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Generations

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A Gorgeous 19th Century Wedding Gown

Julia M. Wetmore, born 17 Dec 1853 in Bloomfield, Kings Co., N.B., and Leonard Crawford, born 4 Aug 1857 in Kingston, Kings Co., N.B. were the first couple married in the new All Saints Church in Clifton Royal Kings County, 29 Apr 1887.

$9.00

Generations

The Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc.

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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 may be submitted on a 3½" diskette, a CD or by e-mail attachment, in WordPerfect, Microsoft Word or an Adobe Acrobat *.pdf file. Or submissions may be typewritten on white paper using a good quality black ribbon and mailed to the address below. Contributors are responsible for obtaining permission to publish material owned by others.

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Crawford – Wetmore Wedding
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From the Editor's Desk

Since I started searching for ancestors in 1955, genealogical research has undergone a substantial change. We have moved from snail mailing letters and waiting several days for replies to emailing letters and expecting instantaneous replies. We have moved from family group sheets completed in pen or pencil to sophisticated lineage linked computer databases. We can search most Canadian census records from 1851 to 1911 and US census records from 1790 to 1930 from our home computers. And, while we have to be cautious when searching Internet sites, for there is a lot of misinformation circulating, there is a great deal of other family history information that can be accessed from our home computers. And much of it is free.

We must also exercise a degree of caution when searching for ancestors in published books, especially those that cite no sources. Professionally bound hard covered books do not always contain indisputable facts. For example, my 4th great grandparents, George Hayward and Ann (Derley), his wife, lie buried in the Lower Lincoln Cemetery in Sunbury Co., N.B. In a petition, dated 1788, asking for a grant of land George said "that in the year 1763 your memorialist came with his family from Great Britain to Nova Scotia in order to become a settler of that province..." Even though I am aware some early immigrants used to say in land petitions things that might improve their situation, that seemed to make it reasonably clear George and his family came from Great Britain.

But about 2007 it was pointed out to me that "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York, Chicago, 1912), said George Hayward and his brother Nehemiah, of Essex Co., Mass., were members of Israel Perley's survey party that came to New Brunswick in 1761, and later received grants of land in the Maugerville Township.

But "Baltimore, Its History and Its People" is inaccurate. The proof is in an original handwritten marriage record for George and Ann Hayward which was located in 2008: Parish of Saint Mary of Islington, Middlesex Co. (now London), England, Marriage No. 240, page 75: "Banns of Marriage between George Hayward, Batchelour, and Ann Derley, Spinster, both of this Parish, were duly published in this Church on Three several Sundays, viz: March the 22nd, and 29th, and April 5th, 1761, according to the Act of Parliament, by me, John Dilton, Curate. The said George Hayward, Batchelour, and the said Ann Derley, Spinster, were married in this Church by Banns this Thirteenth Day of April, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty One, by me, John Dilton, Curate. This marriage was solemnized, as above, between us George Hayward and Ann Derley X (her mark) in the presence of us Thomas Harrison & Thos Foster."

I rest my case. George and Ann came from Great Britain in 1763, as he said, not from Massachusetts. He was the only George Hayward who settled in Maugerville in the latter part of the 1700's.

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Two Years in the Wilderness.

From *Seventy Years of New Brunswick Life; Autobiographical Sketches.*
By William T. Baird, 1890

In the month of March, 1823, my father having purchased a horse, sleigh and harness for the journey, with my mother, self, four-year-old and younger sisters, set out to explore the wilderness and endure for a time the hardships of pioneer life.

The only roadway was on the river, and marked out by fir bushes planted in the ice.

I have yet a recollection of some of the incidents of this journey, the cutting wind, the heavy snow-drifts, and breaking up of a fine fishing rod in urging the horse through them, the dangers of ice travel – often treacherously giving way and engulfing man and beast.

We at length reached the hospitable home of George Morehouse, Esquire, now Muniac Station, from which we could see at a distance of a few rods across the river the long looked for land.

Two teams loaded with, furniture and necessaries, one of them driven by the owner, John Rierdon, arrived shortly after without serious mishap.

The summer was spent in clearing land and making preparation for building on the new farm. A few miles farther up on the eastern side of the river, the country being more thickly settled, we occupied a house there, and my father taught school during the winter.

Occasional visits with my father and mother to Mr. Morehouse's barn, where was stored for a long time our furniture, and from some mysterious parts of which they would bring out raisins and nuts, must have been events deeply interesting, as they still linger in memory.

One of the most remarkable events of my life and providential escapes occurred while we occupied the hut on the front of the Glebe lot. A pathway led from thence through the forest to a creek on our place, over which we passed on a large tree, or windfall, flattened for the purpose. While one of the settlers, a Mr. Grant, and my father, were engaged in building the log house, it was my duty to pass through the woods, a distance of one-fourth of a mile, and call them to dinner. I was then about six years of age.

One day, following the pathway for this purpose, when about half way, I saw at my feet a small living black object, its hair coarse and straight, and as I stooped to examine it, it turned its head to one side with a winning noise. Its mouth being open, its tongue resembled a piece of scarlet flannel. While fondling it as a puppy dog, a peculiar rumbling noise caused me to rise up, when I saw a large, black object bounding towards me through the underbrush. I had heard many stories of bears and an intuitive fear prompted me to run instantly and with all possible speed in the direction of the men. I had almost reached the creek where it was necessary to turn to the left to cross on the tree already named, when looking over my shoulder, I saw the huge monster close upon me. Throwing myself into the stream to avoid instant seizure, I was carried down with the current amongst some brush, and had probably, in the meantime, made good use of my lungs, for the men came in haste to my rescue. A brace of dogs were soon on the scent, followed by the men with guns in pursuit. The bear with her cub got safely away, but Basto, a spaniel dog, brought back a severe mark from bruin's paw.

My father having purchased for me a small, narrow axe, I essayed to fall a tree. The one chosen by myself was a tall, dry cedar, the hardest kind to cut, about eight inches in diameter, and quite near to our hut. I spent some time mangling this tree, and, after many days, there was evidently a decrease in the circumference, which resembled the work of a beaver. After many repeated efforts, and blistering my hands, at length I heard a creaking noise, and looking up, saw the tree had actually commenced to fall. Dropping my axe, I ran at full speed for the house, which was just in the direction it had taken, and narrowly escaped injury, as the topmost branches were broken at my heels.

The removal to our new log-house, and within hailing distance of a neighbor, was an agreeable change.

There being no highway road, the appearance of a stranger was to the settlers an event, and the news as greedily seized upon as we now do our morning paper; with this difference, that *related* might have been several months old; that *read,* the event of yesterday,

I remember on one occasion studying a traveler at his luncheon, through the cracks of the floor above; and admiring, boy like, a new jack-knife he seemed to delight in exhibiting.

A partial clearing had been previously made by

a squatter, of an acre or more, on the high bank of the river in front of the house.

In this space was a beautiful spring of water, to which I sometimes found my way.

Its Genii was a large, green frog, which, on my approach, shot leisurely across the bottom and became a thing of life, whose presence I gladly sought in my visits.

Incidents of these kinds, now considered so trifling, yet unobliterated by the graver events of more than half a century, startle one with the thought of the probable condition of a mind permitted to mature in such isolation and surroundings.

Soldiers disbanded from various British regiments were the principal settlers, and a less severe training than that endured by those veterans of "flood and field" would not have secured to them the same measure of success in overcoming all the obstacles presented as "pioneers of the wilderness."

The Indians – Melicites – were very numerous on the St. John river.

An old Scotch veteran, Archy McLean, well-known afterwards in Fredericton, where he died, who lived near us the first winter at a farm known as "Vinegar Hill," told me many years later, that in ascending the St. John river to a military station at Presque Isle in a tow-boat with troops, he had seen the islands fringed with their canoes. They were peaceable when not excited by the demon buc-ta-witch, or fire-water, and I never heard of any cruelties being practiced by them on the settlers of the St. John, even in their palmiest days.

The names of the settlers known to me on the east side of the river during our stay in Kent are: George Morehouse, a retired officer, 104th Regiment, and William Hallet, Magistrates; McDonald, Grant, Marcheson, Inman, Donaho's, Jonas Fitzherbert (the only blacksmith within miles of our home), and others; on the west side: James and Joshua Bishop, McDougal, Larlee, Linen, Holmes, &c.

Two of Mr. McDonald's sons made each a mark beyond the limits of their early home: William, as a surveyor, well-known in Carleton County; and Frank, merchant, and partner for a time of O. D. Smith in Woodstock; later, president for several years of the "Portland (Maine) Albertine Oil Co." In this enterprise he was fortunate in making considerable money, and was generous in distributing patronage to the sons of former friends in Woodstock.

Many of the settlers, driven by necessity, soon became experts in the pursuit and capture of wild animals, salmon and other fish, with which the forests and streams abounded.

The adventures of one of those veterans, Dick Inman, a vigorous and resolute man, were numerous.

On one occasion a moose closely pursued by him through the deep snow leaped into the bed of a stream, its sandy bottom affording the animal firm footing for a distance of about one hundred yards. The walls of snow on either side prevented the exit of the now imprisoned animal, which raced madly up and down. Inman, watching his opportunity, leaped successfully astride the galloping beast, and maintained his seat until it became exhausted, when with his knife it was easily dispatched.

Again, making with his axe a fierce attack upon a bear, she, with her cubs, was driven up a tree. Calling loudly to his wife, who went to his assistance, and placing her, axe in hand, to prevent their descent and escape, he hastened to procure his gun, and succeeded in killing two of them.

Three miles below our home was the "River de Chute" – Falling or Rapid River. On this stream was the only "grist mill" in this part of the country, owned by Hil. Kearney, whose hospitality to travellers was proverbial.

The River St. John was navigated by tow-boats, drawn by horses. All the lumber – square timber and logs – cut upon its banks or tributaries was floated to St. John. It was first made into joints or rafts, on which one or more men, according to the quantity of lumber, was put to pilot and run as far as Fredericton, where a number of rafts were put together and with a larger crew sent on to St. John.

The scull-oar in the hands of a raftsman is a powerful lever; many large rafts are handled with this implement alone, but a sweep or rudder is often placed at the tail of the raft as a double security.

At certain pitches of water the swift currents and eddies demand skilled pilots, to which add an occasional gale of wind and the best and most successful pilot often comes to grief. At the highest spring freshet the current is over eight miles an hour, and rafts are run in the light of one day from Tobique to Fredericton.

Reverting to tow-boats as the only means of transporting freight in former times, the mouths of the rivers entering the St. John were crossed by the horses, bearing their riders gallantly through the deep or rapid water. I have seen them thus swimming, surrounded by running ice, the rider standing

upon the saddle. To the horses was attached a long rope, united with two others connected with the centre and bottom of the mast in the boat, all of which were occasionally raised by means of a pulley on the mast, to escape in their progress objects of higher level.

The boats had a carrying power of from 100 to 200 barrels, and were the only means of transport for supplying lumber operations on the St. John and its tributaries.

The ordinary mode of transport from Fredericton, where all supplies were obtained by the settlers, was the canoe; and many a weary man has lain down with a stone for his pillow and slept soundly, after shoving his load through tide and rapid with a spruce pole from early dawn.

The largest lumbering establishment of those early times was known as the "Concern Place," a few miles below the Tobique River and near the "Tobique Rocks." The firm was composed of Peters & Wilmot, the latter the father of the well-known and talented Judge Wilmot.

The pine tree grew to an enormous size, and was found in great abundance along the St. John and its tributaries, while white pine timber was for many years the staple of the Province, – its chief article of export,

In the early days of lumbering, when fine groves of pine were found on the banks of the St. John, fortunes should have been made but drunkenness, extravagance and a waste of valuable time occasioned many failures.

The fur of wild animals was also an important item of export from this Province,

An old Scotch gentleman, Peter Fraser, whom I well remember in Fredericton, was a buyer and exporter of peltry, perhaps the principal one in the Province. The Indians had great confidence in him, and he is said to have treated them kindly.

How long before my time I know not, but I heard it said that in buying fur by weight from the unsuspecting native, the hand of the purchaser weighed one pound, and his foot two pounds. Some friend of the Indians, pointing out the fraud, they cut the hand from a dead man, the weight of which they found to be a pound. They had no means, however, of weighing the muscular pressure of the living hand.

Melancholy Events

From Vital Statistics From New Brunswick Newspapers, by Daniel F. Johnson.

The Gleaner and Northumberland Schediasma (Chatham, N.B.), 7 Sep 1841: A Melancholy accident happened in Chatham, North. Co. on Tuesday afternoon last. A fine little girl about 4 years of age, daughter of Dennis O'Brien, unfortunately fell into a new well on the premises occupied by M. McBeath and when the body was discovered, life was extinct.

The Gleaner and Northumberland Schediasma (Chatham, N.B.), 8 Aug 1863: We have the Melancholy duty of recording two deaths by drowning, both of which occurred Monday morn. while the parties were bathing. One of the parties was a young man named Thomas, s/o M. Sutton of Richibucto (Kent Co.). His body was recovered Thursday and interred in the burial ground at Nelson (Northumberland Co.). The other occurred at Douglastown, James Thomson, age 14.

The Gleaner (Fredericton, N.B.), 28 Jul 1891: Hanwell (York Co.), July 27 – Mrs. C.W. Gallop who was visiting her parents at Harvey returned 14th inst. and had the Melancholy news to disseminate of the drowning of one of her sister's sons, George Coburn, who was engaged on a farm near Portland, Me. Wishing to bathe, and not being able to swim, the young man attempted to sound the depth of the lake, the shores being steep, when the pole slipped on the treacherous muddy bottom, precipitating him into the deep water where he perished before help could arrive, closing a promising career at the early age of 19.

Daily News (Saint John, N.B.), 7 Mar 1877: A Melancholy accident by which a young lady, age 17, met her death, is reported from English Settlement (Queens Co.). The wife of Thomas Mooers went to the well to procure a bucket of water and not returning at the proper time, her husband left his work and went to the well and there found his wife drowned. The reason assigned for the accident is that the young woman in stooping to reach the water slipped on the ice and fell in head first and was unable to extricate herself. ♦

The Expulsion of the Acadians, Part 2

Continued from Generations, Spring 2010

Introduction: *This article by, Arthur G. Dougherty, is from* The Acadian Exiles. A Chronicle of the Land of Evangeline, *Toronto, Glasgow, Brook & Company, 1916, 178p., pp. 138-161.*

The Acadian Exiles

Thus the Acadians passed from the land of their birth and from the scenes of their youth. Some were to wander as exiles in many lands for many years, separated from their children and from their kind, while others, more fortunate, were soon to regain their native soil.

