband's side tearing her clothing in pieces to use as wadding for the guns. The Woodwards along with the remainder of the Mary-



## Mammy Hopkins: a Woman of Substance

land regiment were prisoners of the Spanish until the treaty of Paris in 1783 between Great Britain and the United States by which Britain recognized the independence of the American colonies, defined new boundaries and urged the congress to restore their confiscated properties to the loyalists and cease prosecutions against them. However, Elizabeth lost all claim to any home in Philadelphia, and in the exchange of prisoners she and her husband Samuel and their children found themselves travelling north toward New Brunswick aboard the transport "Martha" with the remnants of Delancy's and Chambers' corps of the Maryland Loyalist Regiment.

Once again tragedy struck the ill-fated regiment. Off Seal Island during a storm at sea, the "Martha" was wrecked and many of the 300 souls on board were lost. A very pregnant Elizabeth with Samuel and their young child, however, managed to stay on the wreck for three days enduring horrific conditions and terrible hardship until they were subsequently rescued by fishermen from Marblehead. Very shortly after their sea rescue Elizabeth gave birth to triplets, all sons. M. Christopher New's book, *Maryland Loyalists in the American Revolution*, gives an account of the wreck of the Martha in which it is stated that after being rescued, Elizabeth was delighted to find that two of her sons had managed to get to shore. Unfortunately, her joy was short lived; she subsequently learned a third son had perished.

Samuel Woodward shared in land grants along the Saint John River given to the survivors of the Maryland Loyalist Regiment and together he and Elizabeth had several more children, supposedly two sets of twins as well as the triplets, although I cannot confirm this. At some point Elizabeth was again widowed and in time married her third husband, Jeremiah Hopkins who was a soldier with the 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in Fredericton. In total, Elizabeth had 22 children, 18 of them sons. At the time of her memorial in 1816, her husband Jeremiah, six of her sons (both Woodwards and Hopkinses) and one son-in-law were members of the 104<sup>th</sup> regiment, famous for its winter march in February of 1813 to Quebec and beyond to Fort Erie to fight against the Americans in the War of 1812-1814. Among the members of the 104<sup>th</sup> regiment, Elizabeth was affectionately known as "Mammy Hopkins". At some point during this war, Elizabeth travelled to Quebec undoubtedly to follow her beloved sons and husband. Tragedy again marked her life as her favourite sons, her twins, and her son-in-law were all killed during a

battle at Sacket's Harbour on Lake Ontario. It is said that Elizabeth upon hearing of the death of her twins called her other sons around her and urged them to seek revenge on the hated Yankees and to defend the British holdings at Fort Erie.

After the War of 1812-14, Jeremiah Hopkins was granted land lots 13 and 14 fronting on the east bank of the Saint John River in the Parish of Kent, Carleton County. Richard Hopkins, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth, was granted lot 12 and Robert and Nathaniel Woodward, Elizabeth's sons by Samuel, received lots 6, 7, 10 and 11 at the same time. Many of the descendants of Elizabeth Beard Jasper Woodward Hopkins continue to live and prosper along the Saint John River Valley today. My family is descended through one of Elizabeth's daughters, Frances Woodward, who married Elijah Tompkins. I like to think that some of the spirit and fire that defined Elizabeth is alive and well in me and my family. She does inspire admiration and pride and deserves to be remembered as a loyalist heroine of the American Revolution who, while enduring great hardship and loss, devoted her extraordinary life to serving her king and country.

Notes: Much of the information listed here comes from the book *Our Family Tree: Acadian, Colonial, Loyalist and Mayflower, Volume One* by Leatha Boudreau Sisson, ISBN # 0-9690355-0-0. I also used information from M. Christopher New's book *Maryland Loyalists in the American Revolution*. ISBN # 0-87033-495-6

My brother's research into family genealogy lists Elijah Tompkins who married Frances Woodward (daughter of Elizabeth) as the son of Obadiah Tompkins who came to NB in 1783. However, in her book, Ms. Sisson listed Elijah as the son of Edmund Tompkins who also arrived as a Loyalist in 1783. Does anyone have access to information that will sort out this discrepancy?

It was the accepted practice in Babylon 4,000 years ago that for a month after the wedding, the bride's father would supply his son-in-law with all the mead he could drink. Mead is a honey beer and because their calendar was lunar based, this period was called the honey month, which we know today as the honeymoon.

# On the Parker Trail

Introduction: *This article was compiled by Suzanne Blaquière, President of Restigouche Branch and a descendant of George & Mary (Seaward) Parker mentioned below.*

On July 4th & 5<sup>th</sup>, 2009, over 240 Parker descendants gathered in the small northern N.B. village of Dundee, and in Nouvelle, QC to celebrate their roots. Descendants came from the US, Quebec, Ontario, N.B., plus 16 from Alberta. They were descendants of an English couple, **George Parker & Mary Spicer Seaward**, who arrived in Canada around 1850.

George Parker & Mary Spicer Seaward were married in Osmington, Dorset, England, on March 26, 1848. George was 20 and Mary 19 and they were both residing in Osmington Mills, Dorset at the time of their marriage.

Dorset is a county of great beauty, a land of contrast and breathtaking scenery. It is one of the maritime counties of southern England, fronting the English Channel which separates the United Kingdom from mainland Europe.

George Parker was baptized October 18, 1829 in Owermoigne, a quaint little Dorset village, son of John Parker & Elizabeth Parsons. Being the baby of the family, his other siblings were Susanna, Robert, Dinah, John, Mary, William & Hannah.

Mary Spicer Seaward was baptized January 27, 1828 in Osmington, Dorset, daughter of John Seaward & Clarinda Munday/Monday. Her siblings were Louisa Mary, John Robert, Benjamin George, Thomas William, Jane Elizabeth, James Charles & Sarah Ann.

George & Mary left for Canada around 1850 with 2 children, William Frederic (Bill) who was 4 years old & Harriett Elizabeth 2 years old, in the hope of rejoining Robert Parker, George's older brother who was living in the Montréal, QC., area with his family since a few years.

Oral history has it that the ship they were on ran into problems at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the Gaspé region. They were rescued by another ship making its way to Dalhousie, N.B. The Parker family stayed in Dalhousie for a short while, then crossed the Restigouche River and established first in Miguasha, QC, then on to the village of Nouvelle, QC on the Gaspé Coast facing Dalhousie. Nine more children will be added to the Parker family in their new land.

Note: After the arrival of the railroad in the "Gaspésie", their son Charles, my direct an-

cestor, was able to make the trip to Montreal, before his marriage in 1889, and visited his uncle Robert.

Charles also met with a lady cousin by the name of Richardson but up to now, we have not been able to figure out this missing link. This special event is immortalized in photos. We have pictures of Charles with this cousin Richardson plus one with himself standing behind 2 older gentlemen, the older one probably being his uncle Robert and the other, another uncle or maybe George, no one knows!

## Parker family reunion

The Parker family celebrations started off on Saturday July 4<sup>th</sup> with a mass at the little Roman Catholic Dundee church at 4:00 pm then on to the parish hall for registration and Meet and Greet. The theme for the week-end was "Back to our Roots" and the banner on the stage reflected such. The walls around the hall were decorated with different colored cardboards giving much life to the room and reflecting our family history & genealogy. The adventure started with a large flower showing all the Parker generations known till now with the 1<sup>st</sup> in England at the roots of the flower and climbing the stem with the other generations. Our first Canadian ancestors' names were noted in the middle of the flower with each of their children's names in a different colored petal.

Then bristleboards continued the journey with information on maps and pictures of England, the county of Dorset and some of its villages with some meaning to us as Owermoigne, Osmington, Osmington Mills plus Nouvelle, QC where our ancestors settled. Each child of the couple had its own colored cardboards with church records, genealogy and photos. That same color was reflected on the attendees' name tags to make it easier to find and meet other close relatives.

We enjoyed a delicious meal catered by a Parker descendant, then a family questionnaire rally was done mixing people around to work together in teams and finding the answers somewhere in the hall.

A photo session was organized by families on the outside steps of the church then everyone enjoyed the musical evening. Entertainment was provided by descendants from the Parker family and we were even fortunate to have Elvis in the house, who brought the group to life and shook the place.

Sunday July 5<sup>th</sup>, had our "On the Parker Trail"

## On the Parker Trail

sub-theme kicking in with a cavalcade of cars traveling to Nouvelle, QC to visit our ancestor's land, some cemeteries, the church and area. We ended the day by enjoying a meal at the local Nouvelle Restaurant.

It was a wonderful weekend filled with excitement, reminiscing, meeting new relatives, reconnecting with older ones; one adventure we will not forget for a long time.



Some of those who attended the Parker Family Reunion, in the Dundee Parish Hall.



The group from Alberta, thanking the reunion organizers

### George Parker & Mary Spicer Seaward's Children:

**1. William Frederick (Bill) Parker:** born February 27, 1845 in Osmington, Dorset, England. He was Mary's son, born before her marriage. We don't know if he was George's son but he went by the Parker name. He never married, moved to Dalhousie, N.B. in the 1880's where he died and was buried in August 1925.

**2. Harriett Elizabeth Parker:** baptized August 6, 1848 in Osmington Mills, Dorset, England. She married **Matthew James Williamson**. Their marriage date was never found but it probably occurred ca.1866. He was originally from Lynn, Docking, Norfolk, England, son of Robert Williamson & Elizabeth Minns.

They had 8 Williamson children: Albert (Abbey) 1867; George Robert 1870; Charlotte-Agnes 1872; Charles Louis (Charlie) 1875; Thomas Matthew 1877; Mary Jane Thérèse 1880; Mary Celina/Lena 1883; Robert John (Bob) 1887

The Williamsons remained in Nouvelle, QC.

**3. Hélène Marguerite (Ellen) Parker:** baptized December 15, 1853, aged 6 months, registered in Carleton, QC, Miguasha section. She married **Alexander (Allan) McNeil** on March 16, 1876 in St John's United Church in Dalhousie, NB (their marriage is also registered in the Escuminac, QC Presbyterian Church).

They had 6 McNeil children: Alfred James (Jim) 1877; John Robert 1878; Anne Clovinda (Clarinda) 1880; Charles Louis (Charlie) 1885; Thomas George (Tom) 1890; Cora Flora (Carrie) 1900, the latter was Annie Clarinda's daughter born before her marriage but raised as a McNeil.

This McNeil family also stayed in the Nouvelle, QC area.

**4. John Robert (Jack) Parker:** born July 25, 1855, registered in the Carleton, QC Church records in the Miguasha section. He married **Philomène Savoie**, daughter of Fidèle Savoie & Marguerite Allard, on April 12, 1880 in Nouvelle, QC.

John & Philomène had 10 Parker children: Philomène (Minnie) 1880; John Honoré (Johnny H.) 1881; Emma 1883; Charlotte Agnes 1885; Charles Frederic (Charlie) 1887; George Robert 1888; Peter William (Willie) 1892; James Fidele (Jim) 1894; Edmond 1897; Alexander 1899.

Jack Parker moved his family to the Eel River Crossing, N.B. area in the early 1890's then moved to Campbellton, N.B. in the early 1900's where a large number of descendants are still found today.

**5. Mary Joanna Parker:** born December 13, 1857, registered in Carleton, QC, Miguasha section. She married **John (Jack) Kenny**, son of John Kenny & Cécile LeBlanc, on November 28, 1876 in Nouvelle, QC.

They had 12 Kenny children: Louise 1876; Thomas 1878; Charles 1880; Marie-Anne (Bella) 1882; James/Jim 1884; George John (Larken) 1887; Anonymous daughter Kenny 1889; Joseph 1890; John 1893; John 1896; Joseph (Jos) 1898; Samuel b. ca 1902-1903.