Lawrence, in his instructions to the governors of the colonies to which he had sent the exiles, said that they were 'to be received and disposed of in such a manner as may best answer our design of preventing their reunion' as a people. It was not intended to tear apart families and friends, but, owing to the scarcity of vessels and the inadequate arrangements for the deportation, there were many cruel separations. The deputies confined since July on George's Island, for example, were at the last moment transferred to Annapolis in order that they might accompany their families, but this was not effected, for the deputies themselves landed in North Carolina, while their wives and children were dispersed in other colonies.[1] One of the leading Acadians, and one who had loyally served the British, Réné Le Blanc, notary of Grand Pré, was landed with his wife and his two youngest children in New York, while his eighteen other children were scattered far and wide.[2] The real separation of families, however, began in the colonies. For example, four hundred persons were transported to Connecticut; but before the whole number arrived an order went forth for their dispersion in fifty towns. Nineteen were allotted to Norwich, while three only were sent to Haddon. In some colonies only the first boats were allowed to disembark the exiles, and the masters of the others were forced to seek other ports.

The treatment of the exiles in the colonies varied according to circumstances. In some instances the younger men and women were bound out to service for periods varying from three to twelve weeks. In others they were left free to maintain themselves by their own efforts, the state to provide for such as were incapable, through age or infirmity, of performing manual labour. Hundreds of those who were placed under control escaped and wandered, footsore and half clad, from town to town in the hope of meeting their relatives or of finding means to return to their former homes. Little record has been preserved of the journeyings of these unfortunates or of the sufferings they endured.

About a third of the people deported from Nova Scotia in 1755 found their way to South Carolina, although that does not appear to have been the destination proposed for them by Lawrence. On November 6, 1755, the *South Carolina Gazette* announced that 'the *Baltimore Snow* is expected from the Bay of Fundy with some French Neutrals on board to be distributed in the British colonies.' A fortnight later the first of these arrived, and in the course of a few weeks over a thousand had been landed at Charleston. Soon after, probably passed on by other colonies, a thousand more arrived. Alarmed by the presence of so many strangers, the authorities adopted measures to place them under restraint; and in February 1756 two parties of the prisoners broke loose: thirty of them outdistanced their pursuers; five or six, according to the *Gazette,* made their way to the plantation of a Mr Williams on the Santee, terrified the family, secured a quantity of clothing and firearms, broke open a box containing money, and headed across the Alleghanies, it was thought, for the French stronghold, Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburgh now stands. This conjecture is probable, since nine Acadians from Fort Duquesne arrived at the river St John some time later. In the interval the South Carolina legislature passed an act for the dispersion of four-fifths of the French Neutrals in various parishes at the public expense, the remaining fifth to be supported at Charleston by the vestry of St Phillips. On April 16 passports were given to one hundred and thirty persons to proceed to Virginia. Here they obtained the authority of the governor to return to Acadia, and they reached the river St. John on June 16, 1756. Some time later the governor of South Carolina gave the remainder of the people permission to go where they pleased. Two old ships and a quantity of inferior provisions were placed at their disposal, and they sailed for Hampton, Virginia. In due course nine hundred of them landed in the district of the river St John, where they were employed by Vaudreuil, the governor of New France, in harrying the British. By the year 1763 only two hundred and eighty-three Acadians remained in South Carolina. One family of the name of Lanneau became Protestants and gave two ministers to the Presbyterian Church—the Rev. John Lanneau, who afterwards went

as a missionary to Jerusalem, and the Rev. Basil Lanneau, who became Hebrew tutor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia.

Among the refugees who put out from Minas on October 13, 1755, were some four hundred and fifty destined for Philadelphia. The vessels touched Delaware on November 20, when it was discovered that there were several cases of smallpox on board, and the masters were ordered to leave the shore. They were not permitted to land at Philadelphia until the 10th of December. Many of the exiles died during the winter, and were buried in the cemetery of the poor which now forms a part of Washington Park, Philadelphia. The survivors were lodged in a poor quarter of the town, in 'neutral huts,' as their mean dwellings were termed. When the plague stricken people arrived, Philadelphia had scarcely recovered from the panic of a recent earthquake.

Moreover, there was a letter, said to have been written by Lawrence, dated at Halifax, August 6, and published in the Philadelphia *Gazette* on September 4, not calculated to place the destitute refugees in a favourable light. This is the substance of the letter: We are now forming the noble project of driving the French Neutrals out of this province. They have long been our secret enemies and have assisted the Indians. If we are able to accomplish their expulsion, it will be one of the great achievements of the English in America, for, among other considerations, the lands which they occupy are among the best in the country, and we can place good English farmers in their stead. A few days later another letter was published to the effect that three Acadians had been arrested charged with poisoning the wells in the vicinity of Halifax. Their trial, it was stated, had not yet taken place; but if guilty they would have but a few hours to live.

Robert Hunter Morris, the governor at this time of Pennsylvania, wrote to Shirley of Massachusetts saying that, as he had not sufficient troops to enforce order, he feared that the Acadians would unite with the Irish and German Catholics in a conspiracy against the state. He also addressed the governor of New Jersey[3] to the same effect. The governor of New Jersey, in his reply, expressed surprise that those who planned to send the French Neutrals, or rather rebels and traitors to the British crown, had not realized that there were already too many strangers for the peace and security of the colonies: that they should have been sent to Old France. He was quite in accord with Morris in believing there was a danger of the people joining the Irish Papists in an attempt to ruin and destroy the king's colonies.

The Acadians had arrived at Philadelphia in a most deplorable condition. One of the Quakers who visited the boats while they were in quarantine reported that they were without shirts and socks and were sadly in need of bed-clothing. A petition to the governor, giving an account of their conduct in Acadia and of the treatment they had received, fell on deaf ears. An act was passed for their dispersion in the counties of Bucks, Lancaster, and Chester. The refugees, however, were not without friends. To several Quakers they were indebted for many acts of kindness and generosity.

Among those deported to Philadelphia was one of the Le Blanc family, a boy of seventeen, Charles LeBlanc. Early in life he engaged in commerce, and in the course of a long and successful career in Philadelphia amassed an enormous fortune, including large estates in the colonies and in Canada. After his death in 1816 there were many claimants to his estate, and the litigation over it is not yet ended.

The Acadians taken to New York were evidently as poor as their fellow-refugees at Philadelphia. An Act of July 6, 1756, recites that 'a certain number have been received into this colony, poor, naked, and destitute of every convenience and support of life, and, to the end that they may not continue as they now really are, useless to His Majesty, to themselves, and a burthen to this colony, be it enacted ... that the Justices of the Peace ... be required and empowered to bind with respectable families such as are not arrived at the age of twenty-one years, for such a space of time as they may think proper.' The justices were to make the most favourable contracts for them, and when their term of service expired, they were to be paid either in implements of trade, clothing, or other gratuity.

In the month of August 1756 one hundred and ten sturdy Acadian boys and girls made their appearance in New York. They had travelled all the way from Georgia in the hope of finding means to return to Acadia. Great was their disappointment when they were seized by the authorities and placed out to service. Later some of the parents straggled in, but they were dispersed immediately in Orange and Westchester counties, and some on Long Island, in charge of a constable. The New York *Mercury* of July 1757 reported that a number of the neutrals had been captured near Fort Edward while on their way to Crown Point. Between the arrival of the first detachment in New York and the month of August 1757 the colony was compelled to provide for large numbers who came in from distant places. To prevent

any further escape the sheriffs were commanded to secure all the Acadians, except women and children, in the county gaol.

At a later date these unfortunates were put to a strange use. Sir Harry Moore, governor of the colony of New York (1765-69), had designs upon the French colony at Santo Domingo, in the West Indies, and desired plans of the town and its fortifications. So he entered into correspondence with the French Admiral, Count d'Estaing, offering to transport thither seventy Acadian families in order that they might live under the French flag. The count accepted the offer and issued a proclamation to the Acadians inviting them to Santo Domingo. Moore had arranged that John Hanson should conduct the exiles to their new home. Hanson, on arriving at the French colony, was to take a contract to build houses and make out the desired military plans while so engaged. He succeeded in transporting the Acadians, but failed in the real object of his mission. He was not allowed the liberty of building houses in Santo Domingo. The Acadians who went to the West Indies suffered greatly. The tropical climate proved disastrous to men and women who had been reared in the atmosphere of the Bay of Fundy. They crawled under trees and shrubs to escape the fierce rays of the sun. Numbers of them perished and life became a burden to the others.

Far different was the lot of the Acadians who were sent to Maryland.[4] There they were kindly received and found, no doubt, a happier lot than in any of the other colonies. Those landed at Baltimore were at first lodged in private houses and in a building belonging to a Mr Fotherall, where they had a little chapel. And it was not long before the frugal and industrious exiles were able to construct small but comfortable houses of their own on South Charles Street, giving to that quarter of the city the name of French Town. Many of them found employment on the waterside and in navigation. The old and infirm picked oakum.

Massachusetts at one time counted in the colony a thousand and forty of the exiles, but all these had not come direct on the ships from Nova Scotia. Many of them had wandered in from other colonies. The people of Massachusetts loved not Catholics and Frenchmen; nevertheless, in some instances they received the refugees with especial kindness. At Worcester a small tract of land was set aside for the Acadians to cultivate, with permission to hunt deer at all seasons. The able-bodied men and women toiled in the fields as reapers, and added to their income in the evening by making wooden implements. The Acadians were truly primitive in their methods. 'Although,' says a writer of the time, 'they tilled the soil they kept no animals for labour. The young men drew their material for fencing with thongs of sinew, and they turned the earth with a spade. The slightest allusion to their native land drew forth tears and many of the aged died of a broken heart.'

As French Neutrals began to come into Boston from other towns, the selectmen of that city protested vigorously and passed the people on to outlying parishes, promising, however, to be responsible for their maintenance should they become a public charge. Several instances are recorded of children being sent to join their parents. A certain number were confined in the workhouse and in the provincial hospital. But on December 6, 1760, the authorities gave instructions for the hospital to be cleared to make room for the colonial troops who were returning home, many of them suffering from contagious diseases; and the Acadians were forthwith turned out.

Although none of the Acadians appear to have been sent direct to Louisiana, large numbers of them found their way thither from various places, especially from Virginia, where they were not allowed to remain. Finding in Louisiana men speaking their own tongue, they felt a sense of security, and gradually settled down with a degree of contentment. There are to-day in various parishes of the state of Louisiana many thousand Acadian-Americans [Cajuns].

Of the Acadians who succeeded in escaping deportation and went into voluntary exile, many sought shelter in New Brunswick, on the rivers Petitcodiac, Memramcook, Buctouche, Richibucto, and Miramichi, and along Chaleur Bay. The largest of the settlements so formed was the one on the Miramichi, at Pierre Beaubair's seigneury, where the village of Nelson now stands. For several years these refugees in New Brunswick bravely struggled against hardship, disease, and starvation; but in the late autumn of 1759 the several settlements sent deputies to Colonel Frye at Fort Cumberland, asking on what terms they would be received back to Nova Scotia. Frye took a number of them into the fort for the winter, and presented their case to Lawrence. It was decided to accept their submission and supply them with provisions. But when the people returned they were held as vassals; and many of them afterwards were either sent out of the province to France or England, or left it voluntarily for St Pierre and Miquelon or the West Indies.

Other fugitives of 1755, fifteen hundred, according to one authority,[5] succeeded in reaching Quebec. Here

their lot was a hard one. Bigot and his myrmidons plundered everybody, and the starving Acadians did not escape. They had managed to bring with them a little money and a few household treasures, of which they were soon robbed. For a time they were each allowed but four ounces of bread a day, and were reduced, it is said, to searching the gutters for food. To add to their miseries smallpox broke out among them and many perished from the disease. After Quebec surrendered and the victorious British army entered the gates, some two hundred of them, under the leadership of a priest, Father Coquart, who apparently had a passport from General Murray, marched through the wilderness to the headwaters of the St John and went down to Fort Frederick at the mouth of that river. Colonel Arbuthnot, the British commandant there, treated them generously. In 1761, however, many Acadians at the St John were seized and deported to Halifax, where they were held as prisoners of war, but were provided with rations and given 'good wages for road making.'[6] Of those who escaped this deportation, some established themselves on the Kennebecasis river and some went up the St John to St Anne's, now Fredericton. But even here the Acadians were not to have a permanent home. Twenty years later, when the war of the Revolution ended and land was needed for the king's disbanded soldiers, the lands of the Acadians were seized. Once more the unfortunate people sought new homes, and found them at last along the banks of Chaleur Bay and of the Madawaska, where thousands of their descendants now rudely cultivate the fields and live happy, contented lives.

The deportation did not bring peace to Nova Scotia. Acadians of New Brunswick and of those who had sought refuge in the forest fastnesses of the peninsula and Cape Breton joined with the Indians in guerrilla warfare against the British; and there was more killing of settlers and more destruction of property from Indian raids than ever before. Early in the month of January 1756 British rangers rounded up over two hundred Acadian prisoners at Annapolis, and put them on board a vessel bound for South Carolina. The prisoners, however, made themselves masters of the ship and sailed into the St John river in February. French privateers, manned by Acadians, haunted the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St Lawrence and carried off as prizes twelve British vessels. But in 1761 the British raided a settlement of the marauders on Chaleur Bay, and took three hundred and fifty prisoners to Halifax.

We have seen in a preceding chapter that from time to time numbers of Acadians voluntarily left their homes in Nova Scotia and went over to French soil. Many of these took up their abode in Ile St Jean at Port La Joie (Charlottetown), where they soon formed a prosperous settlement and were able to supply not only the fortress but the town of Louisbourg with provisions. Those who were not engaged in agricultural pursuits found profitable employment in the fisheries. There were also thriving settlements at Point Prince, St Peter, and Malpeque. It is computed that in 1755 there were at least four thousand Acadians in Ile St Jean. A much larger estimate is given by some historians. Now, on the fall of Louisbourg in 1758, some of the British transports which had brought out troops from Cork to Halifax were ordered to Ile St Jean to carry the Acadians and French to France. The largest of these transports was the *Duke William*; another was named the *Violet*. Some of the Acadians made good their escape, but many were dragged on board the vessels. On the *Duke William* was a missionary priest, and before the vessels sailed he was called upon to perform numerous marriages, for the single men had learned that if they landed unmarried in France they would be forced to perform military service, for which they had no inclination. Nine transports sailed in consort, but were soon caught in a violent tempest and scattered. On December 10 the *Duke William* came upon the *Violet* in a sinking condition; and notwithstanding all efforts at rescue, the *Violet* went down with nearly four hundred souls. Meanwhile the *Duke William* herself had sprung a leak. For a time she was kept afloat by empty casks in the hold, but presently it became evident that the ship was doomed. The long-boat was put out and filled to capacity. And scarcely had the boat cleared when an explosion occurred and the *Duke William* went down, taking three hundred persons to a watery grave. The long-boat finally reached Penzance with twenty-seven of the castaways. The other vessels probably found some French port.[7]

In Nova Scotia the Acadians were sorely needed. Even their bitter enemy, Jonathan Belcher, now lieutenant-governor,[8] wrote on June 18, 1761: 'By representations made to me from the new settlements in this province, it appears extremely necessary that the inhabitants should be assisted by the Acadians in repairing the dykes for the preservation and recovery of the marsh lands, particularly as on the progress of this work, in which the Acadians are the most skilful people in the country, the support and subsistence of several hundred of the inhabitants will depend.'[9] It seemed almost impossible to induce settlers to come to

the province; and those who did come seem to have been unable to follow the example of the former owners of the soil, for much of the land which had been reclaimed from the sea by the labour and ingenuity of the Acadian farmers was once more being swept by the ocean tides.

Yet, when the Acadians began to return to Nova Scotia in ever-increasing numbers, Belcher and the Halifax Council decided to banish them again. In 1762 five transports loaded with prisoners were sent to Massachusetts, but that colony wanted no more Acadians and sent them back. Belcher had some difficulty in explaining his action to the home government. And the Lords of Trade did not scruple to censure him.

When the Treaty of Paris (February 1763) brought peace between France and England and put an end to French power in America, the Acadians could no longer be considered a menace, and there was no good political reason for keeping them out of Canada or Nova Scotia. Almost immediately those in exile began to seek new homes among people of their own race and religion. The first migration seems to have been from New England by the Lake Champlain route to the province of Quebec. There they settled at various places, notably L'Acadie, St Grégoire, Nicolet, Bécancour, St Jacques-l'Achigan, St Philippe, and Laprairie. In these communities hundreds of their descendants still live.

In 1766 the exiles in Massachusetts assembled in Boston and decided to return to their native land. All who were fit to travel, numbering about nine hundred men, women, and children, marched through the wilderness along the Atlantic coast and across New Brunswick to the isthmus of Chignecto. Many perished by the way, overcome by the burden and fatigue of a journey which lasted over four months. But at last the weary pilgrims approached their destination. And near the site of the present village of Coverdale in Albert county, New Brunswick, they were attracted to a small farmhouse by the crowing of a cock in the early dawn. To their unspeakable joy they found the house inhabited by a family of their own race. Here they halted for a few days, making inquiry concerning their old friends. Then they tramped on in different directions. Everywhere on the isthmus the scene was changed. The old familiar farm buildings had disappeared or were occupied by strangers of an alien tongue, and even the names of places were known no more. Some journeyed to Windsor and some to Annapolis, where they remained for a time. At length, on the western shores of the present counties of Digby and Yarmouth, they found a home, and there to-day live the descendants of these pilgrims. For miles their neat villages skirt the shores of the ocean and the banks of the streams. For a century and a half they have lived in peace, cultivating their salt-marsh lands and fresh-water meadows, preserving the simple manners, customs, and language of their ancestors. They form a community apart, a hermit community. But they are useful citizens, good farmers, hardy fishermen and sailors.

Both in Canada and in the United States are to be found many Acadians occupying exalted positions. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, Joseph A. Breaux, is of Acadian descent. In Canada the Rt Rev. Edward LeBlanc, bishop of Acadia, the Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, and the Hon. Pascal Poirier, senator, are Acadians, as are many other prominent men. And Isabella Labarre, who married Jean Fôret, of Beaubassin, was one of the maternal ancestors of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Save in the Maritime Provinces, it is not possible to count the offspring of the original French settlers of Acadia who came out from France in the seventeenth century. It is estimated that there were at the time of the expulsion ten or eleven thousand under the British flag, and four or five thousand in Ile St Jean and elsewhere on French territory. About six thousand were deported, as we have seen, and scattered over the British colonies. Undoubtedly a great number of Americans of to-day are descendants of those exiles, but, except at the mouth of the Mississippi, they are merged in the general population and their identity is lost. Neither can we tell how many of those who found their way to Old France remained there permanently. For upwards of twenty years the French government was concerned in finding places for them. Some were settled on estates; some were sent to Corsica; others, as late as 1778, went to Louisiana. Nor can we estimate the number of Acadians in the province of Quebec, for no distinction has been made between them and the general French-Canadian population. For the Maritime Provinces, however, we have the count of the census of 1911. This shows 98,611 in New Brunswick, 51,746 in Nova Scotia, and 13,117 in Prince Edward Island, a total of 163,474 in the three provinces. The largest communities are those of Gloucester, Victoria, Madawaska, and Kent counties in New Brunswick, and of Digby and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia. Several thousand Acadians are counted in Cape Breton; so, too, in Halifax and Cumberland counties. But in the county of Annapolis, where stands the site of the first settlement formed on the soil of

Canada—the site of the ancient stronghold of Acadia—and which for many generations was the principal home of the Acadian people, only two or three hundred Acadians are to be found to-day; while, looking out over Minas Basin, the scene of so much sorrow and suffering, one solitary family keeps its lonely vigil in the village of Grand Pré.

Endnotes:

1 *Nova Scotia Documents,* p. 280. Calnek and Savary, *History of the County of Annapolis,* p. 124.

2 Petition of the Acadians deported to Philadelphia. Printed in Richard, vol. ii, p. 371.

3 Jonathan Belcher, governor of New Jersey and later of Massachusetts. He was the father of the chief justice of Nova Scotia.

4 *The Maryland Gazette,* Annapolis, December 4, 1755, said: 'Sunday last [November 30] arrived here the last of the vessels from Nova Scotia with French Neutrals for this place, which makes four within this fortnight bringing upwards of nine hundred of them. As the poor people have been deprived of their settlements in Nova Scotia, and sent here for some political reason bare and destitute, Christian charity, nay, common humanity, calls on every one according to his ability to lend assistance and to help these objects of compassion.'

5 Placide Gaudet, 'Acadian Genealogy and Notes,' *Canadian Archives Report. 1905.* vol. ii, part iii, Appendix A, p. xv.

6 MacMechan in *Canada and its Provinces,* vol. xiii, p. 115.

7 In 1763 there were 2370 Acadians in the maritime towns of France and 866 at various English ports. Many of these returned later to the land of their birth. See *Canadian Archives Report, 1905,* vol. ii, Appendix G, pp. 148 and 157.

8 He succeeded Lawrence, who died in October 1760. Two documents in the Colonial Office Records raise more than a suspicion that Lawrence had been by no means an exemplary public servant. The first is a complaint made by Robert Sanderson, speaker of the first legislature of Nova Scotia, elected in 1758, respecting the grave misconduct of Lawrence in many stated particulars, including the release from gaol before trial of prisoners charged with burglary and other grave offences as well as the misapplication of public funds. The second is a letter from the Lords of Trade to Belcher laying down rules for his conduct as lieutenant-governor and referring to the many serious charges against his predecessor, some of which they regard as having substantial foundation, and none of which they express themselves as altogether rejecting. Consult, in the Public Archives, Canada, *Nova Scotia A,* vol. lxv.

9 Nova Scotia Documents, p. 319. ♦

Two Queens County Settlers

From "History of Queens Co., N.B. by E. Stone Wiggins. LL.D., 1876

ARMSTRONG, William, born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1814, came to St. John in 1843 and settled in Johnston, where he still lives, being one of Queen's County's independent farmers. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Henderson. His children were: Agnes, who died at the age of eighteen; Robert, who married Carrie Matilda Wilson; Barbara, to Charles Cody; William Thomas, to Edith Thorne; Adam, unmarried. Robert is a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and has practised medicine seven years in Queen's. During the last few years he has taken an active interest in politics, having run in two elections. He is a warm advocate of the British idea of individual liberty and a determined opponent of the injustice and taxation resulting from the undue expansion of the powers and interference of government. He has for some years been engaged in inventting and developing a system of shorthand writing, which he has published under the name of Linear Phonography. The two younger brothers, William T. and Adam F. are farmers. The latter lives at the homestead.

BALMAINE, William, a U.E. Loyalist, was born in Scotland and settled in the American States in 1773. He came to St. John in 1783 in the ship Otter, Captain Burns, with his wife and three children. Subsequently he removed to the Grand Lake, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandsons, David and Henry Balmaire. While visiting his son-in-law, Barzilla Bailey, in St. John in the autumn of 1809, he accidentally fell from a window and was killed, aged seventy-two. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Niven. Their children were; John, who married Janet Easton; William, to Nellie Watt; Henry, to Elizabeth Brill; Christine, to Charles McAlpine; Margaret to Brazilla Bailey; Julia to John Hanselpecker; Magdalen, to

William Clark; Catharine, never married; Mary, to William Taylor. Julia died suddenly, when to all appearance, in perfect health. Her daughters, Catharine Clark and Magdalen Smith, died in the same manner. Barzilla, son or John; Carleton, son of William; David and Henry, sons of Henry, are comfortable farmers in Scotstown. Charles and John, sons of John Balmaine, went to Australia in the brig Australia, in 1852, where the latter still died when returning to New Brunswick from California.

Contributed by George H. Hayward

The New Jersey Volunteers, Part 1

Loyalists In the Revolutionary War

Introduction: *This is part 1 of William S. Stryker's book, "The New Jersey Volunteers, 1887." It contains the names of officers who served in the regiment at various times throughout the war. Brief biographical sketches of several of them will follow in future issues of Generations.*

The facts contained in this paper in reference to the Loyalists of New Jersey in the military service of the Crown during the Revolutionary war, are principally compiled from Force's American Archives, O'Callaghan's Documentary History of New York, Gaines' Register, Howe's Narrative, Galloway's Pamphlets, Moore's Diary of the American Revolution, Dawson's Historical Magazine, Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, Whitehead's History of Perth Amboy, Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety of New Jersey, Sparks' Writings of Washington, Simcoe's Military Journal, Greene's Life of General Greene, Pennsylvania Archives—first and second series, Lossing's Field- book of the Revolution, Tarleton's Southern Campaigns, Sir Henry Clinton's Narrative, Draper's Kings' Mountain, Dawson's Battles by Land and Sea, Barber & Howe's New Jersey Historical Collections, New York Journal, Rivington's Gazette, Ramsey's South Carolina, Sims' South Carolina, and the records on file in my office. But, of course, Sabine's Loyalists of the American Revolution has been constantly consulted; without it this sketch could certainly not have been written.

As soon as General William Howe arrived at Staten Island, on the 7th of July, 1776, so pleased was he with his reception in the harbour of New York that he wrote these words to the British government: "I have great reason to expect an enormous body of the inhabitants to join the army from the provinces of York, the Jerseys and Connecticut, who, in this time of universal oppression, only wait for opportunities to give proofs of their loyalty and zeal for government. Sixty men came over two days ago with a few arms from the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, in Jersey, who were desirous to serve, and I understand there are five hundred more in that quarter ready to follow their example."

General Howe soon after this began to appoint recruiting officers in different parts of New Jersey and to organize detachments of Provincials as fast as they presented themselves for service in the army. Mr. Cortlandt Skinner, whose devotion to the interests of the British king before the war had made him a prominent man in New Jersey, was selected as the proper officer to organize and to command the men who were anxious to enroll themselves under the standard of Great Britain. He was commissioned at first a Colonel, and afterwards a Brigadier-General, with authority to raise five battalions to consist of two thousand and five hundred soldiers, "under command of gentlemen of the country nominated by himself." He established his headquarters at the organization of the corps on Staten Island, in New York harbour, and this place soon became the refuge for all tories of New York and New Jersey, as well as for deserters from the patriot army. General Skinner himself seems to have been stationed on Staten Island and in New York city during most of the war, and it is very seldom that we meet him even with his soldiers in any other part of the contiguous country. We learn from General Howe's Narrative that at the beginning of the campaign of 1777 General Skinner had been able to recruit but five hundred and seventeen men of his complement, but in November, 1777, he had eight hundred and fifty-nine men on his brigade rolls, and in May, 1778, "after several months of active exertions," he had enlisted one thousand one hundred and one men. But at that time the nucleus for six battalions had been made and the officers commissioned. During that year five hundred and fifty additional volunteers, mostly from New Jersey, were enrolled for service, and afterward sent to Charleston, South Carolina. It is then apparent that General Skinner recruited about two-thirds of the quota first assigned to him. All of these soldiers immediately on enlistment were placed in active service, and they began to distinguish themselves at an early day in their great zeal to annoy, intimidate and injure their former patriot friends and neighbours.

In a letter written by General Howe to Lord George Germain, dated New York, December 20th, 1776; this remark is made: "I cannot close this letter without making mention of the good service rendered in the course of the campaign by Cortlandt Skinner, Esq., Attorney-General in the Jerseys, who has been indefatigable and of infinite service since the army entered those provinces. I therefore humbly recommend him as a gentleman meriting royal favour." Thus early was General Skinner showing his devotion to the King. This was just after the retreat of

Washington's army through New Jersey, and General Skinner was urging his own friends to take protection from the British. It was also just prior to what was called "the unfortunate affair" at Trenton.

In Brasher's Journal, February, 1777, appears the following new catechism:

Q. "Who is the most ungrateful man in the world?"

A. "Governor Skinner."

Q. "Why do you call him Governor?"

A. "Because when Lord and General Howe thought that they had conquered the Jerseys they appointed him Lieutenant Governor of that State. Skinner assumed that title over one-tenth part of the said State and continued his usurpation for six weeks, five days, thirty-six minutes, ten seconds and thirty-one hundredth parts of a second and was then deposed."

Q. "Why is he called ungrateful?"

A. "Because he has joined the enemies of his country and enlisted men to fight against his neighbours, his friends and his kinsfolk; because he has endeavoured to transfer the soil that gave him bread from the rightful possessors to a foreign hand; and because, to gain present ease and transitory honours, he would fasten the chains of slavery on three millions of people and their offspring forever."

The answers to these questions clearly show the opinion which patriotic Jersey men held of General Skinner and of the efforts which he had already made to restore them to their allegiance to England.

In Rivington's Army List of 1778, as found in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, we find the first complete roster of the officers of the six battalions of the New Jersey Volunteers. This probably shows the state of the organization in the early part of summer of that year. The compilation has been carefully made, the spelling of the names corrected, and it is now set forth in proper official style.

Brigadier-General, ...Cortlandt Skinner.
Chaplain, ...Edward Winslow.