The Kenny family remained in Nouvelle, QC.

**6. Thomas George (Tom) Parker:** born January 7, 1860, registered in Carleton, QC. He married **Henriette LeBlanc**, daughter of Jean LeBlanc & Séraphine Guimont, on May 15, 1883 in Nouvelle, QC.

They had 16 children including 2 sets of twins: Twins: Marie-Jeanne & Marie-Lucie 1884; Jean Thomas (John/Johnny) 1885; Charles (Charlie T.) 1886; Marie-Laurentine 1888; Marie-Hélène 1890; Marie-Elmida (Midas) 1892; Joseph Pierre (Peter) 1894; Harry/Harvey/Hervé 1896; Marie-Lucie 1898; Catherine 1900; George 1902; Marie-Irma (Irène) 1904; twins: Gertrude & Cora 1906; Henriette Rose Anne(Deda)1908.

Tom Parker's family settled in Nouvelle, QC.

**7. Jeanne Thérèse (Jane) Parker:** born September 13, 1862, registered in Carleton, QC. She never married.

**8. Charles Mathieu (Charlie) Parker:** born April 26, 1864, registered in Carleton, QC. He married **Marie Angèle LeBlanc**, daughter of Jean LeBlanc & Séraphine Guimont, on July 16, 1889 in Nouvelle, QC. Two Parker brothers, Thomas and Charles, married 2 LeBlanc sisters, Henriette & Marie Angèle.

Charles & Marie Angèle had 11 Parker children: William John (Willie) 1891; Charles James (Charlie) 1893; Joseph Emile 1895; Clara 1897 (Suzanne Blaquièr's grandmother); Georges-Edgar 1898; Émériilda 1900; Aurèle 1902; Anonymous boy Parker 1904; Jean Hector 1905; Joseph Parker: still-born boy 1907; Jean-Paul Arthur André /Amédée Parker 1908.

Charles Parker settled in Dundee, N.B. after 1903.

**9. Charlotte Agnès Parker:** born September 15, 1866 and died April 13, 1871 in Nouvelle, QC, of scarlet fever.

**10. Eliza Parker:** born around 1867. She was found on the 1871 Bonaventure County, QC census, 4

years old. No baptism or burial records were found; maybe she is the same as Charlotte Agnès at # 9?

**11. James Alfred (Jim) Parker:** born July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1871, registered in Nouvelle, QC. Jim married **Geneviève Levesque**, daughter of Wenceslas Levesque & Marie Elizabeth LeBlanc, on April 10, 1893 in Nouvelle, QC.

They had 6 Parker children: Georges 1894; Richard 1896; Elizabeth 1897; Emma Joanne (Emma Jane) 1899; James Arthur 1900; Marie Helen / Lina 1902.

This Jim Parker family moved to Campbellton, N.B. after 1902.

**George Parker** died accidentally on September 25, 1890 in Nouvelle, QC while cutting wood near his home with his son Charles. Part of a tree fell on him, he was 62 years old. He is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery in Escuminac Flats, QC, but there is no tombstone.

**Mary (Seaward) Parker** married a 2<sup>nd</sup> time on February 7, 1899 to a friend of the family and neighbour, **Francis Lynch**; he was 21 years younger. She died January 6, 1910 in Nouvelle, QC, at the age of 84 and is buried in the Nouvelle Catholic cemetery.

**Your Family Name Is An Heritage,  
Be Proud Of It! \***

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## Three Sets of Triplets, Four Pairs of Twins

*This article is from the Evening Times and Star (Saint John, N.B.), 26 Oct 1910. It was contributed by Andrew Gunter..*

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 25 – Mrs. Wm. G. Clark, a Lakeside Avenue matron, has just become the mother of her third set of triplets. She is also the mother of four pairs of twins, and herself is the only sister of 20 brothers.

Two pairs of twins and one set of triplets were born during Mrs. Clark's first marriage and the remainder of seventeen children came in groups during her second marriage. \*

# The Negro in New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>

by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, M.A., LL.D.<sup>2</sup>

Introduction: *This article, by Rev. William O. Raymond, is from R. Wallace Hale's CD, Fort Havoc, Vol III.*

Previous to the arrival of the Loyalists in 1783, the number of individuals of African origin, who resided within the confines of what is now the Province of New Brunswick, was so small as to require but a few words at our hands. It is of historic interest, however, to ascertain as nearly as possible the date when the first representative of the race set foot upon our soil.

The census taken by M. de Muelles, in 1686, when French authority prevailed in Acadia, shows that there was then living at Cape Sable (near Yarmouth) one La Liberté, designated in the census as "le nègre." He was probably an escaped slave from one of the New England colonies.

It is said that several slaves were brought to Nova Scotia, about the year 1760, by Captain Sennacherib Martyn and other officers of disbanded colonial corps, who were, about that time, assigned lands near the River Aulac; and it is possible that one or two persons of African origin may have then lived near the Isthmus of Chignecto, within the borders of what is now the County of Westmoreland. It is not, however, until the year 1767 that we have positive proof that a man of Negro blood was actually resident within the bounds of our Province. On the 20<sup>th</sup> of June in this year James Simonds wrote from St. John to Messrs. Hazen and Jarvis, his partners in New England informing them that he had promised 30 to 40 hogsheads of lime, manufactured at St. John, to a merchant in Halifax; he adds: "Expect nothing but to disappoint him as that rascal Negro West cannot be flattered or drove to do one-fourth of a man's work; shall give him a strong dose on Monday morning which will make him better or worse, no dependence can be put on him." Evidently West was not a particularly creditable specimen of his race, but he claims the honor of being the first of African blood to take up his abode at St. John.

The census of the townships of Nova Scotia, taken in 1767, returns two Negroes as living at Hopewell, on the Petitcodiac River. Free Negroes were rare in America at this time; it may therefore be assumed that the individuals mentioned were slaves from New England.

As contrasted with the conditions existing in the Southern States, slavery in British North America was generally of a mild type. The master had no control over the life of his slave. If he killed him he was liable to the same punishment as if he had killed a free man. The master was liable to have an action brought against him for beating, or wounding, or for immoderate chastisement of his slave. The slave had the same right of life and property as an apprentice; and the practical difference between a slave and an apprentice in early days, was that the apprentice was a servant for a limited time while a slave was a servant for life.

In many instances no doubt the position of slaves was very arduous and humiliating, but in other cases it is stated that they stood high in the confidence and regard of their owners: "They were not excluded from the domestic affections; in families of middling rank they frequently had their places at the board; and when the circle closed around the evening hearth its blaze glowed on their dark shining faces, intermixed familiarly with their master's children." In not a few instances the slaves adopted the surnames of their masters, and, thus, originated the names of Ludlow, Winslow, and other family names of the colored race in this Province.

At the close of the American Revolution a large number of Negroes came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists; many of them were freedmen who had escaped from rebel masters in the South. The British generals, notably Sir Henry Clinton, had offered protection to all slaves fleeing within their lines. Some of the black refugees enlisted in the army as pioneers, drummers, and buglers; and one corps, "The Black Pioneers," formed in 1776, consisted solely of Negroes. They served with credit throughout the war; and at its termination the survivors were disbanded in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The muster rolls of this corps contain an odd list of names, with surnames often wanting. The following will serve as specimens: Prince, Tony, Tobey, Brass, Quash, Cudjoe, Bednigo, Glasgow, Dublin, London, Friday, August, Liberty, Old Tom, Big John, etc. Classic names also abounded, such as Cato, Nero, and Scipio; the most common name, however, was that of Pompey; no fewer than four of the name were enrolled in one company; they were distinguished

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as Pompey 1<sup>st</sup>, Pompey 2<sup>nd</sup>, Pompey 3<sup>rd</sup> and Pompey 4<sup>th</sup>.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, there were within the British lines at New York about 2,000 escaped slaves. Consternation was produced among them by a rumor that they were about to be delivered up to their old masters, whose agents had appeared at New York. To allay their fears, Sir Guy Carleton issued a proclamation guaranteeing liberty to all who when taking refuge within the British lines had formally claimed the protection offered by British commanders.

Washington demanded the restoration of the slaves to their former owners, but Sir Guy declined to violate faith with the Negroes. He contended that to do so would in some instances be to deliver them up to execution or severe punishment at which humanity revolted. He added that if sending them away should thereafter be deemed an infraction of the treaty of peace compensation must be made by the British government; and in view of the possibility of such a contingency he directed a register to be kept of all Negroes sent away with the Loyalists. In this register was entered the name, age, occupation, and also the name and residence of the former owner of each slave. Sir Guy justly observed that had the Negroes been denied permission to embark they would nevertheless have found various methods of quitting the place, and the former owners, unable to trace them, would lose all chance of compensation.

This arrangement having been made, to the great satisfaction of the fugitives from Georgia and the Carolinas, they were furnished with a certificate which dispelled their fears, and in a short time transports were provided to carry them to different parts of Nova Scotia — then including the Province of New Brunswick.

A prominent Whig, living at Hackinsack, New Jersey, in a letter to a friend, dated August 30, 1783, recounts his experience during a recent visit to New York. He adds: "Few or no Negro slaves are given up. My chief errand to town was to look up one of mine, and I saw the rogue, but found he had formed such connections with a certain great personage that I could no longer look upon him as my own. He told me he was going to Novy Koshee."

Nearly all the Black Pioneers went to Shelburne or Annapolis to be disbanded. Lieut. Gov. Carleton wrote to Secretary of State Dundas, Dec. 13, 1791, stating that one Thomas Peters, a Negro,

who had served as sergeant in the Black Pioneers, had come from Nova Scotia, some years before, to inquire what encouragement he and the Black Pioneers might expect if they came over from Annapolis to settle in New Brunswick. He was told they would receive allotments of vacant lands in the same proportion and on the same conditions as the Loyalists and disbanded soldiers. Governor Carleton adds: "Among the free Negroes settled in this province, I have found only three who appear to have been ever employed in any military service. These have had their allotments with their respective corps. The rest are such as by Peters are denominated Black Refugees, who having come within the British lines to escape the service of their American masters cannot be considered as entitled to claim anything from Government further than personal protection and freedom from servitude, which they enjoy in consequence of arrangements made by the Commander in Chief previous to the evacuation of New York for granting them an asylum in this country."

The Lieut. Governor states that lots were granted the Black Refugees at St. John where many of them remained until the provisions granted by the Government were exhausted.

Early in 1785, it was proposed that those inclined to become farmers should form themselves into companies for whom lots of land, of fifty acres to each individual, would be provided, and if success attended them, additional lands would be provided in proportion to their exertions. These offers were intended to encourage them to acquire habits of industry and forethought, without which freedom could be to them no real benefit. They accordingly formed themselves into three companies; forty-seven lots were surveyed for them on the Nerepis River, adjoining the southern boundary of General Coffin's manor; fifty-two lots were located at Milkish; and twenty-four lots near the lands of the Orange Rangers at Oroquaco.<sup>3</sup> Very few of the Negroes, however, were disposed to become farmers; the majority preferred to enter into service in private families, in which wages were very good, owing to the scarcity of laborers.

About this period bounties were offered to those willing to enlist in His Majesty's service.<sup>4</sup> Few were inclined to accept the inducement, but a larger number were disposed to join the African colony at Sierra Leone. The origin of this little African colony claims a brief notice at our hands.