FIRST BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, ...Elisha Lawrence.
Major, ...Thomas Leonard.
Adjutant, ...Patrick Henry.
Quartermaster, ...James Nealson.
Surgeon, ...William Peterson.
Captains, ...John Barbarie,
John Longstreet,
Garret Keating,
Richard Cayford.
Captain-Lieutenant, ...James Nealson.
Lieutenants, ...John Taylor,
Thomas Oakason,
Samuel Leonard,
John Throckmorton,
John Monro,
Patrick Henry,
Robert Peterson.
Ensigns .....John Robbins,
John Thompson,
Richard Lippincott,
William Lawrence,
Hector McLean.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, ...John Morris.
First Major, ...John Antill.
Second Major, ...John Colden.
Adjutant, ...Thomas T. Pritchard.
Quartermaster,.....Thomas Morrison.
Surgeon,.....Charles Earle.
Surgeon's Mate, ...James Boggs.
Chaplain,.....John Rowland.
Captains, ...Donald Campbell,
George Stanforth,
Waldron Bleau,
Norman McLeod,
Cornelius McLeod,
Uriah Bleau.
Lieutenants, ...John DeMonzes,
Thomas T. Pritchard,
William VanDumont,
Josiah Parker,
William Stevenson.
Ensigns, ...William K. Hurlet,
Thomas Morrison.

THIRD BATTALION.

First Major, ...Robert Drummond.
Second Major, ...Philip VanCortlandt.
Adjutant, ...John Jenkins.
Quartermaster, ...John Falker.
Surgeon, ...Henry Dongan.
Captains, ...John Hatfield,
Samuel Hudnot,
David Alston.
Captain-Lieutenant, ...John Alston.

Lieutenants, ...Anthony Hollinshead,
John Jenkins,
John Troup,
William Chew,
Francis Frazer.
Ensigns, ...James Brasier LeGrange,
John Camp,
John Willis,
Jonathan Alston.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, ...Abraham Van Buskirk.
First Major, ...Daniel Isaac Browne.
Second Major, ...Robert Timpany.
Adjutant, ...Arthur Maddox.
Quartermaster, ...William Sorrell.
Surgeon, ...John Hammell.
Captains, ...William Van Allen,
Samuel Heyden,
Peter Ruttan,
Patrick Campbell,
Daniel Bessonet,
Samuel Ryerson,
Arthur Maddox.
Lieutenants, ...Edward Earle,
Martin Ryerson,
John Van Buskirk,
Michael Smith,
James Servanier,
Donald McPherson,
John Hyslop.
Ensigns, ...John Simonson,
James Cole,
Justus Earle,
John Van Norden,
Colin McVane,
George Ryerson.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, ...Joseph Barton.
Major, ...Thomas Millidge.
Adjutant, ...Isaac Hedden.
Quartermaster, ...Fleming Colgan.
Surgeon, ...Uzal Johnson.
Surgeon's Mate, ...Stephen Millidge.
Captains, ...Joseph Crowell,
James Shaw,
Benjamin Barton,
John Williams.
Lieutenants, ...John Cougle,
Isaac Hedden,
Joseph Waller,
William Hutchinson,
Christopher Insley,
Daniel Shannon,
John Reid.
Ensigns, ...Patrick Haggerty,
Ezekiel Dennis,
Peter Anderson,
Joseph Bean.

SIXTH BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel,.....Isaac Allen.
Major, ...Richard V. Stockton.
Captains, ...Joseph Lee,
Peter Campbell,
Charles Harrison.
Lieutenants, ...John Vought,
John Hatton,
Edward Steele.
Ensigns, ...Daniel Grandin,
Cornelius Thompson,
James Service.

Some mention must be made of the skirmishes of detachments of the Militia of New Jersey and of the Continental Line with "Skinner's Greens," as they were called, whenever those loyalists left Staten Island for a tour of plunder on the rich fields of New Jersey, and note must also be made of direct attacks on the tory forces on Staten Island, as well as a brief statement of the conduct of those loyal battalions in their campaign in the South.

On the morning of February 18th, 1777, Colonel John Neilson, of the Second Regiment, Middlesex county, New Jersey Militia, with a small detachment of his command, captured Major Richard V. Stockton, of the Sixth Battalion of the Volunteers, with fifty-nine enlisted men, on Lawrence Island. Four men were killed in the skirmish, their arms were taken and some camp equipage.

During the spring and summer of 1777, the New Jersey Volunteers made various excursions into New Jersey for forage for the British army. This became so annoying that Colonel Matthias Ogden, of the First Battalion, New Jersey Continental Line, then commanding the post at Elizabeth Town, with Colonel Elias Dayton, of the Third Battalion, who was stationed at Newark, and a party of one hundred

militia of Essex county, determined to inflict some severe punishment on Skinner's tories. On the 22nd of August they were re-enforced by a thousand men of the brigade of Brigadier-General William Smallwood, of Maryland, and of Brigadier-General Chevalier Preudhomme DeBorro, and just before midnight they crossed over from Halstead's Point, near the mouth of Morse's creek, to Staten Island. The New Jersey Volunteers were then stationed from Decker's Ferry to Billops's, now Ward's Point. The attack by the Jersey Continentals, before daylight the next morning, resulted in taking prisoner Lieutenant-Colonel Elisha Lawrence, of the First Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Barton, of the Fifth Battalion of the Volunteers, with one hundred and thirty enlisted men of their commands, and in severely wounding Major John Barnes, of the First Battalion, and Lieutenant- Colonel Edward Vaughan Dongan, of the Third Battalion, from which wounds they both died. General Sullivan, however, with the other body of Continentals, endeavored at the same time to surprise the Volunteers, but was deceived by a tory guide, and having come upon the loyal troops awaiting him, was quite severely punished by them. Indeed, General Skinner claimed the affair, notwithstanding his loss, as a great victory.

On the 27th of November, 1777, General Philemon Dickinson, commanding officer of the New Jersey Militia, suddenly embarked before daylight from Halstead's Point to Staten Island with a party of about fourteen hundred militia. He advanced his men in three different detachments by different roads, to rendezvous at a central point seven miles distant. Unfortunately, it was soon found that General Skinner had been informed of the intended attack, and before three o'clock he had drawn his troops off the island. General Dickinson, however, made a few little attacks on some straggling parties of the tories and on the detachment of the British troops under Major-General John Campbell, and he killed some five or six men and took twenty four prisoners. He lost three men of his command captured, and two wounded. The main object designed by this affair was not accomplished, but General Washington was pleased with the disposal made of the forces by General Dickinson and the manner in which they had been handled.

A considerable body of the New Jersey Volunteers spent the winter of 1777-78 in the gay life which the British soldiery enjoyed during that season in Philadelphia. The rest of the force remained on Staten Island. From Howe's Narrative we find that during their occupancy of Philadelphia the British held out special inducements for men to enlist in the loyal corps, but they were obliged to report that they obtained but "three troops of light dragoons, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two troopers and one hundred and seventy-four real volunteers, from Jersey, under Colonel Vandyke." The service of this officer, whether he was a Jerseyman or a resident of Pennsylvania, has not been ascertained, nor can it be said what became of the "real volunteers" and what military duties they performed.

On April 2nd, 1778, a detachment of New Jersey Volunteers left Philadelphia for the purpose of garrisoning the fort at Billingsport, New Jersey. A small attack was made by the militia of New Jersey from Elizabeth Town Port at one o'clock on the morning of June 9th, 1778, and they effected a landing on Staten Island and fired upon the Provincial troops that were still stationed there. Again, just before daylight, they attempted to land in ten boats, said to contain one hundred men, but they were greeted with a quick discharge of firearms and were driven back. It is thus seen that the tories were not left entirely undisturbed in possession of this beautiful garden island.

On the evening of June 12th, 1778, Captain Cornelius Hatfield, Jr., of the Jersey Volunteers, crossed over the sound and plundered the residence of Lieutenant John Haviland, of the First Regiment of Essex county, New Jersey, Militia, and carried him off a prisoner.

Some portion of the New Jersey Volunteers crossed the State from Cooper's Point to Sandy Hook, with General Sir Henry Clinton, in his memorable march through New Jersey, in June, 1778.

After the battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778, General Washington posted at Elizabeth Town the Brigade of Jersey Continentals under General William Maxwell to guard and keep in check the armed tories on Staten Island.

On the 15th day of October, 1778, Captain Patrick Ferguson, of the Seventieth Regiment British Foot, with a detachment of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, made a descent on Little Neck, New Jersey, on Egg Harbour Inlet, surprised a detachment of Count Pulaski's troops and killed some fifty of his men.

On the 27th day of November, 1778, an expedition with two thousand troops sailed from Sandy Hook for Savannah, Georgia, and six days after landing at

Tybee Island, off the harbour of that city, they took part in the fight, December 29th, on Brewton Hill. A detachment of the New Jersey Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Allen commanding, were out with this party and suffered considerably in the battle just mentioned. Captain Peter Campbell, one of the most gallant officers of the detachment, was killed.

In the year 1779 the brigade of New Jersey Volunteers was so far consolidated, as to reduce the organization to four battalions. A number of the officers were retired and the roster of the force appeared as follows, as we find from McDonald & Cameron's List, in the Royal Institution of London:

Brigadier-General, ...Cortlandt Skinner.
Chaplain,. .....Edward Winslow.

FIRST BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, ...Joseph Barton.
Major, ...Thomas Millidge.
Adjutant, ...Isaac Hedden.
Quartermaster, ...Bartholomew Doughty.
Surgeon, ...Uzal Johnson.
Captains, ...Joseph Crowell,
Garret Keating,
James Shaw,
Richard Cayford,
John Cougle.
Lieutenants, ...James Nealson,
Joseph Cunliff,
Patrick Haggerty,
Isaac Hedden,
Samuel Leonard,
William Hutchinson,
John Taylor.
Ensigns, ...John Lawrence,
James Brittain,
Zenophon Jewett,
John Thompson,
John Reid,
William Lawrence,
James Moody.

SECOND BATTALION

Lieutenant-Colonel, ...John Morris.
First Major, ...John Antill.
Second Major, ...John Colden.
Adjutant, ...Thomas T. Pritchard.
Quartermaster, ...Thomas Morrison.
Surgeon, Charles Earle.
Chaplain, ...John Rowland.
Captains, ...Waldron Bleau,
Cornelius McLeod,
Donald Campbell,
George Stanforth.
Lieutenants, ...John DeMonzes,
William Van Dumont,
Thomas T. Pritchard,
Josiah Parker,
Thomas Morrison,
Charles Babbington,
George Lambert,
Samuel Richard Wilson,
William Stevenson.
Ensigns, ...Uriah Bleau,
James Brasier LeGrange.

THIRD BATTALION

Lieutenant-Colonel, . Isaac Allen.
Major, ...Robert Drummond.
Adjutant, ...John Jenkins.
Quartermaster, ...John Falker.
Surgeon, ...William Peterson.
Chaplain, ...Thomas Barton.
Captains, ...Joseph Lee,
Patrick Campbell,
Samuel Hudnot,
Charles Harrison,
Bartholomew Thatcher,
Daniel Cozens,
Thomas Hunlock.
Lieutenants, ...Edward Steele,
John Hatton,
John Troup,
William Chew,
James Harrison,
John Coombes,
John Jenkins,
Enoch Lyon,
William Turner.
Ensigns, ...John Willis,
John Camp,
Cornelius Thompson,
Nathaniel Coombes,
Jonathan Alston,
Peter Dunworth,
John Seamon,
Richard McGinnis,
George Swanton.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, .Abraham Van Buskirk.
Major, ...Philip Van Cortlandt.
Adjutant, ...——— ———.
Surgeon, ...John Hammell.
Chaplain, ...Daniel Batwell.
Captains, ...William Van Allen,
Peter Ruttan,
Samuel Ryerson.
Lieutenants, ...Edward Earle,
Martin Ryerson,
John Van Buskirk,
James Servanier,
John Hyslop.
Ensigns, ...John Simonson,
John Van Norden,
Justus Earle,
Colin McVane,
James Cole.

During the year 1779 General Skinner offered a reward of 2,000 guineas for the capture of Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, dead or alive. This excited the cupidity and the reckless zeal of many of the Jersey loyalists. A very spicy correspondence ensued in March and April, 1779, between the Governor and Sir Henry Clinton in reference to this attempted exploit. In May, 1780, we find Ensign James Moody, of the First Battalion, whose very name was a terror to patriots in New Jersey, leading an expedition for the seizure of the Governor.

On the 10th of May, 1779, about one hundred men of the Third Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers, crossing from New York city by way of New Dock, attacked their old Bergen county neighbors at Closter. They killed Cornelius Demarest and wounded three other farmers and burned the dwelling houses and barns of seven of the inhabitants of the village. The militia in that part of the county in the companies of Captains Abraham J. Blauvelt, Cornelius Harring and John Huyler immediately gathered and pursued the tory bands. The Loyalists succeeded, however, in carrying off four of the patriots, but obtained no cattle, no forage, or any plunder of any kind.

During the summer of 1779 a considerable detachment of the New Jersey Volunteers was sent to reinforce the British army in South Carolina, and took part in the assault on Savannah, October 9th, 1779. A battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Allen formed part of the garrison of one of the large redoubts on the south side of the city, near the river. Captain Daniel Cozens, of the Third Battalion, lost his life in this engagement.

On the 9th of January, 1780, Brigadier-General William Irvine received orders from General Washington to ascertain the situation and strength of General Skinner's Brigade on Staten Island. The night of the 14th of January was selected for the enterprise, and Major-General Lord Stirling was detailed to command the forces, which moved in three distinct detachments. The party started on the morning of the 15th, crossed the ice on sleds from DeHart's Point to Staten Island, and one detachment marched towards Dongan's Mills, another toward what is now Tompkinsville, and the third detachment toward Decker's Ferry. The tories, again apprised of their coming, were found strongly guarded in their works, and it was with some difficulty and address that Lord Stirling was able to withdraw his command in safety, not even daring to attack them in their entrenchments. He had learned that a channel had been opened in the ice from New York, and that large reinforcements were on their way from that city.

A party of New Jersey Volunteers of the First and Third Battalions—in all one hundred and thirty-two men—under Lieutenant Van Buskirk, with twelve British dragoons under command of Lieutenant Stuart, made a raid on Elizabeth Town on the evening of January 25th, 1780, and carried off five officers and forty-seven soldiers. They also burned the Presbyterian Church, the Court House and the School House. Captain Cornelius Hatfield, Jr., was the guide of the tory troops on this occasion, and the incendiary work was ascribed to the discredit of this malicious man, whose father was, at that very time, an elder in the church destroyed by his wanton conduct.

On the evening of February 10th, 1780, the British and tory troops on Staten Island made another raid on Elizabeth Town, plundering the residences of many prominent citizens and made active search for Judge Elisha Boudinot and the Honorable William Peartree Smith, both noted patriots.

On March 24th, 1780, they tried the same experiment, and this time took Major Matthias Halsted a prisoner.

On June 7th, 1780, two battalions of the New Jersey Volunteers having been assigned to the division commanded by the Hessian General Knyphausen, crossed over to Elizabeth Town, marched as far as Connecticut Farms and thence to Springfield,

New Jersey. In the battle of Springfield, which was fought June 23rd, 1780, these two battalions marched on either flank of the division of Major- General Matthews, and on the march and during the fight exchanged many shots with the patriot troops.

In the forces commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Ferguson, and generally spoken of as British regulars, a considerable number of picked men of the New Jersey Volunteers had been assigned for special service. Captain Patrick Campbell of the Second Battalion, commanded the detachment of light infantry which belonged to the command of Colonel Alexander Innes. This corps took an active part in the fight at King's Mountain, South Carolina, October 7th, 1780. Captains Patrick Campbell and Samuel Ryerson were wounded and Ensign Richard McGinnis was killed in this fight.

On the evening of November 4th, 1780, a party of the Volunteers came over from Staten Island to Elizabeth Town, and on this occasion captured Colonel Matthias Ogden, of the First Regiment, Jersey Continental Line, and Captain Jonathan Dayton of the Third Regiment. Enterprises of this kind were frequent during the winter of 1780-'81. Especially was this so on March 21st, 26th and 27th and June 26th, 1781.

In the siege of Fort Ninety-Six in South Carolina, May 22nd, 1781, the garrison consisted partly of men of the Second Battalion of the Volunteers. Captain Patrick Campbell commanded a party of thirty men, who, at one stage of the siege, made a sally from the rear of the battery and fell on the flank of the American troops and a desperate contest ensued. Captain John Barbarie and Lieutenant John Hatton were badly wounded. The New Jersey Volunteers took part also in the fight at Guilford, at Cowpens, at Eutaw Springs, and at the siege of Charleston. At the battle of Eutaw Springs, Captain James Shaw, of the First Battalion, was mortally wounded and died soon afterward, and Captain John Barbarie, of the same organization, Captain Jacob Van Buskirk and Lieutenant John Troup, of the Third Battalion, received serious wounds.

On September 4th, 1781, the Fourth Battalion left New York with Arnold's expedition for the attack on New London, Connecticut. They landed near that village on September 6th, meditating only plunder and not battle. The battalion took part in the closing scene of the desperate defence of Fort Griswold, and the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel William Ledyard, after he had given up his sword, is often in history given to the discredit of Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk. This certainly, however, is an error. General Arnold detached the Fourth Battalion under command of Lieutenant- Colonel Joshua Upham, of Massachusetts, to take a hill which commanded the village. This was very quickly done, and General Arnold followed the force to the hill, which had been taken: During this fight they were compelled to storm Groton Fort. They massacred the garrison and burned the village of New London.

Among the "prisoners taken in the garrisons of York and Glouceste, October 19th, 1781," we find that there was a captain, a lieutenant and two enlisted men of the Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. This little party evidently failed to escape on the transport vessels to New York, on which Lord Cornwallis had placed all the Loyalists who had taken part in the siege of Yorktown.

In Gaines' Register for 1782, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, we find a roster of the officers of the Volunteers as they appeared by the rolls of that brigade at the beginning of that year. Lieutenant-Colonel DeLancey had returned from captivity and many other changes had taken place in the lists of the officers of Skinner's brigade. The roster is as follows:

Brigadier-General ..... Cortlandt Skinner.

FIRST BATTALION

Lieutenant-Colonel,	...Stephen DeLancey.
Major,	.....Thomas Millidge.
Adjutant,	.....Ozias Insley.
Quartermaster,	.....John Waddington (Died).
Quartermaster,	.....Theodore Valleau.
Surgeon,	.....Uzal Johnson,
Chaplain,	.....Charles Inglis.
Captains,	.....John Colden,
	Joseph Crowell,
	John Cougle,
	John Taylor,
	Samuel Leonard.
Captain-Lieutenant,	William Hutchinson.
Lieutenants,	Joseph Cunliff,
	Isaac Hedden,
	Patrick Haggerty,
	John Thompson,
	John Lawrence,
	James Moody,
	John Reid,

William Van Dumont.
Ensigns, ... James Brittain,
Zenophon Jewett,
Ozias Insley,
Henry Barton,
Phineas Millidge,
John Woodward,
James Barton,
Reuben Hankinson,
Philip Skinner.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, .. Isaac Allen
Major, ... Robert Drummond.
Adjutant, ... Cornelius Thompson.
Quartermaster, ... John Falker.
Surgeon, ... William Peterson.
Chaplain, ... Charles Morgan.
Captains, ... Joseph Lee,
Patrick Campbell,
Charles Harrison,
Bartholomew Thatcher,
Daniel Cozens,
Thomas Hunlock,
John Barbarie.
Captain-Lieutenant, Edward Steele.
Lieutenants, ... John Jenkins,
William Chew,
John Hatton,
James Harrison,
John Coombes,
Enoch Lyon.
Ensigns, ... John Willis,
Cornelius Thompson,
Nathaniel Coombes,
John Swanton,
John Shannon,
John Leonard,
Lewis Thompson,
George Lee.

THIRD BATTALION.

Lieu tenant-Colonel, . Abraham Van Buskirk.
Major, ... Philip Van Cortlandt.
Adjutant, ... John Hyslop.
Quartermaster, ... William Sorrell.
Surgeon, ... John Hammell.
Surgeon's Mate, ... ——— Haulenbeck.
Chaplain, ... Daniel Batwell.
Captains, ... William Van Allen,
Peter Ruttan,
Samuel Ryerson,
Jacob Van Buskirk,
Edward Earle,
Waldron Bleau,
Donald Campbell,
Norman McLeod.
Lieutenants, ... John Van Buskirk,
James Servanier,
John Hyslop,
John Simonson,
John Van Norden,
Josiah Parker,
William Stevenson,
George Lambert,
Justus Earle.
Ensigns, ... Philip Van Cortlandt, Jr.,
William Sorrell,
Richard Cooper,
John Jewett,
Uriah Bleau,
Henry Van Allen,
Robert Woodward,
Stephen Ryder,
——— Hendorff.

A roster of officers of the brigade in 1783, the close of the war, is given in Rivington's Army List, in the collections of the New York Historical Society. This record was made about the time the loyalists had abandoned all hope of sustaining the British power in the new republic, and were beginning to think where they should flee to escape the hatred of their former friends and neighbours. The list is here given :

Brigadier-General, ... Cortlandt Skinner.

FIRST BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, ... Stephen DeLancey.
Major, ... Thomas Millidge.
Adjutant, ... John Atchison.
Quartermaster, ... ——— ———
Surgeon, ... Charles Earle.
Chaplain, ... Charles Inglis.
Captains, ... Joseph Crowell,
John Cougle,
John Taylor,

Samuel Leonard,
Alexander McDonald,
Patrick Haggerty,
William Hutchinson.
Captain-Lieutenant, ...Joseph Cunliff.
Lieutenants, ...Isaac Hedden,
John Thompson,
John Lawrence,
William Van Dumont,
James Moody,
John Reid,
Andrew Stockton,
James Brittain,
Henry Barton.
Ensigns, ...Zenophon Jewett,
Ozias Insley.
Phineas Millidge,
John Woodward,
James Barton,
Reuben Hankinson,
Philip Skinner,
John Atchison,
Joseph Brittain.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel, ...Isaac Allen.
Major, ...Robert Drummond.
Adjutant, ...Cornelius Thompson
(Resigned).
Adjutant, ...George Cypher.
Quartermaster, ...William Falker
(Resigned).
Quartermaster, ...Daniel James.
Surgeon, ...Daniel Bancroft.
Chaplain, ...Charles Morgan
(Removed).
Chaplain, ...James Sayre.
Captains, ...Joseph Lee,
Patrick Campbell,
Charles Harrison,
Bartholomew Thatcher,
Daniel Cozens,
Thomas Hunlock,
John Barbarie.
Captain -Lieutenant, ...Edward Steele.
Lieutenants, ...John Jenkins,
William Turner,
James Harrison,
John Coombes,
Enoch Lyon,
John Willis,
Cornelius Thompson.
Ensigns, ...Nathaniel Coombes,
John Shannon,
William Banks,
John Leonard,
Lewis Thompson,
George Lee,
Ruloff Ruloffs,
Stephen Millidge.

THIRD BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel,.....Abraham Van Buskirk.
Major, ...Philip Van Cortlandt.
Adjutant, ...John Hyslop.
Quartermaster, ...William Sorrell.
Surgeon, ...John Hammell.
Chaplain, ...Daniel Batwell.
Captains, ...William Van Allen,
Samuel Ryerson,
Jacob Van Buskirk,
Edward Earle,
Waldron Bleau,
Norman McLeod,
Donald Campbell.
Lieutenants, ...John Van Buskirk,
James Servanier,
John Hyslop,
John Simonson,
William Stevenson,
Josiah Parker,
George Lambert,
Justus Earle,
Richard Cooper.
Ensigns, ...Philip Van Cortlandt Jr
William Sorrell
John Jewett,
Uriah Bleau,
Henry Van Allen,
Robert Woodward,
Stephen Ryder,
—— Hendorff,
Malcom Wilmott. ♦

Wedding Bells, Wedding Traditions and Customs

Wedding Fashions Of Yesteryear-1830-1850-1860-1870-1880-1890-1900

"The Honour of Your Presence Is Requested At The Marriages Of" The Early 1800's

Weddings in the 1800's were often a very solemn affair. The over-piety of earlier years still held for most church ceremonies. But here and there, organ music before or after the marriage vows was being permitted, and soon became customary. At first, the organist was left to select as he pleased from Bach and the other classicists. Gradually, however, two favourites appeared, The Bridal Chorus from Wagner's Lohengrin and the Wedding March which Mendelssohn wrote for "A Midsummer's Night's Dream".

Thus was set the wedding's traditional musical entrance and exit, which has existed now for over 100 years. Daguerreotypes and ambrotypes survive to show us the wedding fashions of these very early years. Seldom does one find a picture of bride and groom, and one of the entire wedding party is even more rare. In those times the wedding was invariably followed by a family feast. Gaiety predominated then and guests sometimes stayed to escort the newly married pair to their bedroom- an old time rural custom.

A Daguerreotype of a bride in her wedding ensemble from the Williams-Oram Album, Long Reach, Kings Co., NB., Courtesy Helen Flewelling, descendant of the Loyalist Williams family in Long Reach. Identity of the bride is unknown but possibly Hannah Oram who married James Dorsett Williams on 22 Dec 1830, Parish of Kingston, Kings Co., N.B. Co-Signers: Oram, James and Laskey, William, Kings County

The bride's wedding apparel features an elaborate bonnet , with decorated brim with a short black veil extending from the brim down over the back of her cape. A large white bow is tied at the chin. A white lace collar contrasts with her black cape. She is wearing black lace half gloves, the fashion of the day.

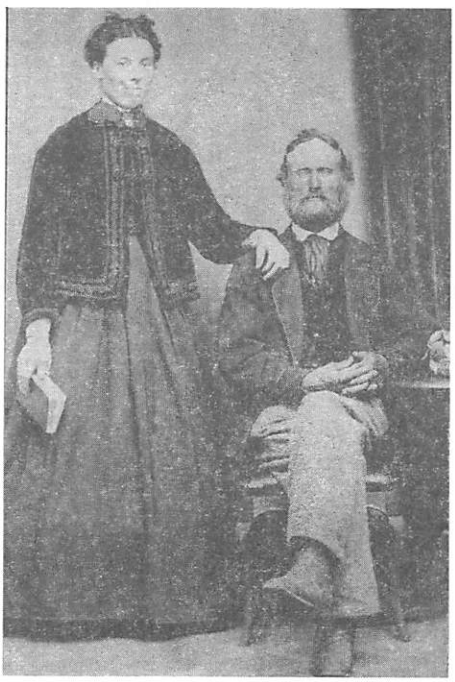
Over the centuries wedding dresses have changed, but a bride has always wanted her dress to be special, to make her look more beautiful. Centuries ago, only the rich could afford materials of red, purple, and true black; therefore, the wealthy brides would wear dresses of color adorned with jewels. The bride would actually glitter in the sunshine. The dress with flowing sleeves or a train was a status symbol, for the poor had to use material as sparingly as possible. Factory-made materials, with their lower costs, caused the lost of the original meaning of the train of a wedding gown, but the train became a tradition over time.

Fashions changed from gowns of color to ones of white, or a variation of white, but since it wasn't a practical shade for most purposes, blue became another favourite, as did pink. In the 1800's, gray became a color for wedding gowns for brides of lower classes because the dress became re-used as the bride's Sunday Best. For those who had to wear a dress that would be used for regular occasions after the wedding, many brides would decorate the dress for the special day with temporary decorations. In England Queen Victoria popularized white when she wore a special gown for her wedding to Prince Albert in 1840. Fashion in the European cities and in the cities of the Thirteen Colonies was quite different than that of rural New Brunswick. Brides dressed in their Sunday Best, usually darker tones that could be worn several times before cleaning

The "traditional" wedding dress as known today didn't appear until the 1800's. By 1800, machine made fabrics and inexpensive muslins had made the white dress with a veil the prevailing fashion for the well-to-do. Expert dressmakers visited the home to sew their creations for the family. By the

nineteenth century, a bride wearing her white dress after the wedding was accepted. Re-trimming the dress made it appropriate for many different functions. As times passed, women's fashions changed. Hems rose and fell, but the long dress, with or without a train, remained the length preferred by brides. Sleeve lengths and neck styles changed with the current fashions, but mainly remained modest. Full sleeves, tight sleeves, sleeveless styles came and went and came again. Simple designs to elaborate have been found over the years.

Weddings in the 1850's



Bride-Elizabeth Jenkinson, born 14 Oct. 1831, Parish of Upham, Kings Co., N.B.

Groom-James Reid, born 25 April 1829, Parish of Upham, Kings Co., N.B.

Married 22 July 1851

Witnesses: John C. Reid & Jane Jenkinson

This wedding picture is a tintype from the Reid family album.

Elizabeth's wedding apparel features a short velvet jacket with braid trim and frog closings at the front. A bow of red silk with a pin adorns her neckline. A long-sleeved under top and a long grey skirt over a hoop complete her outfit. Her hair is parted in the middle and swept up at the back, held by a fashionable hair ornament.