Thomas Clarkson, the son of an English

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clergyman, was a leading advocate of the abolition of slavery. While a student at St. John's College, Cambridge, he gained the prize offered for the best Latin essay on the question, "Whether it is right to make slaves of others against their wills?" In preparing his essay Clarkson collected, at great pains, materials from every quarter. The case he eventually made out appalled even himself. He determined to devote his life to aid in bringing about the abolition of slavery. The year after the prize essay was written, a society was formed in England to promote this object, and Clarkson became one of its most active members. During the progress of the American Revolution, and at its close, a large number of Negro slaves, that had escaped from their masters, found their way to England. Many of these people were sent by the society to Sierra Leone, a place thought to be well adapted to their constitutions, but afterwards found to be so pestilential as to be termed "the grave of the white man." In order to strengthen the colony, John Clarkson, a brother of Thomas, just mentioned, came out to Nova Scotia, with the approval of the British Government, to encourage the Negroes there to remove to Sierra Leone. He succeeded in inducing nearly 1,200 to accompany him; among the number were 222 from St. John, Fredericton, and other places in this Province, who were thus classified — men 72, women 64, children 86. They were collected under the supervision of a Mr. Uthoff, whom the Lieut. Governor appointed agent in the matter, and who received the sum of £89-16-8 stg. for transporting his contingent from St. John to Annapolis. In this way the Province lost a considerable portion of its free Negroes.

But there was an element that Clarkson could not reach. Those of the Loyalists who had been in affluent circumstances in the old colonies as a rule brought with them their colored servants or slaves. The majority in process of time received their freedom though many remained in the service of their former masters. In the muster of Loyalists living on the River St. John, made by order of Major General Campbell in 1784, four hundred and forty-one servants were included. They were doubtless for the most part Negroes. There were, however, a considerable number of free Negroes in various parts of New Brunswick, several of whom were grantees at Parr Town and Carleton.

A detailed list of the slave owners in New Brunswick cannot be attempted, but it included leading individuals in nearly all parts of the Pro-

vince. Lieut. Col. Beverly Robinson brought with him from New York nine colored servants; Lieut. Col. Isaac Allen, seven; Lieut. Col. Edward Winslow, four. Hon. Gabriel G. Ludlow, first mayor of St. John, and for many years administrator of Government, was a slave owner, so, also, were General Coffin of Nerepis, Lieut. Col. Richard Hewlett of Hampstead, James Peters of Gagetown, Elijah Miles of Maugerville, Stair Agnew of Fredericton, Col. Jacob Ellegood of Dumfries, Capt. Jacob Smith of Woodstock, Titus Knapp of Westmoreland, Judge Upham, and many others. Even clergymen were slave owners. Rev. James Scovill, first rector of Kingston, N.B., in 1804 bequeathed to his wife, Amy, his servant boys Robert and Sampson, aged respectively 12 and 10 years, with a proviso that at the age of 26 years both should be set at liberty if they discharged faithfully the duties of servants until that period.

Few slaves were to be found in eastern New Brunswick; there were also very few in the County of Charlotte. In the last named county there was at Beaver Harbor a colony of Quaker Loyalists, the only avowed anti-slavery settlement known to have existed in British North America. These Quakers, most of whom had fled from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to New York, formed an association in June 1783 to settle together "on the River St. Johns in Nova Scotia." At the head of their agreement, in a bold hand writing, were the words "**No Slave Master Admitted.**"

Early newspapers of this Province prove that slaves were frequently offered for sale. The Royal Gazette in 1786 contained an advertisement of "a Negro boy for sale;" and again, in October 1788, "a stout, likely, and very active young black woman," was advertised for sale in a St. John paper, "not for any fault, being singularly sober and diligent."

The cool way in which human beings of the colored race were thus disposed of is shown in the following remarkable communication addressed by John Rapalje, a most respectable citizen of Brooklyn, N.Y., to his friend the Hon. Geo. Leonard of New Brunswick:

"Brooklyne, October 29, 1787.

"Dear Sir, — I have taken the liberty at the desire of my father of sending to your care a Negro wench named Eve and her child named Sukey, in order to dispose of them to the best advantage... She is an excellent hand at all sorts of house work except cooking, and one of the best servants for washing we ever had; she is



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perfectly honest and sober and the only fault she has is being near sighted. Mr. Francis Pemat and his daughter Mrs. Storhoff, Mr. Thomas Horsfield and family and Mr. John Guest know the wench and can prove the property.

"Mama joins me in presenting our most respectful compliments to Mrs. Leonard and the family.

"From your humble servant,

"John Rapalje.

"Geo. Leonard, Esq'r.

"Parr, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia."

In this letter a power of attorney was inclosed, so worded as to admit of the disposal of mother and child to different purchasers if Mr. Leonard deemed it advisable. Inhuman as appears to us the separation of mother and child, instances in which it occurred were not uncommon.

For nearly a quarter of a century slaves were considered as the property of their masters in this Province, and as such were advertised for sale, and from time to time sold at prices ranging from £25 to £40, according to age and capacity for work. As early as 1786, the advertisement of "A Negro boy for sale" appeared in the Royal Gazette, then printed at St. John. The latest advertisement of the sale of a slave in this Province appeared in the Royal Gazette of October 16, 1809, when Daniel Brown offered for sale, Nancy, a Negro woman, guaranteeing a "good title" to any purchaser.

It is probable that the latest offer of a reward for the apprehension of a runaway slave, found in a Lower Province paper, is one that appeared in the New Brunswick Royal Gazette of July 10, 1816.

To St. John, New Brunswick, appertains the honor of one of the earliest recorded manumissions of a slave. The interesting old document reads as follows:

"To all people to whom these presents shall come Frederick William Hecht, Esquire, of the City of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, sendeth greeting:—

"Whereas a certain Mulatto Man now called Joshua Moore, born in the City of New York in America the nineteenth day of April 1766 in a state of slavery to the said Frederick William Hecht, and as a slave to the said Frederick William Hecht has continued to the date of these presents;

"Now know ye that the said Frederick William Hecht for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, hath renounced and disclaimed, relinquished, and by these presents doth clearly

and absolutely renounce, relinquish, disclaim and release unto the said Mulatto Joshua Moore all the estate, dominion, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of him the said Frederick William Hecht in Law or Equity of in over and to the person and services of the said Mulatto Joshua Moore, hereby declaring and making the said Joshua Moore to all intents and purposes whatever manumitted and discharged from a state of slavery and the service of the said Frederick William Hecht, his heirs, executors and administrators forever as if freeborn.

"In witness whereof the said Frederick William Hecht hath hereunto set his Hand and Seal this nineteenth Day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-six.

"Frederick William Hecht  
(L.S.)

"Signed and delivered

"in presence of

"Ann Hecht

"Thomas Wetmore

The signer of the above was Commissary at Fort Howe when the Loyalists arrived in 1783, and remained in that office for some years.

John Hume, another citizen of St. John, by a similar document, dated May 2, 1787, gave to "a certain Negro wench called Betty Hume," about thirty-three years old, and to her child born in 1785, their freedom.

There gradually arose a strong feeling against slavery in the Maritime Provinces, and nearly all cases that came before the courts were decided in favor of the slave; nevertheless, the sale of slaves continued for twenty-five years after the arrival of the Loyalists. There is now in possession of W. C. Milner, Esq., a Bill of Sale, dated May 10, 1808, by which Sarah Allen of the County of Westmoreland for the sum of £30 sells to Titus Knapp, Esq., "a Mulatto boy about fourteen years old named Bacchus."

The treatment accorded the slave varied greatly. James Law, Esq., of Westmoreland County, a leading magistrate, and well to do man, and a lavish entertainer, owned a number of slaves who were described as "a petted and useless lot," but who thought so much of themselves that "as proud as Law's niggers" became a proverbial expression in that section of the Province.

At Woodstock, N.B., there lived an old Loyalist half-pay officer who was accustomed every day to ride up to the tavern door for his glass of Jamaica spirits, followed by a slave on foot who

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handed the filled glass to his master and when returning the emptied glass, was wont to perform certain lively movements worthy of an acrobat, in order to avoid the blow from his master's whip which invariably accompanied the return of the glass.

Another hard-hearted old master who lived at Maugerville on a very slight pretext was accustomed to tie up his slaves in the barn and vigorously apply the lash, while his neighbor, Capt. Elijah Miles, treated his Negroes with such kindness that they were most unwilling to leave his service.

It is related of a certain old squire that on returning to his home, after a brief absence, his wife insisted that her Negro servant should be punished for insolence and neglect of duty. The squire, being tender-hearted, took the girl into a room, locked the door and instructing her to scream at the top of her lungs, began to apply the whip with much vigor to various articles of furniture until the mistress of the house was satisfied her maid had learned a lesson she would not soon forget.

In some instances, the relations existing between the masters and their Negro servants were of so affectionate a nature that the tried and trusted domestic was laid to rest in the family burial lot beside her mistress.

In the year 1800, occurred the famous slave trial at Fredericton in which Jonathan Bliss, Attorney-General for the Province, Thomas Wetmore, John Murray Bliss, Charles J. Peters, and William Botsford appeared for the master, and Ward Chipman and Samuel Denny Street appeared as "volunteers for the rights of humanity." The four judges of the Supreme Court divided evenly on the issue; Chief Justice Ludlow and Judge Upham being of opinion that under the existing laws Negroes might be held as slaves, while Judge Allen and Judge Saunders were of opinion that slavery was not recognized by the laws of New Brunswick. The intensity of feeling aroused by the trial is indicated by the fact that, at its close, Capt. Stair Agnew, residing at the mouth of the Nashwaak (the real owner of the slave before the court), challenged Judge Allen to a duel, a challenge the latter declined — an act of greater courage in that day than to have accepted. John Murray Bliss challenged Samuel Denny Street to meet him with pistols in an hour, and Mr. Street signified his readiness to oblige him in half that time. They met and, after an ineffective exchange

of fire, the seconds effected a reconciliation.

At the close of the slave trial, Judge Allen, who had come to the conclusion that "it is beyond the power of human laws to establish or justify slavery," set at liberty his slaves; and other slave holders imitated his excellent example.

At the conclusion of the war of 1812, many of the slaves of Maryland and Virginia, who had availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the presence of the British navy in Chesapeake Bay to escape from their masters, were brought to the British Provinces. Three hundred of these slaves arrived in St. John on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June, 1815, and the inhabitants were puzzled how to dispose of them. They were afterwards settled at Loch Lomond, where a good many of their descendants still remain.

For many years the Negro had no voice in the management of public affairs. Lieut. Gov. Carleton stated in his letter to Secretary of State Dundas in 1791: "In this province they (the Negroes) have been allowed every privilege of free British subjects, nor has any distinction been made between them and the white inhabitants, excepting only that they have not been admitted to vote in Elections for representatives in the General Assembly."

In the year 1820, a heated election was contested in St. John City and County, in which Hon. Charles Simonds, the fourth elected candidate, had a majority of seven votes over Zalmon Wheeler, Esq. The latter at the declaration declined to demand a scrutiny of votes, as was then the almost universal custom in closely contested elections, as "not agreeable to his taste or feelings." He added that, "he had held in reserve eleven votes of Freeholders, which he deemed lawful — might have brought them at the last moment, and knew the sheriff could not resist their being polled, which would have given him the lead; but these being from men of colour he knew it would create another contest in the House of Assembly, the evil consequences of which to the Province, he too deeply deplored to allow himself to be the cause of it."

The newspaper account goes on to tell how the amicable speech of Mr. Wheeler drew forth the loudest plaudits from all parties — the most zealous of Mr. Simonds' friends shook him by the hand — they demanded that Mr. Wheeler should be chaired with the successful candidates, and there was witnessed the novel sight of stalwart antagonists carried around town in this manner

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amidst the general cheers of their supporters. It is, nevertheless, a question whether Mr. Wheeler would not have rendered a greater service to freedom and humanity had he brought his Negro voters to the polls so that the question of their being entitled to the franchise might have been brought to an issue and decided.