The groom is wearing heavy woollen trousers, a vest under his jacket with an ascot at his neckline. The groom sits while the bride stands, a typical pose of the day.

Weddings and Wedding Traditions-1860

Bride- Rachel Pierce, born 1837, Parish of Norton, Kings Co., N.B.

Groom-William Robert Porter, born 1827, Parish of Upham, Kings Co., N.B.

Married **27 June 1860**, Kings Co., N.B.

Witnesses: Abraham Colpitts and H.S. Pickel

This wedding picture is a tin type from the Reid family album.The bride's two piece dress is of a dark colour. The jacket buttons down the front with a white bow at the neckline. A corset is worn with this style of dress, with no hoop. Her only jewellery is her watch which adorns the front of her dress. Rachel's hairstyle has a part in the middle and swept up at the back. This style was the norm into the 1880's.

The groom's 3 piece suit is of a heavy woollen material. A ribbon tie accents his white high-collared shirt. Leather boots were the footwear fashion of the day.

Beginning in 1860, Godey's Ladies Book published its first annual color spread of bridal costumes – a standard feature thereafter. In these, bridesmaids sometimes also wore white and veils – though more often light colors for contrast. There had developed an aristocracy of wealth where each family tried to outdazzle the others in the fineness of a girl's trousseau. A family's social status de-

cided the wedding apparel and how elaborate an affair a wedding would be. A bride's wedding apparel was not always the fashion of the day, but a special dress that could be worn for other occasions, as in Rachel's choice, living in rural New Brunswick.

The Invitation in the 1860's

Invitations were printed on bands of white ribbon and mounted on white parchment. Folded and sealed, they were delivered by hand through family servants.

Music

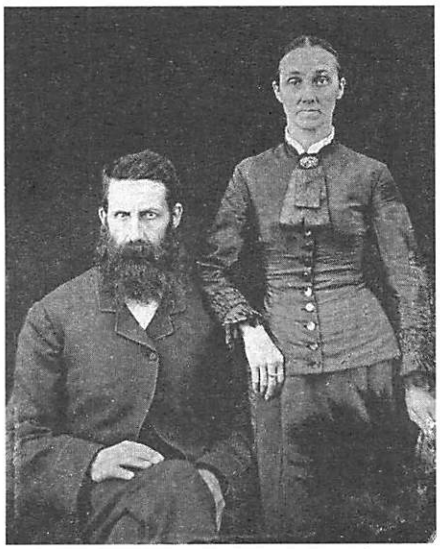
For the house wedding, music was played on the harp and square piano rather than the organ.

The Ring

The desired ring, depending on the couple's social status, must have diamonds and pearls.

Often the diamonds were not genuine, just cut glass in a gold or silver setting.

Wedding- Northrup-Benson- 19 June 1865



Bride-Margaretta Ann Benson, born 2 Dec. 1842, Belleisle Creek, Kings Co., N.B.

Groom-Harvey Hartt Northrup, born 30 May, 1837, Kingston, Kings Co., N.B.

Married - 19 June 1865, Parish of Sussex, Kings Co., N.B.

Co-Signer-John C. Lyon, Kings Co., N.B.

Margaretta Ann is wearing a form-fitting two piece dress of a dark-coloured fabric, buttoned-down the front, with a satin bow at the neckline accented by a broach. Her sleeves end in a ruching style with pleats flaring at the wrist. Her dress is a Sunday Best style, which can be worn on future occasions. Her hair style, parted in the middle and drawn back in a bun is the fashion of the era.

The groom's heavy beard is the men's fashion of the day. He is wearing a three-piece suit of woollen material with covered buttons.

Weddings From The 1870's

Features that stand out in wedding pictures of the 1870's are the "bustle" and the trend away from gold to all-white wedding jewellery. An engagement ring with diamonds and pearls in combination were coveted by most every bride in a style of a diamond tiara across the finger.

This is the first decade in which an album might show a bride throwing her bouquet. Guests stood below as she mounted the stairs to change into her 'going away' costume. The girl catching the bouquet was supposed to be the next married.

Weddings In The 1880's -- It Became Important To Document The Day With Photos

In this decade the family picture album became quite general throughout the land. Even our relatives who were farming the western prairies took time out for a wedding photograph. George Eastman's Kodak also came on the market, and with it the opportunity for informal snapshots of bridal affairs. As a result, we have a wide choice for sampling the era's belles and beaus.

The Daily Telegraph
Date: **April 29 1887**
County: Saint John
Place: Saint John

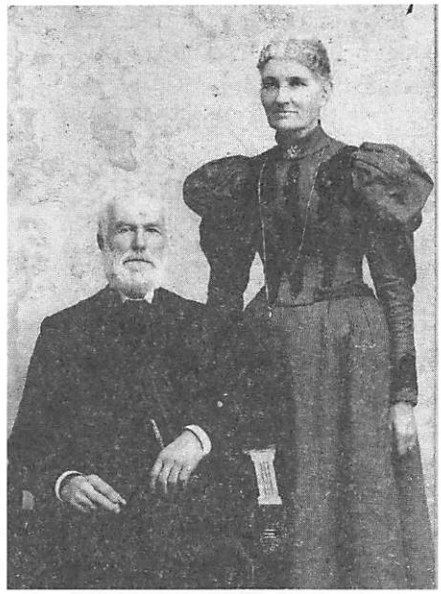
All Saints Church, Clifton (Kings Co.) was the scene Wednesday afternoon of the marriage of Leonard Crawford, Kingston to Julia M. Wetmore, d/o Norton Wetmore, Bloomfield and adopted d/o Hon. G. Hudson Flewelling, Clifton. At 6:30 the wedding was commenced by Rev. H. Stone Wainwright. The bride was attended by Miss Genevieve Wetmore. Egbert Crawford supported

his brother, the groom. In accordance with an old custom, a committee from All Saints Church presented Mrs. Crawford with a handsome Bible, she being the first lady who passed from the edifice a bride.

The Cover Wedding Portrait

Julia Morse Wetmore's wedding apparel features a coronet of flowers from which her lace veil flows to her hemline. Her white lace dress is two-piece with the bodice of the jacket laced at the front, extending down over the waistline with a hem of lace trim. At her neckline is a frothy white lace kerchief with a pin as her only jewellery. Her skirt has a draped apron trimmed with a lace border at its hemline which is then draped back to a bustle and bow with large decorative rosettes. The skirt itself is draped and decorated with rosettes all around the hemline. Her underskirt is pleated and is visible just below the skirt. Julia's long fitted sleeves have an extension of a bow and white lace flattering the wrist. Julia is wearing white gloves and her fan has ostrich feather edging. Her footwear would be white laced boots or slippers. The groom wears a woollen suit with a high-necked shirt complimented by a white cravat. He also wears white gloves. The fashion of the day for portraits is with bride standing and the groom sitting.

1889- A Second Wedding For James Reid and Sarah Ford (Porter) Aiton



James Reid, age 60, widower, of St. John, birth place, Nerepis, occupation Hotel Keeper, and Sarah Ford Aiton, widow, 58 years old, of Upham parish, born in Hampton. Religion-Presbyterian.

Sarah Ford Porter, born 14 may 1831, Parish of Upham, Kings Co., N.B. Religion-Presbyterian.

Married 31 October 1889, Kings Co., N.B.

Witnesses: Hannah Scott & Charlotte Brown of Hampton Village, Kings Co., N.B.

Sarah's Sunday Best dress is of a grey serge material; the jacket having a high neckline, buttoned down the back, with 'leg o mutton' sleeves. Black lace appliqué trims the bodice and cuffs. Her jewellery is a broach at her neck, and a long chain with a locket. The skirt is full with no hoop. The groom wears a three-piece woollen suit and white shirt complimented with a dark-coloured cravat.

Weddings of the 1890's

The long engagement was becoming fashionable, and while there was less emphasis on an elaborate bridal trousseau, the ceremony itself took on added glamour. Preparations began three months in advance, with hand painted white satin cake boxes. Stationers received a big order of engraved invitations enclosed with a "church" or "usher" card and a "breakfast card" for a high noon wedding. The old fashioned (70's) custom of having bridemaids and escorts lead the wedding procession followed by the bride's mother on the

arm of the groom was now replaced by having the bride lead, preceeded only by the flower girls.

The entire church was decorated instead of just the altar. and songs were introduced to supplement the organ processionals. The soloist was usually a friend of the family, but in large weddings a full vested choir might be used. The bridesmaids carried flowers, and a new type bridal bouquet made its appearance; blooms arranged loosely with pendants of ribbons and vines falling from them. First called a "chatelaine", after 1900 it became a "shower" bouquet.

The practice of having clergymen kiss the bride was now discontinued as "unwarranted liberty" and "an osculatory display" not calculated to tie the matrimonial knot any tighter. "Some society matrons even put a ban on the bride's being kissed, even after the ceremony, by anyone but her husband. It was "not considered in keeping with the dignified occasion." And dignified indeed were some of the wedding parties of the day! Formalities of the reception line were stressed to the detriment of exchanging intimate family pleasantries. The wedding tended to become, in fact, a "front" exhibited for the benefit of the entire town. Yet as we look over the album portraits of our relatives of this period, we catch many a sparkling eye. Love and laughter were not buried under by all the bustle, ostentation and formal display.

In contrast with the over-formality of the preceding decades, the 1890's were truly "gay." This stands revealed in the photographs of our relatives who married at that time. Home rather than church weddings were coming back into favour, and albums show some delightful informals of these family affairs. From having many bridesmaids, the preference turned to smaller wedding parties. Sometimes the bride went unattended; more frequently she had a "maid of honor" (previously this name was much used to refer to small flower girls.) Fashion magazines continued to stress formal costumes for the wedding party but by and large there was greater room for individuality in wedding dress than ever before. In the public press attention was now paid to "going away costume."

After the ceremony, the bride and groom's first duty was to cut and serve the wedding cake. Thus was revived an old and simpler custom for some time superceded by having the cake cut, wrapped and boxed before the wedding. The cake now became a light white" bride's "cake . But the older custom of dark cake often persisted alongside – now called a "groom's" cake. Indoor and outdoor games were often played after the wedding feast, with dancing occasionally. One etiquette book of the period cautioned guests to congratulate only the groom. "No one ever congratulates the bride".

There still remained a general sensibleness of this age regarding weddings. Though many elaborately gowned and frock-coated affairs were held, the rank and file of our relatives chose a wedding trousseau that would be useful in the days afterwards. And while many grooms still bowed to the old practice of buying a silk vest especially for the ceremony, it was generally considered incorrect to buy new male apparel unless a favourite suit needed replacement.

1898 - A Second Wedding For George Sharp and Eliza Swan Murray

Bride; Eliza Swan Murray, spinster, born 17 April 1863, English Settlement, Johnston Parish, Queens Co., N.B

Groom; George Snider Sharp, widower, born 15 Mar. 1861, Lower Millstream, Kings Co., N.B.

Married **14 Sept. 1898**, Residence of the Bride's Mother, Springfield Parish, Kings Co., N.B.

Eliza's wedding dress of a dark colour has a bodice with pleated detailing and covered buttons. The high-necked lace collar matches the lace cuffs at the wrist-line of her puffed sleeves. A Sunday Best dress as the lace collar and cuffs can be changed for other occasions. Her jewellery is a broach at the neck and a chain necklace. Her hair is coiffed in an upsweep fashion with an adornment.

George wears a three piece woollen suit, a white shirt with a stand-up collar and a ribbon tie.

Weddings In The 1900's – Something old – Something new – Something barrowed – Something Blue

Most brides keep this old Victorian Wedding Tradition

Something old – Something new – Something borrowed – Something blue – And a silver six-pence in her shoe! This good-luck saying originnated many years ago in the Victorian era. "Something old" symbolizes a link to the bride's family and their past. The item most often will be a family heirloom that the bride will wear or carry on her wedding day. Perhaps a piece of jewellery or a hanky from Grandmother. The bride may also choose to wear a family member's wedding dress to honour and respect family tradition.

Something new represents good fortune and success, for a wonderful, new life. A bride may choose to say her shoes are new or use her wedding gown as the new item. Many choose to wear a new piece of jewellery.

Something borrowed symbolizes the love and support of family and friends in time of need. A borrowed object can be a token from a friend, such as a lace handkerchief or borrowed jewellery for the day.

Something blue is an object that symbolizes faithfulness and loyalty. Most brides will choose a blue garter or ribbon. Many have blue added to their flowers.

"A Silver Sixpence In Her Shoe", is a blessing for wealth.

Weddings From The 1900's

White is in! Long flowing gowns are the fashion of the day!

Secord-Patterson-9 September 1903

Bride: Jessie Florence Stella Patterson, b.10 October, 1879, Carsonville, Studholm Parish, Kings Co., N.B. daughter of William Patterson and Susan Anne Soper.

Groom: Walter Cardwell Secord, b. 17 September, 1866, Long Creek, Johnston Parish, Queens Co., N.B.

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Married: 9 September, 1903, residence of the bride's parents, Carsonville, Studholm Parish, Kings Co., N.B. by Rev. H.H. Ferguson. Witnesses J.A. Patterson & W.D. Fenwick.

Jessie's dress of white muslin material has a bodice that is smocked and pleated, with a high neck. The long flowing sleeves are narrow above the elbow, then end in a tight cuff over her gloves. The skirt is full over crinolines rather than a hoop, with the bottom trimmed in wide ruffles. Her jewellery is a broach at her throat and a long chain. For Jessie a bow is her hair ornament and her blonde hair is swept up in the fashion of the day, rather than wear a veil and headdress.

Northrup-Kiser-27 January 1904

Bride; Ida Flora Kiser, born 1879, Lower Branch, Bridgewater, N.S.

Groom; Melbourne Albrighton Northup, born 18 Oct. 1878, Collina, Kings Co., N.B.

Married **27 Jan 1904**, Lower Branch, Bridgewater, N.S.

Tragedy for the Newly Wedded Couple

Ida Flora passed away on the 16th Dec. 1904 due to childbirth complications Melbourne passed away 7 Sep. 1905, at Bridgewater, N.S. due to a broken heart. Both are buried at Bridgewater, N.S. This portrait from the Northrup-Fisher collection.

Ida has chosen the long flowing style of dress with a train similar to Jessie's dress. However she wears a floral headdress from which a long veil cascades to her hemline. Her dress is high necked, with rows of ruffles around the shoulders. The sleeves are long and flowing, ending in a tight wristband over her gloves. Her long full skirt over crinolines has ruffles around the hemline and extends in a long train at the back.

Melbourne's suit has a frock coat in the split-away style. It is accented with a white silk vest, high collar white shirt and a white bow tie. He holds his white gloves.

Wedding Traditions

As old as marriage itself were such practices as carrying the bride across the threshold of her new home. Parents of this decade must have been rather insistent that a man be well established financially before taking a bride; at least this would be a ready explanation for the prevalence of late marriages indicated by album photographs. The honeymoon also became a more prosaic affair, with hired hack ride to the station and a brief train trip to some other town

In this decade the bridal flowers were white roses, white orchids, lilies of the valley, or orange blossoms. Bridesmaids also carried white, and these flowers were often paid for by the groom, as is still customary with the bride's bouquet.

As for the wedding ceremony itself, the processsion was arranged and re-arranged according to various self-styled authorities. Some formal weddings went back to the old custom of having little girls cast flowers before the bride as she led the procession down the aisle on the arm of her father. Others held aloft a garland of flowers for her to pass under as she took her place before the altar. Still other weddings adhered to the new practice of placing the little girl and her basket of uncut flowers after the maid of honour and just before the bride. All formal weddings now tended to have the ushers and bridesmaids march as two separate groups in the processional but to pair up and follow the bride and groom in the recessional.

For more informal home weddings, the bride and her groom had simply another couple "stand up" with them. Afterwards father and mother might stand with the wedding party for an album portrait.

The 1900's are also known as the Gibson Girl Era!

This was also the era of the **Gibson Girl** and **Arrow Collar Boy**, the dawn of a new century. Our relatives married in that day wanted "something new" as well as "something old." New indeed was the engagement ring, a diamond solitaire in a, high gold-pronged 'Tiffany' setting - and a favourite for 25 years to come. New also was the high pompadour be-ribboned hairdo and the tie, worn ascot fashion with scarf pin -"bows and pins made suitable inexpensive gifts for bridesmaids and ushers." The bride now wore long fitted skirts, with Empire Waist. This was the decade when the "new woman" of suffragette equal rights was coming to the fore; but with such a tradition-hallowed ceremony as marriage, all most brides thought about was the latest in wedding finery. Fashion decreed big "Merry Widow" hats and the highwaisted, long tight-skirted dress. Album photographs show this revival of the empire style. The long tight dress and the heavy headgear resulted in a slightly tilted posture known as the "Grecian bend". It could not have been particularly comfortable to the wearer,

but whoever thought of that in those stately-simple pre-war years.

Jennie Irene Reid and Walter Landon Kilpatrick - Married October 25th, 1905

The Wedding

A pretty wedding took place at the residence of Rev. Dr. Raymond last evening when Walter L. Kilpatrick of Upham was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Irene Reid, daughter of the late James Reid of Upham. The bride's wedding dress of dotted Swiss lace featured the new Gibson corseted waistline. The high-necked bodice boasted a tie, worn ascot fashion with a scarf pin. Rows of ruffles and bows floated out over sleeves that slimmed at the wrist. The skirt flowed down from the tight waistline into rows of ruffles to the hemline. Jennie wore her hair in the high pompadour be-ribboned style of this new Gibson era. The groom sported the new Arrow Collar Boy shirt with no tie. The lapels on his coat jacket are satin. His shirt has cuff links. The couple was unattended.

The Going Away Outfit

Jennie Irene wore a suit of royal blue wool with a hat to match. The two piece suit had a Gibson-Girl waistline. The jacket featured button trim, braid and detailing. The full sleeves, with braiding trim at the cuff, tapered at the wrist over gloves. The long fitted, pleated skirt flowed from the empire waist. Jennie's large hat of satin and braid trim was of the "Merry Widow" style of the day. The bride and groom left on the Quebec Express for Campbellton where they will spend their honeymoon. They will reside at Upham and the bride will be at home to her friends on November 2nd.

Mr. Walter Kilpatrick and wife formerly Miss Jennie Irene Reid, both of Upham, K.C. arrived in Moncton on the Maritime Express Thursday returning from their wedding tour and were the guests of E. A. Smith while here. Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick continued their homeward journey on the CPR to Hampton where a special train awaited them and conveyed a large number of friends and acquaintances to their home where a reception was held. The guests returned to Hampton on a special train in the morning.

1910 and the Automobile

1910 was the first decade when the automobile had become a reliable enough conveyance to warrant long distance travel. More and more newlyweds were consequently taking automobile honeymoons. This new custom was played up in popular songs and novels of the period. Also in vogue was the practice of staging a wedding out-of-town at some country club or country estate. Railroad companies could no longer compete with the more exciting possibilities of an auto ride.

1910 "The Merry Widow Hat"

Bride-Hannah Amelia Reidle, born 16 Dec. 1888, born Belleisle Creek, Kings Co., N.B.

Groom-Alfred Daniel Gray, born 24 June 1871, Elgin Parish, Albert Co, N.B.

Married **21 Sept. 1910, Kings Co., N.B.**

Hannah's wedding ensemble features the "Merry Widow" hat adorned with beautiful ostrich plumes. Her hair is swept up in the pompadour style. Her two piece suit is of the Gibson era fashion. Her high necked lace blouse has the fashionable ascot tie and scarf pin. The tailored, fitted jacket has the empire-waist style. The skirt is long and fitted. White gloves compliment her ensemble. Alfred wears a 3 piece suit with white shirt and tie. His vest has covered buttons with his pocket watch chain in view.

In some of the album pictures of 1910, there is an absence of wedding gloves. The decline and fall of the glove is a story in itself. Since the Middle Ages, gloves have had a very special significance in affairs of the heart; fidelity. Gloves were fashionable all through the nineteenth century. Regardless of whether she carried a fan, prayer book or flowers, the bride always wore gloves. The ring finger was often cut, so that the wedding band could be slipped on without embarrassment. Even in the first decade of the new century gloves were considered a gift of courtship. Few girls refused to marry a suitor after accepting a gift of gloves.

A Permanent-$1000.00

New hair styles began to stress curls, but few brides with straight hair could afford them. The new Nestle permanent wave was just coming in but it cost one thousand dollars!

Weddings From The 1920's

Gone were many time-hallowed institutions - along with the hoop and corsetted figure. The woman of the 1920s bared her legs...

Bride- Jennie Lizzie Muir, Born 17 June 1899, Pearsonville, English Settlement, Parish of Studholm, Kings Co., N.B.

Groom-Murray Leslie Boyd, born Parish of Norton, Kings Co., N.B.

Married **9 October, 1923,** parish of Norton, Kings Co., N.B.

Jennie's muslin wedding veil extends from a coronet of orange blossoms to the hemline of her dress. Her hair is permed in the new style. Her dress is calf-length, has a draped collar at the neckline, wide sleeves with lace edging at the wrists, and a wide satin ribbon belt across the waistline highlighting detailed draping on the side. She carries a shower bouquet of flowers and no

gloves. Her ensemble is complimented by white stockings and white pumps.
The groom wears an all occasion suit, white shirt with patterned tie. A buttoniere adorns his lapel.

Bride-Jean Elizabeth Moore, born 12 Jan 1905, Mechanic Settlement, Kings Co., N.B.

Groom-Alonzo Arnold Simpson, born April 1903, Hopewell Parish, Albert Co., N.B.

Married **20 June 1928**, Parish of Salisbury, Westmorland Co., N.B.

Jean has chosen a headdress very popular with royalty in England in this era. A coronet over the forehead, flapper style of satin, ribbons and flowers. From it a long sheer veil, decorated with self-fabric flowers and edging, flows to the floor in a train. Her silk dress is very 1920's with the belted dropped waistline and pleated skirt. Her shoes and stockings are white. A huge shower bouquet compliments her outfit.

Alonzo wears a best suit with white shirt and patterned tie.

The spirit of these gay irresponsible times is carried in many a wedding picture of the day. Informality - and more informality - elopements galore and a justice of the peace instead of a minister. Gone were many time-hallowed institutions - along with the corsetted figure. Now a girl could show her legs. Prohibition notwithstanding, guests drank wedding punch made with bathtub gin and engaged in all manner of horseplay with the newly married pair. Jokes were broad, if not downright bawdy. Few brides wanted to be given in marriage by father. The 'old folks' were often almost crowded out of wedding affairs.

Above all, the 20's were days of non-conforming. One's friends were married (if all all!) atop flagpoles or under water. Some brides affected black velvet. And yet some dignity remained, and when the bucket-hatted, short-skirted bride and her knickered groom stood up to take their vows, the solemnity still shows through. And the songs sung also tell their story. Since the turn of the century there have been two all time favourites; "I Love You Truly" and "O Promise Me."

Fashion in wedding rings was changing now as rapidly as fashion in dress. Matched engagement and wedding bands were the order of the day. The high set diamond solitaire gave way to square or lace mounts, and platinum or white gold was preferred over the traditional yellow color. In 1925 a plain gold ring could get you legally married, but the carved designs were considered very good salesmanship, for everywhere the accent was on youth! ♦

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The 84th Regiment of Foot
The "Young Highland Emigrants"
Royal Highland Emigrants, 2nd Battalion
Selected Events - (& the New Brunswick Connection)

By Cal Craig

The regiment was first formed as the "Royal Highland Emigrants" and in 1779, was taken on as a regular British unit, designated as the The 84th Regiment of Foot

1775, Jun 13: Regiment formed, [2 Battalions] (about 1 week after "Bunker Hill"). 1st: Batt'n: Quebec/Ontario/northern NewYork area. 2nd Batt'n Atlantic Provinces, NY & the Carolinas.

1775, Jun 14: Commissions - Major John SMALL appointed Commander - 2nd.Batt'n. Capt. Alexander MacDONALD, - delegated - 2. I/C 2nd. Battalion, (Halifax).

Captains: Murdoch MacLAINE, Alexander CAMPBELL, Duncan/Dugald CAMPBELL, Robert CAMPBELL, John D. MacDONALD, Allan MacDONNELL, Ronald cKINNON.

Lieutenants. Samuel BLISS, Gerald FITZGERALD, James LUNDIN, Hector MacLEAN, Lauchlin MacLEAN/McLAINE, Neil McLEAN, Alexander McDONALD, Allen McDONALD, Qmstr: Angus McDONALD, Lieut; James McDONALD, Alex. McDONNELL.

Ensigns: Andrew CAMPBELL, Kenneth MacDONALD, Ranald MacDONALD, Hector McLEAN, Gilbert MEYER.

1775/76 - 1783: - Many other Commissions, Replacements and Promotions. Regular recruits originated in NewYork, the Mohawk Valley, "the Carolinas", New England, Scottish Immigrant ships, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Total Strength: c.1000 men in each Battalion.

1775, Dec 31/1776, January 1: Quebec City. While the 2nd Batt'n. was organizing & training, Col. Allan MacLEAN and his 230 "Young Emigrants", along with 70 Royal Fusiliers, 22 Royal Artillery, and miscellaneous militia, marines and seamen, defeated the attacking American rebels under command of Gen. Richard MONTGOMERY and Gen. Benedict ARNOLD. A valiant victory completed in a severe snowstorm. - (1st Battalion).

1775/1776: "The Young Emigrants" created strategic postings in the Atlantic region & manned Detachments at Halifax, Georges Island, Eastern Battery, Cape Sable, Fort Anne, Fort Hughes, Fort Edward, Fort Sackville, Fort Cumberland, Fort Howe, Spanish Bay, (Sydney), Placentia, Nfld.

1775/1776: Nova Scotia. Capt. John MacDONALD, "Of Glenaladale", and his "Young Emigrants" from Prince Edward Island attacked an American Man of War along the coast, - (Halifax - Annapolis). MacDONALD and his men boarded the warship when part of it's crew was ashore seeking plunder. They captured the crew, hoisted sail and happily sailed her into Lunenburg & Halifax. There he obtained reinforcements, returned and captured the remainder of the crew which consisted of American & French sailors.

1776, Feb 27: Moore's Creek, North Carolina. Major Donald MacDONALD and Capt. Allan MacDONALD & their "Young Emigrants" with

other Carolina highland recruits, totalling nearly 1200, while marching to Wilmington to board British ships destined for New York and Halifax, were attacked at Moores Creek Bridge and defeated by American rebels; many were killed, wounded, captured, disarmed and dispersed.

1776, Nov 12/20: Fort Cumberland (Aulac, New Brunswick). Captain Alexander MacDONALD, (at Fort Edward, Windsor, NS), organized two companies to aid in defence of Fort Cumberland under attack by Maj. Jonathan EDDY and his Machias rebels and others. Few of the "Young Emigrants" got into action due to shipping delays and problems of logistics. Most of the action was by Marines and Gorham's Rangers, much to the chagrin of Capt. MacDonald! The Rebels were defeated & fled on 29 Nov.

1777, July 13: Fort Howe (Saint John) NB. Lieut. James LUNDIN and Ens. Jno. McDONALD and their detachment of Young Emigrants, along with some Marines on board the vessel "Mermaid", commanded by Capt. HAWKER, attacked American rebels who were endeavouring to rebuild the old fort at Saint John. The enemy, about 100 strong, after smart firing by the defenders, suffered some killed and wounded; they fled through the woods (Manawagonish Rd.) to their boats and escaped, some were chased up the St. John River.

1776/1780: New York and area. Five Companies under Major John SMALL were stationed in New York and while there participated in battles at Long Island, Jamaica Plains, Brooklyn, Newport, Rhode Island, & southern Pennsylvania in 1777/78.

1778, Dec 29: Savannah, Georgia. 3,500 troops composed of regular British Army, Hessians and American Loyalists, including "The Young Emigrants" having assembled in St. Lucia, sailed in the Christmas season to Georgia. The rebels were overwhelmed and 450 prisoners were taken, along with 48 cannons and other supplies. The Emigrants involved were part of five Companies of the Regiment that had shipped south, from Halifax in June 1776, to help in New York; then further on 16 Oct 1780 to fight in the South.

1779/1780/1781: Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The Young Emigrants, - (84th Regiment, - so named in 1779), after Savannah & Charleston, (16 Dec 1780), and apparently assisting Major James CRAIG, (82nd Regt), in the capture of Wilmington, NC., on 1 Feb 1781; went on garrison & peacekeeping duties after. They served at Fort Augusta under Gen. CORNWALLIS in Carolina and again at Charleston (April 1781), under Lord RAWDON; and at Monck's Corner, South Carolina. Some remnants of the Regt. served with Major CRAIG in his victory over rebels at Rockfish Creek, Duplin Co., NC., on 2 Aug 1781. Also two Companies were sent as reinforcements in Jamaica. The (R.H.E./84th) five Companies, not being a full Regiment, suffered considerable loss of identity (& history), in the Southern campaign. They left Charleston in 1782.