The number of Negroes in New Brunswick continued to increase despite the deportation to Sierra Leone; and the first census, in 1824, showed there were at that time in the Province 1,513 "People of colour," distributed among the various counties as follows: St. John 687, Kings 167, Queens 87, Sunbury 59, York 351, Charlotte 53, Westmorland 77, Northumberland 32. Of these, 385 were men, 412 women, 355 boys, and 361 girls.

After the passing away of slavery in the Maritime Provinces, slaves from the United States frequently crossed the international boundary, and having "shook the lion's paw," entered upon a life of freedom.

Despite the obstacles that have hampered the development of our brothers of the African race in this Province, their progress in education and refinement has been marked, and the outlook for the future has never been brighter than it is today.

## 375 Cousins

Introduction: *This article is from the Telegraph Journal (Saint John, N.B.), 11 Jun 1954, p. 4, and was contributed by Andrew Gunter of Fredericton.*

If you have the time for it, tracing your family history can be a fascinating hobby. You never know what you'll find up that family tree either. It takes a lot of digging but some of the old family skeletons are worth the effort.

Willie Honeybone, sixty-eight, has been pursuing this hobby for the last decade and has located some 375 living cousins. Cousin Willie lives in London, England, and 130 of his cousins live in Australia, 130 more in New Zealand, thirty in Canada and fifteen in America. The other fifty live in Britain. He hopes they all can get together next year for a family reunion. They were all invited to the first reunion last year but only the British section showed up.

Cousin Willie started his relative hunting during the Second World War when he began to

### Endnotes

- 1 Perhaps written in 1903 expressly for *Neith*, a short lived publication edited and published by Abraham Beverley Walker (1851-1909), of Saint John, New Brunswick's first black lawyer.
- 2 A most interesting and valuable paper by the late Rev. T. Watson Smith, D.D., published in the collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Vol. X, has furnished much of the material of this article. To the late Dr. Smith every acknowledgement is due.
- 3 Now, Quaco, or St. Martins.
- 4 A like endeavor to obtain Negro recruits was made in 1804 when the following appeared in the New Brunswick Royal Gazette:

### "YORK RANGERS.

"All free young men of colour who are able and willing to serve His Majesty King George are hereby informed that a few choice lads are wanted to complete Col. Chas. Stevenson's regiment of Infantry under the particular patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. Such brave men of the above description as are ambitious of acquiring the honorable distinction of a British soldier are requested to apply to Lieut. Colledge of said Regiment now in St. John where they will receive five Guineas bounty." ♣

pursue library shelves and church records. Museums and graveyard markers yielded hundreds of clues and his research took him back as far as 1665. Today he possesses more than 200 pictures of relatives he has discovered.

P.S. Mrs. Honeybone is not enthusiastic about her husband's hobby. ♣

### LIFELINES Genealogical Family History & Estate-Heir Research

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# New Brunswick Strays

☛ Contributed by Arlene (Holdenby) Butler, Lethbridge, Alberta.

**Chase, Carl,**<sup>1</sup> born in Jemseg, Queens Co., NB, 10 Jan 1943, died 23 Jan 2009 in Lethbridge, AB. Survived by his wife Sheryl; brothers Ron (Mary), Bill (Glenna), and Bob; sisters Joyce (Bob Finamore) and Alwyn Hygaard; sisters-in-law Pat (Dennis Miller), Jean Lowe, Judy (Tim Baxter), Flora (Dave Bray); brothers-in-law Warren Fifield (Deb) and Jim Fifield (Edie); and numerous nieces and nephews.

**Grant, John Allen,**<sup>1</sup> born in the Parish of Canterbury, York Co., N.B., in Dec. 1922, died 27 Feb 2009 in Chinook Regional Hospital, Lethbridge, Alberta, age 86 yrs., husband of the late Frances Elizabeth Grant; survived by 3 sons, Ronald (Peggy), Dave (Betty), and Gary, and daughter-in-law Helen; predeceased by son Clinton, his parents Scott and Vella, brother Dan and sister Ada.

**Kirkpatrick, Charles R. "Dick",**<sup>1</sup> born in Saint John, N.B., son of Earl and Gertrude (Randles) Kirkpatrick; died 23 Jan 2008 at his home in Coalhurst, AB, aged 74 yrs. Survived by children Patty (Michael) Paddock of Petitcodiac, NB; Diane (Paul) Elliot of Saint John, NB; Chuck (Linda) Kirkpatrick of Powell River, BC; Sharlene (Buddy) Ritchie of Shaughnessy, AB; Gloria Kirkpatrick of Powell River, BC; aunts Marion Kirkpatrick and Ethel Carter; brothers Robert (Molly) of Moncton and Cecil (Patsy) of Saint John, NB; and sister Gloria (Malcolm) of Powell River, BC; and several grandchildren, nieces, nephews.

**Lutwick, Dr. Laurence Everett,**<sup>1</sup> grew up on a farm in McAdam, N.B., died 23 Jan 2008 in Chinook Regional Hospital, Lethbridge, AB, aged 86 yrs.; survived by his wife Millie; son Gerald of Lethbridge; dau. Janice Pawlak of Lethbridge; son Blaine (Marilyn) of Bentley; son Richard (Susan) of Lethbridge; dau. Myra (Al) Doktorchik of Drumheller; and dau. Carol (Jake) Kuyten of Calgary; as well as 10 grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren. Predeceased by son James in 1951.

**McGuire, Velman "Vern",**<sup>1</sup> of Lethbridge, AB, born in New Brunswick 1 Jan 1939, died 22 Feb 2009 in Foothills Hospital, Calgary, age 70. Survived by his partner Donna Harty; Jennifer and

Trevor Flexhaug, and grandsons Carter and Spencer; two sisters Bernie (Mack) McCoullough of Winnipeg and Pat Lee of N.B., his brother Wilfred (Shirley) of N.B.; predeceased by his mother Anna, father Bernard and brother Roger, all of N.B.

☛ Contributed by Marianne Donovan.

**Dougherty, Margaret June (Ward),**<sup>1</sup> of Exeter, born 25 Jun 1934, died 11 Jun 2009; wife of William "Bill" Dougherty for 52 years; mother of Michael and Kim Dougherty of Toronto and Shannon Dougherty and Vic Cangiano of London. Predeceased by her parents Raymond Ward and Frances Crossman. [London Free Press, 12 Jun 2009]

**Henderson, Evelyn V.,** born in N.B., died 2 Apr 2009 in University Hospital, London, Ontario. Survived by daughter Paula Mae Henderson of Mississauga, ON; sister Ethel Withey of NB, and Arthur Abbott of NS, and many nieces, nephews and cousins; predeceased by husband Cyril "Joe" Henderson, and a baby sister. [London Free Press]

**Lavigne, Ruth Doreen,**<sup>1</sup> died 16 Sep 2009 in London at age 66. Mother of Michael (Chaeryl) of Fredericton, N.B., David (Lorraine) of Stratford, and Larry; inurnment in Fairhaven Cemetery in Moncton, N.B. [London Free Press, 19 Sep 2009]

**Mallet, Ubald "Curly,"**<sup>1</sup> born in N.B., died 2 Jul 2009 in London, Ontario, in his 79<sup>th</sup> year. Husband of Irene. Father of Sharon (Bruce) Royal, Arlene Mallet, Janet Mallet-Didsbury, Lou (Renee) Mallet, and Rob (Francine) Mallet. [London Free Press, 4 Jul 2009]

**Morrell, Philip Buxton,**<sup>1</sup> born in Hatfields Point, Kings Co., N.B., s/o the late Gilbert and Regina Morrell; died 2 Oct 2009, age 77, at home in Muirkirk. Predeceased by his wife Jean Dorothy (Brundritt) in 2007, and son Eric. Father to Patricia and Jim McDonnell of Rondeau, and Julie and John Bosgoed of Turkey Point. [London Free Press, 3 Oct 2009]

Seeley, Georgina Helen, born in Moncton, N.B., d/o George and Lillian (True) Rideout, died 25 May 2009 in Woodstock, Ontario. Predeceased by her husband of 55 years, Murray Daniel Seeley in 2003.

## New Brunswick Strays

Mother of Elizabeth and her husband Robert Martin.  
[London Free Press, 27 May 2009]

<sup>1</sup> Copy of obituary available from Editor of Generations.

**The Observer (Hartland, N.B.), 2 Jun 1955:** The last of the Gillmors, who came to Carleton County in 1863, passed away in Kamloops, B.C., in May of the present year. Mr. & Mrs. Wellington Gillmor and their family of twelve children moved to Carleton County from Shediac, N.B. Passenger and freight boats were plying between Saint John & Grand Falls. H.R.H. [His Royal Highnesses'] mail was carried by stage coach. The stage changed horses at certain places along the river road. The stage also carried passengers. The Gillmor family chose both methods of travel.

The Gillmors lived first at Woodstock. They often spoke of the Woodstock fire. In the childhood of the writer the Woodstock fire and the burning of Rome held equal romance. Possibly the story of Miss Joyner's pig lent precedence to the Woodstock fire. The pig had been trained to roll over and could be led, like a dog, with a belly-band and leash. When the pigs that had been saved from the fire were sorted out Miss Joyner had no difficulty in proving her property.

A place called Farley's Mills in the Parish of Aberdeen was chosen as a home for this big Gillmor family. It was commonly called Gillmor's Mills. Edward S. Gillmor became the first postmaster. The new post office took the biblical name of Esdraelon.

Upon the death of Wellington Gillmor in 1891 a new cemetery was laid out and named Forest Hill Cemetery. Many members of the family are laid to rest in this pleasant spot. Mrs. Wellington Gillmor was a member of a Virginia family whose slaves chose to remain with their owners when slaves were granted their freedom. Two slaves assisted Mrs. Gillmor with household tasks and helped raise the twelve children.

Funeral services for the late George W. Gillmor were conducted on Friday, May 13<sup>th</sup>, in the Chapel of Dwyer's Funeral Home at Kamloops. Interment was in the family lot at Pleasant Street Cemetery. The pallbearers were George R. Long, M.T. Royds, F.D. Jarrett, Edgar Murray, W.L. Miner, and J. McKinnon Sr.

Mr. Gillmor went to Kamloops in 1920 and was engaged in lumber and milling business until his retirement. His wife, the former Miss Margaret Bell of

Fredericton, N.B., predeceased him in 1945. His daughter, Mrs. Watson Francis, and his son Wellington B. Gillmor, both reside in Kamloops. Another son, Arthur Hill Gillmor, resides in Los Angeles, Cal. [Contributed by George H. Hayward.]

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In the 1400's a law was set forth in England that a man was allowed to beat his wife with a stick no thicker than his thumb. Hence we have 'the rule of thumb'.

# Sarah "Sally" (McAuley) Dougherty

## A True Pioneer of New Zealand

By Horace R. Macauley

This brief has been compiled from information in Celia Manson's books, *The Story of a New Zealand Family* and *Widow of Thorndon Quay*. Celia Manson, MBE (1908-1987) was a great granddaughter of Sally (McAuley) Dougherty.

### Introduction by Horace McAuley

My wife Peggy and I had the pleasure of meeting Celia Manson's son, Hugo, (my third cousin once removed) and his wife Amelia, during our visit to New Zealand in February/March, 1989. Our meeting was far too short, but we covered many years of family history over breakfast at our hotel in Wellington on March 8<sup>th</sup>. A parting gift to us from Hugo could not have been more appropriate or more appreciated; a copy of his mother's book, *Widow of Thorndon Quay*.

Further interest and inspiration towards preparing this brief resulted from a memorable dinner in Auckland, New Zealand, later in the year. This was our first occasion to meet New Zealand relatives and direct descendants of Sally and Daniel. What a pleasure it was to have dinner with Mrs. Alan Dougherty, wife of the late Alan Dougherty, a grandson of Sally and Daniel! We were very thankful to Elizabeth O'Flaherty, daughter of Mrs. Dougherty, for making this possible. Other guests at their home in Mt. Eden included Elizabeth's daughters, Marie and Lucy, son Nicholas, sister Margaret, and brothers Basil and Michael.

### The Brief

#### Two New Zealand Pioneers – Sarah (Sally) McAuley and Captain Daniel Dougherty

### The Beginning

Captain Daniel Dougherty was born in New Orleans of Irish parents. There is some secrecy as to their past, which was connected to the fact that Daniel continued to receive money from Ireland through the Catholic Church until his death. Some believe the story that Daniel's father had actually been an O'Connell, a titled man who owned real estate near Dublin, until he signed it over as a price for his life. He had taken part in the Great Irish rebellion of 1798 and there was a price on his

head.

Daniel sailed from Saint John, New Brunswick in 1833 as Third Mate on the maiden voyage of the whaler *James Stewart*. He was made Captain of the same ship in 1837 and had many successful whaling

expeditions from the port of Saint John. Sometime during Dan's stays in Saint John he met a head-strong young girl from a back-wood's settler's farm in Kings County, New Brunswick. Her name was Sarah "Sally" McAuley. When she was 18 they were married in Saint John in 1837, on September 9<sup>th</sup>. The training and knowledge received from her



Scottish mother (Elizabeth Anne Eakin McAuley) would serve her well in the many experiences and hardships that were to follow as she ventured to sea with Captain Daniel Dougherty.

Sally sailed from Saint John with Dan aboard the *James Stewart* immediately following their wedding. She suffered many months of seasickness during this whale hunting expedition, and as she was expecting her first child, was left with a friend of Dan's in Sydney, Australia, during March, 1838. The agreement was to have her taken to Kororareka (Russell) in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, to have the baby, while Dan continued whale hunting. Robina Anderson Dougherty was born in New Zealand on 21 May, 1838. A French whaler later returned Sally and Robina to New Orleans, from where she made the journey to Saint John and her family. Dan returned in June 1839, and they took up residence in Saint John, N.B.

On August 19, 1839, Dan sailed alone on his last major whaling expedition. During his absence their second child, Elizabeth (Lizzy), was born 11



## Sarah "Sally" (McAuley) Dougherty, a True Pioneer of New Zealand

March 1840, in New Brunswick. Upon his return in the summer of 1841, Dan decided to give up whaling and move the family to New Zealand. They sailed from Saint John to London, England, aboard the sailing ship *Drusilla* on 15 September 1841. From England they sailed to Wellington, New Zealand, aboard the sailing ship *London*, departing 1 January 1842, arriving 1 May 1842.

Upon arrival in New Zealand, Dan bought *Susannah Ann*, a 79 ton schooner, and started a local freighter business. Daughter Sarah was born 27 July 1842, during their short stay in Wellington. In late November 1842, the family moved with *Susannah Ann* to a whaling station Dan was operating in Port Underwood, Cloudy Bay, on the north end of South Island, New Zealand. This was the start of six lonely years with many problems and difficulties for Sally.

### The Waitau Affair

At this time, Port Underwood consisted only of Dan's whaling station, their humble home with a dirt floor, a store house and quarters for the workers. Sally was the only white woman in the area and Dan was away for long periods delivering freight in his schooner. The *Waitau Affair* occurred near their settlement during mid-winter of 1843, while Dan was away. This affair was the result of a Maori Chief's attempt to stop take-over of land in the area occupied by white settlers. Sally attended the sick and wounded on the beach until ships arrived to take them to Wellington. Twins were born to Daniel and Sally shortly after, in the spring of 1843. They died in infancy and were buried in a plot near their home. Daughter Ellen was born in 1844 at Port Underwood. She lived to become the first Registered Nurse in New Zealand, actually the first in the world, as New Zealand was the first country to introduce Registered Nurses.

### Disaster Strikes

On 16 October, 1848, Daniel and Sally's home was severely damaged during the great earthquake. Soon after, they moved a short distance along the coast to the mouth of the Wairau River where Dan had placed cattle and sheep. Whaling by this time had ceased in Cloudy Bay, due to the

failure of whales to return to the area, and he was obliged to take up other interests. Before the end of 1848, Dan was appointed Pilot for the Port of Wellington, a position that provided 100 pounds a year, a boat and crew, a home near Wellington and one fifth of all pilotage received. Sally was elated, but had one more hardship to face. Their new schooner had burned to the water line and in order to make the journey across Cook's Strait in time for Dan to take up his new post it was necessary to cross in a small whale boat rowed by Dan and five Maori men. This was a journey Sally would never forget. They arrived safely with Robina, Elizabeth, Sarah and Ellen, but soon after she lost the baby they were expecting. Dan was the Harbour Pilot in Wellington from 1849 to 1857. The family enjoyed their home and neighbours on the outskirts of Wellington where three more children were born; Daniel, William and Margaret. However, disaster struck again on 23 January 1855, when their home was completely destroyed by another earthquake. A new home was built for them, but Dan was soon to be taken from the family. On 4 December 1857, he was found dead beside his saddled horse. He had been travelling home at night from downtown Wellington, during a violent storm.

### Survival

Following Dan's early death, Sally ran a boarding house in Wellington, twelve years on Ghuznee Street and later at 2 Thorndon Quay, in order to raise her family. It was at Thorndon Quay she passed away in 1898 at age 80. The papers recorded Sally, "a true pioneer of New Zealand". A true statement indeed as we reflect on the fine family she lived to see grow up, and then return to visit her with their many children.

Today, the descendants of Sally and Dan in New Zealand, Australia and around the world number in the hundreds. The years of hardships for Sally and Dan resulted in the best gift of all, "new life"; life resulting from a decision back in 1837, which was so hard for her parents from the backwoods of Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada, to understand. How different her parents would feel today if they could know of the legacy left by Dan and Sally!

Love has a way of making everything turn out right! \*



# 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. Sent 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.

**\*\*NOTE:** All emails and snail mails must have an address of some kind if you wish to receive a reply to your query.

**Q5087 - FITZPATRICK** – Looking for info on Catherine Fitzpatrick, b. in 1816 in Ireland, who married my gggrandfather, Patrick Kelly on Feb. 10, 1834. I am looking for any info on her father and mother and any brother and sisters she may have had. *Thanks you, Donna Kelly, Email: Kelly.donna1@gmail.com.*

**Q5088 - GRAY** – I'm planning a trip to Chatham to do research and visit where by grandparents grew up. The problem I have is I can't locate where my grandfather was buried. I have a lot of information. His name was Peter Gray, died in Chatham on Dec. 15, 1864 and was posted in the GL, Jan. 14, 1865. He was the eldest son of Peter Gray and was married to Isabella Grey of Newcastle, daughter of William, on Aug. 16, 1862. Isabella later married George Leopold Traer. Isabella is buried in St. Luke's Methodist, Chatham, 1906. *Thank you, James Petrone, Email: jim7512@optonline.net.*

**Q5089 - MCDORMAND** – I am trying to locate either Thomas B. McDormand or his heirs. Mr. McDormand was a theologian author and writer of hymn texts. In particular, I'm looking to locate him as the writer of the hymn text, "From Every Race, From Every Clime." My company wishes to secure a print license for this text in a forthcoming hymnal. He also published a book, *Unforgettable Encounters: Gleaned from Fifty Years of Far-Flung Ministries*, printed by Lingley Printing Co. in Saint John, NB. So, all this has led me to searching records in the NB area. Can anyone help? Thanks, *Don Cason, 5409 Maryland Way, Suite 200, Brentwood, TN 37027 or Phone: 615-371-1320 ext 234 or Email: don@musicervices.org.*

**Q5090 - MACQUARRIE** – Looking for MacQuarrie's of NB. Looking for a contact (or researcher) to assist in making contact and providing info on MacQuarrie descendants in Carleton County, NB. I have basic data on original families but cannot connect with today's generations. Any help would be appreciated. Thank you, *Bob MacQuarrie, 212 Sumner Ave., Moncton, NB E1C 8A7 or Phone/Fax: 506-384-0929 or Email: relisum@nbnet.nb.ca.*

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Once there was a girl who wanted a boyfriend. Her mom wanted to help her, so she set up a blind date for her daughter. When the girl got back from the date she said "That was the worst night of my life!"

"Why is that?" her mom asked.

"He owns a 1922 Rolls Royce!"

"Isn't that a good thing?"

"He's the original owner mom!"



# What's Worth Writing About – Cutting Firewood

George H. Hayward

*Introduction: I grew up in the Parish of Simonds, Carleton Co., N.B. From age 3 to 11 I lived on the Charlie Ebbett farm. Ivan was my younger brother. Arch Ginson's drag saw was similar to the one in the picture on the cover of this issue. In place of a horse-power he had a Waterloo engine, which was common in rural Carleton Co. in the 1930's, but horse-powers were still in use at that time too.*

A little beyond the wagon shed on the Charlie Ebbett farm there was a pile of wood. Sometimes it was in long lengths waiting to be sawed into blocks. Sometimes it was in blocks waiting to be split. And sometimes it was split into pieces that would fit into the firebox in the kitchen range, with larger chunks set aside for the triple heater.

After the ground was frozen in December, and before the snow was so deep that it was difficult to travel in the fields and through the woods, Dad would harness the horses in the morning and hitch them to the bobsleds. Ivan and I would often go with him on the sleds, or on very cold mornings walk behind to keep warm, past the barn and about a mile out through the fields to the woods.

Mum would make sandwiches, roast beef or pork, sometimes chicken or turkey, which we took with us, along with cookies or doughnuts. At noon Dad would build a fire, boil the kettle, and thaw the sandwiches. The kettle, a five pound lard pail with a wire bail for a handle, was suspended over the fire on a pole about an inch in diameter and six or seven feet long, laid in the "Y" of a forked stick driven into the ground beside the fire. Snow was melted until there was enough water for tea.

There was an art to boiling the kettle. The water had to be brought to a rolling boil over the fire, then the kettle swung away with the pole and set in the snow. When the water stopped boiling a handful of loose tea was thrown into the kettle. It was then swung back over the fire until the water boiled a second time, after which it was immediately removed and a half cup of cold water dashed in, to settle the tea grounds. Then the brew was poured into tin cups and drunk without milk or additives.

Dad worked in the lumber woods from the time he was a teenager, and was good with an axe, a cross-cut saw and a peavey. He cut maple, birch and beech for firewood, and a few cedars for kindling. He trimmed off the smaller branches in the woods

and cut the logs and larger branches into twelve-foot lengths. Using one of the horses, a whiffletree and a twitching chain, he yarded the logs to a landing as they were cut. Late in the afternoon, using his peavey to roll the larger logs on to the bobsleds, he made the load for the journey back to the house. The bigger logs were put on the bottom, and the two outside ones were fastened to the bobsled rockers with corner binds (chains run through a hole bored in the rocker with an auger, then wrapped around the log and secured with grab hooks). Smaller logs were put on top and held in place by top chains. On cold days, the runners squeaked on the snow, and icicles formed on the horses' nostrils as they inhaled and exhaled more heavily while pulling the big load.

Late in March or early in April, Arch Ginson would arrive in the community with his wood-sawing outfit, having brought it across the river on the ice from Upper Brighton. He would saw for several of the farmers in Simonds, including us. First he would set up the circular saw and cut the smaller logs and branches into 16-inch lengths. Afterward the drag saw would be moved into place and the larger logs, which were too heavy to lift onto the table of the circular saw, would also be cut into 16-inch lengths. A Waterloo engine, steam gently rising from its open reservoir, with two three-foot-diameter flywheels, one on each side, spark plug fired by a magneto, and connected by a wide leather drive belt to the sawing machines, was used for power.

In the 1930s we had no money. Few farmers in New Brunswick did. So Arch, when he was finished sawing, took toll – he took with him when he left some of the wood as compensation for sawing.

After that, Dad would get out his splitting axe, and a couple of steel wedges for the difficult blocks. He would split all the blocks larger than about 3 inches in diameter and throw them in a neat pile shaped like an igloo to season during the summer. In the fall he would wheelbarrow the dry wood into the woodshed and rank it, all the way up to the ceiling, where it would be protected from the winter snow and ice, and where it was close to the house. And after the snow fell, the horses would be harnessed again and we would go to the woods to cut the next season's fuel supply.

Beside each stove in the house there was a wood box. Ivan and I were expected to keep them filled. ♣

**NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**

**CONSOLIDATED**

**STATEMENT OF DEFICIT & SURPLUS AT DECEMBER 31, 2007 & 2008**

	CRA	A/C No.	LAST YEAR - 2007	THIS YEAR - 2008
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Donations of Money - (Tax Receipts)	4500	405	\$1,758.65	\$940.00
Donations of Public'ns - (Tax Receipts)	4500	406	100.00	40.00
Other Donations - (Tax Receipts)	4500	407	535.45	
Other Donations - (No Tax Receipts)	4530	410	369.99	3,521.33
Student Grants	4550	420	2,164.00	6,858.00
HST Refunds	4540	425	2,388.76	1,836.53
Interest Income	4580	440	854.30	733.06
Membership Dues				
Provincial Members Dues	4620	450	\$3,821.98	\$3,592.50
Exchange on Provincial Members Dues	4620	451	211.26	63.65
Provincial Share of Branch Members Dues	4620	455	15,969.84	16,350.00
Branch Members Net Dues	4620	455	5,676.80	6,292.52
Exchange on Branch Members Dues	4620	456	359.59	144.56
			<u>26,039.47</u>	<u>26,443.23</u>
Receipts From Conference	4630	472	7,384.36	0.00
Revenue From Fund Raising	4630	476	105.00	
Publication Sales - Generations	4640	480	454.50	779.00
Publication Sales - Other	4640	481	12,110.16	9,522.45
Miscellaneous Revenue - Sundry	4650	490	50.00	343.17
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>			<u><u>\$54,314.64</u></u>	<u><u>\$51,016.77</u></u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Publications - (Generations) Printing & Labeling	4800	605	\$13,584.26	10,622.85
Publications - (Generations) Postage	4800	610	3,025.40	3,620.31
Publications - (Generations) Editor's Expenses	4800	612		632.76
Postage on Books	4800	620	274.89	574.54
Costs of Books Sold	4800	623	6,963.29	6,081.31
Conference Expenses	4800	630	6,201.43	0.00
Work Shop/Speakers	4800	640	494.16	0.00
News Letters	4800	655	337.59	398.66
Travel	4810	665	2,674.60	2,309.52
Bank Charges	4820	670	396.80	396.73
Stationery & Supplies	4840	680	1,603.72	1,391.53
Other Printing & Photocopying	4840	685	549.51	310.84
Other Postage & PO Box Rental	4840	690	1,461.84	842.27
Telephone/Web Site	4840	695	560.87	799.11
Meeting Room Rental	4850	700	865.00	860.00
Meeting Expenses - AGM	4920	705	100.00	100.00
Student Wages & Expenses	4880	725	2,164.40	6,921.80
Honoraria for Guest Speakers	4880	730	270.00	360.00
Insurance	4920	735	2,643.00	2,835.92
Donations	5050	740	837.28	1,070.00
Provision for Losses & Obsolescence	4900	748	875.00	840.00
Donations for Development Fund	4920	230	517.05	0.00
Miscellaneous	4920	750	1,185.21	852.63
			<u>\$47,585.30</u>	<u>\$41,820.58</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>			<u><u>\$47,585.30</u></u>	<u><u>\$41,820.58</u></u>
<b>SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUE TO EXPENSE</b>			<u><u>\$6,729.34</u></u>	<u><u>\$9,196.19</u></u>

**NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**

**CONSOLIDATED**

**BALANCE SHEET - DEC 31, 2007 & 2008**

	CRA	A/C No.	LAST YEAR - 2007	THIS YEAR - 2008
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Bank Account	4100	105	\$50,592.06	\$53,307.67
Petty Cash	4100	107	102.00	100.00
Prepaid Insurance	4170	109	2,718.00	1,297.08
Accounts Receivable	4120	120	166.64	800.02
Investments - TD GIC 2.5%	4100	130	12,915.16	13,377.64
Investments - Other GIC's	4100	131	3,296.25	3,371.42
Investments - TD Money Market	4100	140	8,944.82	9,179.42
Inventories - Library Holdings	4150	150	55,536.71	55,104.31
Inventories - Dan Johnson Material	4150	151	2,187.00	2,187.00
Inventory of Publications for Research	4150	152	32,723.63	35,550.03
Inventories - Publications for Sale	4150	160	3,617.16	6,296.23
Branch Equipment	4160	170	-	789.87
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	4200		<b>\$172,799.43</b>	<b>\$181,360.69</b>
<b>LIABILITIES (INCL RESERVES)</b>				
Accounts Payable	4300	205	\$4,629.64	\$5,699.17
Provincial Members Prepaid Dues	4300	225	1,120.00	946.75
Branch Members Prepaid Dues	4300	226	7,927.56	6,324.58
Branch Members Prepaid Exchange	4300	227	(17.46)	12.22
Donations for Development Fund	4310	230	1,432.26	1,432.26
Donations for "Genealogy Leaf"	4310	231	2,575.00	2,575.00
Donations for Microfilms	4310	232	202.89	202.89
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	4350		<b>\$17,869.89</b>	<b>\$17,192.87</b>
<b>MEMBERS CAPITAL</b>				
Previous Year			\$149,855.40	\$154,929.54
Previous Year Inventory Correction			(1,655.20)	0.00
Previous Year Interest Correction			0.00	42.09
Surplus or (Deficit) - 2006			6,729.34	9,196.19
<b>MEMBERS CAPITAL - DECEMBER 31</b>		350	<b>\$154,929.54</b>	<b>\$164,167.82</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; CAPITAL</b>			<b>\$172,799.43</b>	<b>\$181,360.69</b>

## Corrections, Fall 2009 issue:

- Page 1, Contents; 16 "Loyalist Shipwreck, The Sinking of The *Maryha*," should read "The Sinking of The *Martha*."
- Page 1, Contents, 48 "Back to Our Roots..." Barb Peterson should read Barb Pearson.
- Page 1, Contents, Advertisements, "Lifelines Genealogical Family History," and "Offer of Assistance," are on page 38 rather than page 40.
- Page 15, "Origin of the name Fitzgibbon," last line of the first paragraph: "She was born on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of March 1782," should read "She was born on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of March 1882,"
- Page 41, *Stocktons: Whigs and Tories*. A Stockton researcher has sent some corrections and additions. If you are a Stockton researcher and would like a copy of the article with corrections, let me know.
- Page 43, the caption under the photo should read "Statue of Richard Stockton" rather than "Sratue of Richard Stockton."
- Page 61, col. 1, top of page: Phoebe Rideout, born "about 1822," is from Golda Soffe's *Rideouts in America*. Phoebe must have been born not later than 1816 (and probably earlier), which would make her 12 years old when she was married in 1829.
- Page 62, "Weldon Uberta Pickel, Teacher & Author," 3<sup>rd</sup> line, first paragraph: "On Dec. 24<sup>th</sup>, 1887" should read "On Dec. 24<sup>th</sup>, 1906."

## Muster Rolls, Captain Elijah Miles and Captain Samuel Hallett

Muster Roll of a Company commanded by Captain Elijah Miles, belonging to the third Battalion of the Brigade whereof Oliver DeLancey, Esq., is Brigadier General, taken at Herrackes?, December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1777.

PANB microfilm F2136

No.	Rank	Names			
1	Captain	Elijah Miles		16	Daniel Morehouse
1	Lieut.	Ichabod Smith		17	Isaac Wilson
1	Ensign	Zachariah Brown		18	Paul Wooster
3	Sergeants	Ephraim Betts	Prisoner with the Rebels	19	John ___?___
		Nathaniel Soper		20	James Jackson
		Noah Sellick		21	Francis Drake
3	Corporals	Ezra Scoffield		22	Elias Skidmour
		Nathaniel Little		23	James Chambers
		Lemuel Hawley		24	Amon Hubbell
1	Drummer	Daniel Sherman		25	Enoch Towner
1	Privates	Selvanies Noble		26	William Eldridge
2		Zephaniah Bradslee		27	Benjamin Glover
3		Lewis Hunt		28	Andrew Blackman
4		Daniel Lobdell		29	Stephen Pangburn
5		James McEune		30	William Crawford
6		Medad Picket	At work at Harlem	31	Benjamin Whitehead
7		Ebenezer Hawley		32	Daniel Wingfield
8		David Betts		33	Daniel Shay
9		William Finch		34	Moses Olmstead
10		Jotham Hawley	Do	35	Nathaniel Tucker
11		Timothy Sweete		36	Nathan Daton
12		John Lake		37	John Peele
13		Gershom Bunnell	Do	38	Jonas Beam
14		David Lake		39	Lemuel Skidmour
15		Jonathan H___?		40	Benjamin Shelley
				41	Eleazer ___?___
					Do
					Deserted Dec. 21 <sup>st</sup>
					Deserted Dec. 21 <sup>st</sup>
					Dead Feb.? 20 <sup>th</sup>
					Prisoner with Rebels
					Do
					Do

Muster Roll, Capt. Samuel Hallett's Company  
in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Gen'l DeLanceys, from the 25<sup>th</sup> October  
to the 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1781, inclusive, being 61 days.

National Library and Archives, British Military and  
Naval Records, RG8, I, Vol 1789, p. 2, reel C-4220.

Captain, Sam'l Hallett  
Lieutenant, Daniel Hallett – at New York  
Sergeant, Solomon Wood  
do Isaac Kipp  
do Nath'l Hallett – sick at New York  
Corporal, Wm. McDewitt  
Privates, Abraham Parsells  
Patrick Tracey  
Robert Hallett  
John Carr  
Henry Fisher  
Jn'o Burgaw  
Dominick Johnston  
Lafford Laffords  
Thomas Simmons

Moses Holmes  
Wm. Miles  
Isaac Brown  
Thomas Pritchard  
Patrick Gorman – This man was omitted last  
Muster Roll and now draws for 122 days.  
Wm. Simpson  
Jn'o Burnett – on command  
Aaron Bennitt – with leave at New York  
Sam'l Palmer – ditto  
Mich'l McGill – ditto  
Peter Burgaw – with the Rebels  
Jn'o McGill – ditto  
George Vanholts – ditto  
Henry Davis – ditto  
Gabriel Phillips – ditto  
Cornelius Anderson – ditto

# Membership Enrolment Form

For the year ending: December 2010

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

Check **one Branch only** and **send your payment to that Branch address**. US and Overseas residents **pay in US dollars**. Make cheques payable to your Branch (e.g. Saint John Branch, NBGS). **Membership is for a calendar year**. Those joining or renewing late in the year will receive back issues of Generations for that year. If your membership is not received by February 15 the Spring issue of Generations will be held and mailed with the Summer issue; if not received by May 15 the Spring and Summer issues of Generations will be held and mailed with the Fall issue.

**IMPORTANT:** This is our control sheet. It ensures the accuracy of our membership database. It must be completed each year by every member. Renewing members can obtain their membership number from the mailing label on Generations (eg: Membership 1234).

**Capital Branch**, P.O. Box 3702, Station B, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 5L7

[ ] Individual \$35.00  
[ ] Family \$35.00 (Branch Code 4)  
[ ] Institutional \$35.00

**Charlotte County Branch**, c/o St. Croix Public Library, 11 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B., E3L 2C1

[ ] Individual \$30.00  
[ ] Family \$35.00 (Branch Code 8)  
[ ] Institutional \$35.00  
[ ] Dual \$10.00

**Miramichi Branch**, P.O. Box 403, Chatham, N.B., E1N 3A8

[ ] Individual \$35.00  
[ ] Family \$35.00 (Branch Code A)  
[ ] Institutional \$35.00  
[ ] Dual \$10.00

**Restigouche Branch**, P.O. Box 5453, Dalhousie, N.B., E8C 3C2

[ ] Individual \$35.00  
[ ] Family n/a (Branch Code 5)  
[ ] Institutional n/a

**Saint John Branch**, P.O. Box 2423, Saint John, N.B., E2L 3V9

[ ] Individual \$30.00  
[ ] Family \$35.00 (Branch Code 3)  
[ ] Institutional \$35.00  
[ ] Dual \$9.00

**Southeastern Branch**, P.O. Box 7102, Riverview, N.B., E1B 4T8

[ ] Individual \$35.00  
[ ] Family \$40.00 (Branch Code 1)  
[ ] Institutional \$35.00

(For those not wishing to join a Branch)

**N.B. Genealogical Society**, P.O. Box 3235, Stat. B, Fredericton, NB, E3A 5G9

[ ] Individual \$35.00  
[ ] Family \$35.00  
[ ] Institutional \$35.00

NBGS publishes a membership directory and a Surname Interest List, and posts information on the NBGS website. If you wish your information withheld from publication, please initial here: \_\_\_\_\_

Your permission will permit us to post information for up to three years.

Membership Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal ☐ New ☐ Past Member ☐

Do you need a receipt mailed: Yes ☐ No ☐

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_ Prov/State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Canadian ☐ US ☐ US and Overseas residents pay in US dollars.

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
**MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM**  
For the year ending: December 2010

I am researching the following families.

Please limit surnames to eight.

The surname list, over time, has become outdated, mainly due to  
“just checking the box” to repeat names submitted previously.  
It will therefore be appreciated if you can provide an updated list.

SURNAMES	WHAT AREA
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

#### 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 it's 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.

# Every Day Life in Pre-loyalist New Brunswick

Elizabeth G. West

*Introduction: This article, by Elizabeth G. West, is from Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society, No. 18, Lingley Printing Company, Ltd., 1963.*

What sort of people were those New Englanders who came to our present New Brunswick in the 1760's? They were the best of settlers. They already had over a hundred years of pioneering experience behind them and were prepared to start again to build communities and towns patterned after those they left behind. They knew what to expect and they brought with them tools, equipment, livestock, food and clothing to satisfy their needs until they were in a position to provide for themselves. They differed drastically from those settlers who arrived at the St. John twenty years later. The Loyalists came, for the most part, completely unprepared and untrained for life in the wilderness. They came, not with independence and a knowledge of the forests and the soil, but with despair and a little hope and seven years of war behind them. The immigrants of the 1760's made their own decisions to come here and, while it was a life of toil and loneliness, they persevered and prepared the country for what was to come.

In this age of speed, when pre-fabricated houses are put up so quickly, it comes as a surprise to find that two hundred years ago a house was raised at Portland Point in just three days. Now this was no ordinary house – it was the first home of an English-speaking family on the St. John river. It belonged to Captain Francis Peabody, an ex-army officer from Essex County, Massachusetts. Peabody, with his wife and family, came to the mouth of the St. John river in 1762 with James Simonds and the surveying party sent to lay out the Township of Maugerville. It is said that he brought with him the oak frame and boards to cover it, that the house was erected and the family moved in within three days of their arrival. This building would undoubtedly have been the typical storey and a half frame house favoured in New England. For its size, it sheltered a goodly number of people. Besides Captain Peabody, his wife, four sons and three daughters, there were James and Richard Simonds and James Quinton, his wife and baby as well.

The youngest of the Peabody daughters, Hephzibah, was about six years of age at this time. What an adventure it must have been for her to leave a comfortable home in Massachusetts and to come by

sailing vessel to this exciting new land where there were savages lurking in the woods, to spend the first few nights in a real fort garrisoned by soldiers, to run about barefoot and not have to go to church or school. While this life was idyllic for a small girl the first years of the settlement were fraught with difficulties and disappointments, hard work and privations, lack of social life as well as religious and educational facilities. Sunday alone was a day of rest. Communication with New England was so slow and uncertain that isolation and starvation were constant factors in their hazardous existence.

James Simonds' prime reason for coming to the St. John was to establish a trading post here. His brother Richard was a partner as well as William Hazen at Newburyport. They were later joined by James White to form the firm of Simonds, Hazen & White which operated the business for forty years. By 1764 the trading Company began its lime-burning, fishing, lumber and fur trade operations, with a large party of workmen and their families arriving at Portland Point in that year. Log cabins were erected for them and they were provisioned by the Company, their maintenance being charged against their wages.

Among the men to arrive at Portland Point at this time was young Jonathan Leavitt who, for the next ten years, was master of one or another of the Company vessels. These schooners and sloops carried on trade between St. John, Newburyport or Boston, and the West Indies. This proved to be a very sound arrangement through the years. Furs, fish, timber, lime and farm produce were carried to New England and there sold or traded for molasses, sugar and rum from the West Indies, which, in turn were shipped up here. The smaller vessels in the Company fleet also attended to the fishery in the Passamaquoddy area and to the trade with the up-river settlements.

After living at Portland Point for a year, Captain Peabody was able to pursue his purpose in coming to the St. John. He had been a strong promoter for the settlement of Maugerville and was the agent for the group of New Englanders proposing to come there. He sold his house at Portland Point to James Simonds and proceeded with the other settlers to Maugerville where he had had a log house built for the accommodation of his family.

Life in the farming community was a great change for Hephzibah and her sisters. They missed all the bustle of the commercial centre at the Point, the arrivals and departures of the vessels, the military

## Every Day Life in Pre-loyalist New Brunswick

activity at Fort Frederick across the harbour, and the comings and goings of the traders. Life here was more quiet and even monotonous as they studied spelling and reading with the school master and attended prayer services held weekly at various homes.

The log house, though small, was adequate. Attached to it was a large dry shed where the grain, corn, flour, sugar, candles and soap were kept. The barn, with its cattle stalls, and hay mow above, was reached through this shed. One corner of the barn was given over to a workbench where rough articles of furniture such as benches, tables and shelves were made, as well as equipment for use on the farm. In another section of the barn was stacked a supply of dry wood for the fireplace which used it in prodigious quantities, particularly in winter when the fire was kept going steadily for six months. The only wood worth burning was hardwood since it burned steadily, with more heat and no sparking. The thrifty housewife saw to it that the ashes were deposited in the lye barrel behind the barn. When enough lye and enough fat had been collected they were boiled together in a large pot, usually out of doors, and soft soap was made. The soap was kept in a wooden container and scooped out as needed with a wooden ladle.

Cooking was a job for a strong woman. A swinging crane was set into an interior side wall of the fireplace and from this hung the pot hooks and trammels used to suspend the iron, copper and brass kettles over the fire. Iron pots on three legs stood in the embers as did the griddle, the grid-iron and the skillet. The Dutch oven was the only method of baking until the bake-oven was built into the fireplace. The frying pan had a four foot handle to enable the cook to stand away from the heat of the fire. There were also ladles, spoons and forks of iron and of wood for use as cooking aids. The hot water kettle and the soup kettle were constantly on the crane. Into the soup kettle were put the water drained from boiled vegetables and the bones and juices from the meats. This provided a healthy broth for man and child at any meal in the day. Meat was either stewed over the fire or roasted on a spit which rested in hooks on the andirons. While there were often shortages of other foods there were meat and fish in abundance, such as moose, deer, and caribou, partridge, duck and goose, trout, salmon and bass.

The fireplace area was popular not only at meal times but on the long winter evenings when the family gathered round for warmth and light. Candles, being imported, were kept for special occasions in

those early years. Tallow for the home-made candles required a great deal of pure fat which was scarce, and they had to be dipped by hand, a time consuming process. While father whittled away at a block of wood, fashioning perhaps a new kitchen utensil, mother and the girls busied themselves at knitting stockings and mittens which were in constant demand. The boys, as well as maintaining snares for their traplines had the responsibility of making the supply of wooden spiles or drains used in maple sugaring.

In front of the broad stone hearth was a trap door which opened to the cellar below. This was a chamber about twelve feet square and walled with stone where the perishable foodstuffs were stored. It proved to be very cool in summer and to remain above freezing in winter. Down here one found potatoes, carrots, turnips, apples, cheeses, butter, eggs, milk, meat, game, cider, preserved fruits and berries.

The Peabodys' cabin was well furnished in comparison to those of many of the settlers since the head of the household was the most important man in the community and had provided well for his family. Besides having a wood floor, the house was partitioned at one end to provide a bedroom for father and mother and one for the girls, while the boys occupied the loft which they reached via a ladder by the side of the chimney. They had brought some furniture from Massachusetts, including Captain Peabody's desk, a few chairs, a table, a spinning wheel, bedstead and wooden chests containing blankets, linen and clothing. The girls' bed was of rough wood with holes in the ends and sides through which was strung a rope to support the straw palliase on which they slept. Hephzibah occupied a small trundle bed which was pushed under the big one during the day. Up above, the boys had low wooden bunks. Clothes were hung around the walls on pegs made from the crotches of saplings. In the ceiling beams were various hooks and pegs from which hung bunches of onions, corn and herbs to dry. Apples were cored, peeled and sliced and strung or laid on drying racks suspended from the hooks. Pumpkin was also dehydrated in this way and beans were dried for the traditional dish of New England – baked beans – cooked in the "bean hole". The pioneer's constant companion, his flintlock musket with powder horn, hung in a convenient spot above the fireplace. The mantel shelf was crowded with a variety of useful and necessary articles. There were of course, flint, steel and a tinderbox containing charred linen for lighting the fire should it go out; a



## Every Day Life in Pre-loyalist New Brunswick

tin candleholder, a pierced tin lantern and one of wood with glass sides; and a container of tapers for lighting the candles.

The clothing worn by these early settlers was practical and warm in the winter. Men wore breeches of homespun or leather with heavy woollen shirts. Women wore woollen skirts, petticoats and loose jackets. Though stays were worn in the fashionable world, here they were hard to get and very expensive, one set alone costing ten shillings which was a month's wages for a hired woman. At first all clothing and materials were imported from New England but, as people became established and wool became available, homespun was woven at home. In the warmer weather the men wore lightweight long trousers and the women dressed in gowns of calico or cotton. Sunday saw a transformation in dress, when the male population arrived at prayer service in breeches and high leather boots, black coats, ruffled shirts and even beaver hats, their hair neatly clubbed, while the women appeared in silks and frilled caps. Clothing was so precious that it was all accounted for in a man's estate, each piece being bequeathed to a son or sold at auction. Hence, a highly prized beaver hat might be worn for three generations. Shoe leather being scarce it was usual in summer for men, women and children to go barefoot and in winter, moccasins were worn in preference to boots, which, when once wet, became hard and uncomfortable.

The arrival of the Simonds, Hazen & White sloop at the up-river settlements in the spring and fall was a time of bustle and excitement. The trading company was indispensable to the life of the river dwellers, its vessels carrying supplies and passengers both up and down river. For a time Captain Peabody's eldest son, Samuel, was captain of one of these sloops. At first sight of the sloop the cry of "Old Sam Peabody, Peabody, Peabody" would bring the people running to hear news of families and friends in New England, to welcome new arrivals and to unload supplies for which they had waited so long. On its return voyage the sloop carried furs, fish, potash, barrel staves and farm produce to be credited to customers' accounts and shipped to Newburyport and Boston. An idea of how isolated these people were is gleaned from a letter written to Boston in 1767 by Captain Beamsley Glasier from his grant at Nerepis in which he says in part:

"I am not in the best situation in the world I believe you'll think " when I tell you I m not only shut out from all Society and know nothing what is carrying on in the world, but my stores are all expended, nor

is there any one thing to be bought here, pray send me last year's magazines and some English newspapers as well as the Boston ones."

It was not until 1769 that a Protestant clergyman came to the St. John river, and then for a brief visit only. Couples wishing to be married either went back to New England for the ceremony or were wed by the local justice of the peace. Despite long distances, hardships and uncertainties, courtships flourished and people married very young. In 1767 Captain Peabody's eldest daughter, Hannah, was married in Haverhill, Mass, to James Simonds and they journeyed to the St. John in the Company schooner, *Eunice*, to live in Simonds' new frame dwelling at the Point. Shortly afterwards Elizabeth Peabody and James White were married in New England and joined the Simonds couple at Portland Point. The two families lived together for a number of years before setting up their own establishments.

When he was ashore Jonathan Leavitt lived with the Simonds & White families and it is not surprising to find that about 1772 he was married to Hephzibah Peabody, then only sixteen years of age. By her father's will, when he died in 1771, she received on her marriage the sum of \$300 to be paid in household goods. The Peabody children must have been very close to one another for we find that in 1770 Samuel settled at Manawagonish and Jonathan Leavitt bought land and built himself a house in the same locality. This was a frame house with a barn standing on sixty acres of land. It was here that he brought his bride and what a delight it must have been to her after living for nearly ten years in the log cabin at Maugerville in those early days of struggle.

It was about this time that Jonathan left the employ of Simonds, Hazen & White, for in 1773, he and Samuel Peabody were in business together building the schooner *Menaguash*. He later built vessels on his own and, in company with his younger brother Daniel, looked after the pilotage in the harbour, becoming one of the most trusted navigators in the Bay of Fundy. It was they who piloted the transports to anchorage when the Loyalists arrived in 1783.

Despite, or perhaps because of, events leading up to the Revolutionary War, William Hazen decided to remove from Newburyport to St. John. His house at Portland Point has been described as a mansion and certainly the party following its raising in 1774 was the most sparkling social event which had ever been held there. Every man in the community came to do his share of the work while the women set about

preparing for the festivities, all the while exchanging their bits of news and gossip. An entry in the Company's books for that day charges Hazen with "4 gallons West India rum, 3 lbs. sugar, 3 quarts New England rum, Dinner, Etc." It was indeed a day to remember in the little settlement.

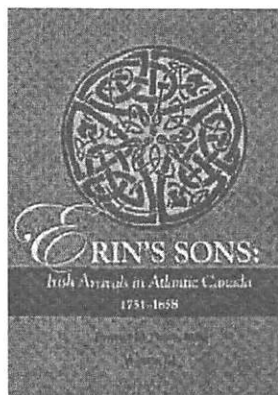
The Revolutionary War had serious effects on the settlements along the coast. In 1775 a group of men from Machias, Maine sailed into the harbour and burned Fort Frederick which had not been garrisoned for several years. However, they did not molest the settlers. The privateering in the Bay of Fundy all but called a halt to trade with New England and the plundering along the shores caused many of the residents to move inland. James Simonds moved his family up the river where they lived for the next nine years in a log cabin, Simonds spending most of his time at Portland Point. By the end of the War the Leavitts were the only families remaining in Carleton, Jonathan having built a house there to be nearer his business. Though it had been a welcome change for Hephzibah to leave Maugerville and come back to the mouth of the river, life was no easier. In addition, it was fraught with danger, and she now had a young family to care for. However, after the War, the Leavitt brothers' claims as pre-Loyalist settlers in Carleton entitled them to a grant of 20 lots between them and, as they were still young men, they had many good years ahead as the new city of Saint John grew and prospered.

Two hundred years ago Portland Point was a green mound commanding a magnificent view of a quiet harbour at the mouth of a mighty river. It already had a history of Indian encampments and the dramatic siege of a fortified French trading post. It now became the commercial threshold for the vast trade of this river. Today, the river is still mighty, but trade has left its waters for other routes. Portland Point is once more a green mound still commanding a magnificent view of that harbour which now is busy and modern. But Portland Point is forgotten. It is an ugly blot on the waterfront. Its condition reflects our lack of interest in and respect for those hardy New England pioneers who used it as a key to unlock the treasures held for future generations in the valley of the St. John River. When the time comes to develop Portland Point as a national historic site let us remember our debt and pay just tribute to these long-forgotten pre-Loyalist settlers from New England. It was their independence, ingenuity and perseverance which established the first permanent settlements in our province. ♣

## Book Review

by Mary Rosevear

### Erin's Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada 1751 - 1858 Volume III,



By: Terrence M. Punch. 8½" x 11", 192 pp., indexed, paperback 2009. ISBN 978-0-8063-1805-9 Erin's Sons Volume III extends the period of coverage to 1858 and lists about 7,000 additional Irish born residents of Atlantic Canada. In this book you will read about Shipping new passengers and some of the ships that arrived. Headstones of

Irish in Regional Cemeteries in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Newspaper notices of marriages and deaths. I found the 97<sup>th</sup> Regiment 1827-1853 very interesting, which included the dispersal of the soldiers at the end of service and included dates of birth, death and reason for discharge.

Irish born Petitioners for land in Nova Scotia 1804-1840 had a lot of great information, Irish origin, what area in Nova Scotia, year, and if they were a veteran it gave the regiment or rank.

This is Volume III but Volumes I and II are also available. Each book is listed at \$30.00 US plus Postage & Handling.

Order from Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211. Phone 1-800-296-6687.

Website [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com) ♣

## Three Sets of Triplets, Four Pairs of Twins

*This article is from the Evening Times and Star (Saint John, N.B.), 26 Oct 1910. It was contributed by Andrew Gunter..*

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 25 – Mrs. Wm. G. Clark, a Lakeside Avenue matron, has just become the mother of her third set of triplets. She is also the mother of four pairs of twins, and herself is the only sister of 20 brothers.

Two pairs of twins and one set of triplets were born during Mrs. Clark's first marriage and the remainder of seventeen children came in groups during her second marriage. ♣

# From the President's Desk

By George Sabeau

The view from our dinning room window has changed since I wrote for the "Fall" issue. The trees have gone from green to red, orange and yellow to gray. Reminds me of the bare tree we used to have on the cover of *Generations* before 1996. Speaking of trees, how are your family trees coming along? My research is down to a crawl if not a brick wall. We all from time to time have those brick walls to knock down. You never know where information will show up. The late Dan Johnson recorded in his *Vital Stats*, from a Moncton newspaper, the death in 1892 of James Sabeau who lived and died in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia.

In the "Fall" issue I incorrectly reported that the Annual General Meeting would be held on May 22, 2010 and that it would be a brown bag lunch affair. The Annual General Meeting will actually be held on May 29, 2010 and it may not be a brown bag lunch affair. The Southeastern Branch who is hosting the meeting will inform us of the details when the planning is finalized.

To follow up on my comments regarding attracting and retaining new members we had a brain storming session at the September Board of Directors meeting. The meeting came up with ideas such as placing brochures in museums and tourist bureaus.

I have also received positive feedback on

reaching out to our French population. Among the suggestions are:

1. Articles that will be of interest to Acadians in Grand Falls, Caraquet and Memramcook for example. This would also be of interest to English members who have Acadian roots. Mary Jones' mother may be a Melanson or a Cyr.
2. List in *Generations* where there are other groups who do Acadian genealogy. Test this information by putting it on the web site and see how many hits we would get.
3. For a start we could have articles in English on Acadian families.

It works the other way around; we have members with Acadian names who also have English roots. I received information on a Sabeau family from one of our members, Rick Arseneau, whose mother-in-law was a Sabeau.

We have a French title so let us do something meaningful with it.

But the editor can't print what he does not have. The editor needs you, our members to send him articles and notices of family reunions no matter what the language group. Start to write something to day.

At this time I would like to wish all our members and their families a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year. See you in 2010. ♣

## Floyd Thomas Fordham,

A New Brunswick Hartt Family Descendant

*Contributed by Carole Dick*

Floyd Thomas Fordham was born in Claybanks Township, Oceana County, Michigan on Nov. 14, 1920. Floyd attended Flower Creek School in Claybanks and graduated from Montague High School. He graduated from Michigan State College with a Bachelor of Arts degree and a teaching certificate.

Floyd was a dedicated teacher, teaching science and math at Fuhrmann Middle School in Warren, Michigan for over twenty years. Having been born on a farm and having worked the soil for many years to obtain money for college, he knew and appreciated the out-of-doors. His science classes were enriched by his knowledge of nature. The school district owned a wooded tract by the Thomas A. Hartt 27 school. Floyd single-handedly

developed the area into a nature center by identifying and labeling the trees and wild flowers and cutting paths. On Oct. 8, 1990, Floyd's work was formally recognized with an official ceremony dedicating the center to him. The Floyd T. Fordham Nature Center is maintained by the science department and hopefully will continue to inspire students and visitors to appreciate nature as he did.

Floyd maintained a home on Harsens Island, moving there to escape the busy life of the city. He was an avid sportsman, enjoying classical music, and bowling. Upon his untimely death, his fine collection of classical music, totaling over 1500 recordings, was donated to the Blue Lake Fine Arts Camp. ♣

### Happy Holidays

Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house  
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse.  
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,  
In hopes that St Nicholas soon would be there.

The children were nestled all snug in their beds,  
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads.  
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,  
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap.

When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,  
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.  
Away to the window I flew like a flash,  
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.

The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow  
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below.  
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,  
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tinny reindeer.

With a little old driver, so lively and quick,  
I knew in a moment it must be St Nick.  
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,  
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name!

"Now Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer and Vixen!  
On, Comet! On, Cupid! on, on Donner and Blitzen!  
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!  
Now dash away! Dash away! Dash away all!"

As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,  
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky.  
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,  
With the sleigh full of Toys, and St Nicholas too.

And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof  
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.  
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,  
Down the chimney St Nicholas came with a bound.

He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,  
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot.  
A bundle of Toys he had flung on his back,  
And he looked like a peddler, just opening his pack.

His eyes-how they twinkled! his dimples how merry!  
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry!  
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,  
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow.

The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,  
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.  
He had a broad face and a little round belly,  
That shook when he laughed, like a bowlful of jelly!

He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,  
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself!  
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,  
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.

He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,  
And filled all the stockings, then turned with a jerk.  
And laying his finger aside of his nose,  
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose!

He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,  
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle.  
But I heard him exclaim, 'ere he drove out of sight,  
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good-night!"