1781, Sept 8: Eutaw Springs, South Carolina. The British Army in the South faced little competition until August, 1781, when American Gen. Nathaniel GREENE crossed the Santee River to attack Orangeburg with 2,600 troops. The British, under command of Lt. Col. - Alexander STEWART, (2,300 men including the men of the 84th, (stationed at Moncks Corner), - many working as grenadiers, met the rebels at Eutaw Springs. A fierce battle ensued with the grenadiers in the thick of it all and thanks to the holding action by the 84th, the British were victorious. It was a costly win and was, in fact, one of the last for the British.

1781, Oct 17 :Yorktown, Virginia. Gen. CORNWALLIS and the main strength of the British, were concentrated at Yorktown. (A detachment of grenadiers and light infantry of the 84th, were still in the southern theatre, but real evidence regarding their involvement at Yorktown is unavailable). Following two weeks of attack by American and French artillery and considerable hand to hand fighting, Cornwallis, finding he was surrounded without hope of reinforcements getting through, and seeing no means of escape, sent out his request to surrender. On 18 October, the Army laid down its arms outside the fort and on the 19th, the surrender terms were signed. The British held Charleston and New York and other areas with few skirmishes until 1782/83, when the war ended and evacuation of the last Loyalists and British troops was completed.

1781/1783: In summary, the "R.H.E. - 84th" - took

part in various battles & skirmishes in the South, including: Savannah, Charleston, Moncks Corner, Hampton Rds., Georgetown, Mottes House, Eutaw Springs, Wiggins Hill, FairLawn, Lower Bridge, (Black River), Ogeechee River Ferry, Rockfish Creek, & Combahee Ferry, etc.

1783, Oct 10: The Battalion was disbanded at Fort Edward, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Many of the soldiers settled in Hants County on part of Col. John SMALL's blanket Grant of 105,000 Acres, and some in Colchester, Pictou & Halifax Counties. Each had been promised at least 200 acres of land, depending on rank, family & circumstance. At least eleven of the men chose to locate across the Bay of Fundy in what was to become the Province of New Brunswick.

1783/84: The eleven "New Brunswickers" were: Lieut. Samuel BLISS, Pvts: John CRAIG(E), Israel CRANE, Christian FOY, Donald GLEASON, John GOSS, John LANE, Edward McGONNIGAL, Ken McKENZIE, James RYAN, & John SMITH. All had joined the Regiment in 1775 or 1776, except for CRAIG & SMITH whose dates of enlistment are unknown due to missing mid-war muster rolls. The group spent the winter of 1783/84 at "Bliss Island", near Lime Kiln Bay, LeTang, (Charlotte County). They had neighbours by April 1784 - Dr. William PAINE, (a Bliss associate from Massachusetts), others at "Paines" Island, now known as Frye' Island.

1784, June 1: Lieut. Samuel BLISS' Loyalist "Return of Men, Women & Children at E'Tang" included the above eleven names & 4 women & 2 children under 10; and 14 other men from the 64th Regiment, the New Jersey Volunteers & four smaller groups. As a point of interest, BLISS had served alongside the 64th and others at such places as Boston, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Halifax, Placentia & St. John's, Nfld., Fort Anne, (Annapolis Royal); Moncks Corner & Charleston, South Carolina; & Fort Edward, (Windsor), Nova Scotia.

1784, Nov 1: Gov. John PARR of Halifax allotted 152 Town or Garden Lots to the disbanded soldier-settlers at St. Georges, (Lime Kiln Bay, LeTang), "Passamaquoddy" - ["To John Macleod & 151 Others etc....."]. From the original eleven - GLEASON & RYAN were not included as grantees. In addition to those from the 84th Regt., most of the grantees were from other loyal units: - the Royal Fencible Americans, the 64th & 74th Regiments.

1785/1833: Settlement and development of the St. Georges/St. George area of Charlotte County, New Brunswick continued amidst varied challenges and events - good & bad, including:

1785, Land Petition by BLISS for himself & others - for land upriver on the Magaguadavic, often called "The Mackadavy"; this was followed by an Objection to parts of the Petition by Capt. Peter CLINCH & Lieut., (later Col.), Hugh MacKAY.

1790: Forest fire destroyed St. Georges & the nearby town of "Bellevue", (Beaver Harbour). A new "St. George" was established at First Falls, sometimes earlier called Magaguadavic (Falls). Beaver Harbour was recreated on site and at nearby Pennfield.

1791: Petition for land on the Magaguaddavic River by John CRAIG for himself, John GOSS, Ronald CAMPBELL, John WALTON & John FORD.

1797: Following various Warrants to Survey, Licences to Occupy, etc., Land Grants were approved for many of those who had been on the land for some time, including CRAIG, GOSS, CAMPBELL, James NIEL, & (Lieut) Hugh MacKAY, location: near St. George - at Upper Falls/Bonny River/ Second Falls. Grant sizes varied, "CRAIGE" received 413 acres, GOSS received 623 acres,

1803: Sam BLISS passed away at St. Andrews, NB & was buried there. His widow, Mary (Harwood), & two daughters moved from Bliss Island to Massachuttes.

1805: John GOSS promoted to Ensign - Charlotte County Militia.

1814: Parish Officers Appointed: John CRAIG - Surveyor of Highways. And - John GOSS - Assessor, Constable, Fence Viewer, Surveyor of Timber & Town Clerk.

1815: (same) - John CRAIG - Surveyor of Highways. And John GOSS - Assessor, Constable, Town Clerk, Fence Viewer, Weigher of Hay, etc.

1816: (same) - John CRAIG - Pound Keeper. And John GOSS - Town Clerk, Fence Viewer, & Surveyor of Highways.

1817: (same) - John GOSS, as above.

1820: John GOSS died and was buried at Second Falls, NB.

1833: John CRAIG died and was buried at Second Falls, NB.

The John CRAIG property has been occupied by Craig family members continuously - 1797 to 2010+, (we hope). Some descendants of other local Early Settlers such as CAMPBELL & GOSS also still reside in the St. George/Bonny River/Second Falls area.

Other detail and sources are found in The Young Emigrants and Craigs of the Magaguadavic and Early Families of "the Mackadavy". Both are available in the Provincial Archives of NB & NS and in the New Brunswick Library system.

-

12 March 2010. by: Calvin Lee CRAIG, great, great, great grandson of Pvt. John CRAIG, 1104 Rte. 770, Bonny River, Charlotte County, NB., E5C 1E1.

Last Will & Testament of Jacob Russell

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS66, Probate Court Records, The Last Will and Testament of Jacob Russell, made 10 Jul 1826, proved 29 Sep 1827.

In the name of God Amen. I, Jacob Russell, of Kingsclear, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, being of sound and disposing mind and memory but considering the uncertainty of life I make publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say I do give devise and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth the sum of three hundred and sixty five pounds lawful money of the Province aforesaid to be levied and paid by my executors out of my estate real and personal with the sole use and benefit of all my estate real and personal as aforesaid during her life. I do give and bequeath unto my son John Russell the sum of ten pounds, and his two children, William and Sarah, five pounds each. I do further give and bequeath unto my dutiful son William Russell, two hundred pounds; to his son Jacob William Tid, ten pounds; and his two daughters, five pounds; to Jacob Russell one hundred pounds; Mary Russell, Twenty pounds; Phebe, widow of the late Robert Turner, one hundred pounds; Betsey Russell, one hundred pounds. Hannah Veal's four children, five pounds apiece; George Turner's three children, five pounds apiece; Charlotte Turner, ten pounds; Solomon Veal, thirty pounds; Mary Russell, Samuel's daughter, twenty pounds; Daniel and George Russell, ten pounds each lawful money as aforesaid to be paid by my executors within a reasonable time after the decease of my said wife Elizabeth. And I do give, devise and bequeath all the remainder of my estate both real and personal after the aforesaid legacies are paid with my just debts unto my dutiful son William Russell. And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my wife Elizabeth Executrix and my son William Russell, and my worthy friend, John Allen, Esquire, executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills and testaments by me at any time heretofore made and I do declare this to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof to this my said last will I have set my hand and affixed my seal the tenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six (1826).

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Jacob Russell as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

Jn. Campbell
James Finnimore Jacob Russell, L.S.
James Campbell

New Brunswick, York County; Registered this twenty first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty. ♦

Out With the Tide

By Mary Landry

Introduction: *This article was contributed by Yvon Roy, Campbellton, NB. He said Mary Landry was born Marie Helene Landry on 17 May 1919, a daughter of Thomas Landry and Albina Fournier of Nash Creek. Very smart, intelligent and single, she pursued a life-long teaching career. She now resides in Vancouver, BC*

The tide of earlier times seems to have taken away more than the first school in Nash Creek. In outlining his family tree, John Dunphy relates that: "John McIntosh, fourth son of Lt. Col. Robert McIntosh (of the battle of Waterloo, 1815) was granted land bounded on the East by Doyleville Side Road and on the West by Lapointe Side Road. There were seven boys and three girls. Five of the boys built and launched a schooner on the bay shore. It was named "Five Brothers". They sailed away and were never heard of again. The father left and the family travelled to Eureka, Cal. Hence the name "McIntosh Flat".

On the other hand, the tide probably brought in some people, such as Jacob Nash whose name was given to Nash Creek, more often referred to now as "the Creek" As a child, I had heard that the Creek's namesake was a "Captain" Nash, although his personal history was unknown to us then, and apparently still is. He might have had an interesting sea record and any additional information about him would be welcome.

The tide was a daily part of the Villagers' consciousness, in the sense that its highs and lows were important times for swimming and that the sound of the waves lapping on the shore as we lay in bed on a still summer night served as a gentle lullaby for tired tots and teenagers. Yet, from the point of view of industry, it was used by only a few people who own small boats and fished for salmon, herring or cod.

It is still easy to visualize Amsay Bigney (spelling uncertain) and Henry and Eddie Lapointe as they rowed to and from shore or worked around their small huts where they stored their nets and other fishing gear. There were other small scale fishing boats , but, except for cargo ships en route to the I. P. mill at Dalhousie and a specially hired gasoline boat to cross over to Heron Island or Carleton, Que., the Creek experienced little in the way of water transport.

Local transport in the 1920's and 30's was supplied in a variety of other ways. While, in 1927, we all followed closely the progress of Charles Lindbergh's record trans-ocean flight, the people of the Creek enjoyed no such sophisticated means of travel. Transportation was provided during earlier years in the form of horses and trains. The automobile came later.

In the summer, horses were hitched to vehicles like the two-wheeled one-seat gig or the four-wheeled, two-seat wagon for passengers, and the two-wheeled cart or the four-wheeled truck for cargo, depending on the need. It was a familiar sight to see the families from Doyleville, Hickey Settlement or Lorne riding in to the Creek to attend church on a summer Sunday and parking their horses and wagons along the lane leading to the church door.

On a crisp moonlit Christmas Eve or in mid-winter, however, when the roads were deep under snow, runners took the place of wheels and the cutter or "pung" for passengers and "flatbed" sleigh for cargo came into view.

Once my grand-parents came to visit in a horse drawn cutter and spent an entire winter's day (with one stop-over to rest the horse) bridging a distance of 15 miles! The normal use of horse and carriage, therefore, extended from church attendance and family visits to shopping for groceries and dry goods, and this within a radius of about five miles. For more distant and regular travel the Villagers relied on the railroad.

In addition to the Express and the Ocean Limited (later the "Scotian") which stopped at the Creek only on special request, we had a "Local" train between Campbellton and Moncton, going East in the morning about 7:30 and West at night about 4:30. This was the train that took us to high school and carried the business people, the mail and the newspapers, serving as the vehicle of communication for the Creek. But, to accommodate the casual traveller going to town to shop or visit for a day, the "Scoot" from Bathurst picked up passengers at 10:00 in the morning going West to Campbellton, and on the return trip bringing them back to the Creek at 8:00 in the evening.

The Scoot, unlike all other trains, was not a chain of cars linked by couplings, it was a one-car "compact". Not run by steam or diesel power, it must have functioned by electricity. (Actually, it was propelled by diesel-electric power). I for one, never questioned its method of operation. It did have a bell that tinkled, and it had become

somewhat personalized in our minds as we lovingly likened it to the TOONERVILLE TROLLEY then so popular in a comic strip with one difference, that the Scoot was real and didn't tilt over on its front wheels the way the Toonerville Trolley did! Alas, as the car became more prevalent in our midst, and without regard for our regretful protest, our cute little Scoot also faded from the scene.

And so did several other memorable modes of transportation. Industrially, the one or two-horse sleigh load of lumber in those days made it necessary to plough and grade the winter road to a solid level base then run a tank spreading water over it to freeze into a hard surface. This permitted the horses to walk without sinking in the snow and to carry huge lumber-laden sleighs to the railroad for freighting.

A photograph in the students' History of Nash Creek shows one such lumber sleigh on a trestle built at the time for train loading purposes. Commercially, the little red painted wood-frame "hut" on top of Charles Anderson's wagon or sleigh, from which he marketed bread to all the surrounding grocery stores, also became a sight of the past.

Agriculturally, the horse-drawn hay load of that time has now been replaced by a tractor. (A word of appreciation here to Alexander Hickey's sons in Doyleville for letting us hold the reins while the horses hauled the hay homeward)

Our quaint childhood is now but a memory. As our late neighbour, Joe Lapointe, once remarked to me when I went back to visit some years ago, "The Creek isn't the same anymore – they've drained all the ditches and even the frogs and toads have gone!" I would guess that all of us have missed their beeping and croaking, for, along with the sights of our past, the sounds of the tidal lullaby on the bay side of the house and the roadside rhapsody on the forest side will be forever stamped in our memory.

The draining of the ditches took place after the automobile had been riding Route 11 for some years. Before the road along Route 11 was paved it was passable in summer and fall only, so the Model "A", and the Model "T" Fords or other "makes" had to be stored in sheds for the period of winter snows and spring mud. The paving of the road and the consequent increase in the car census brought a corresponding decrease in the horse census, gradually making the horse almost non-existent. If there is a horse in the Creek area today it is probably being used for horseback riding, as those nostalgic horse-and-buggy days could not hold out against the tide of progress. ♦

The Spelling of "Mac" Names

Few need to be told that the "Mac" is Scottish and Irish names means "son". A good deal of confusion exists as to the correct spelling of such names. The form "Mc" is an abbreviation and should never be used. It is scarcely worth while spoiling a word for the sake of a single letter. Some think that the form "Mc" is Irish and "Mac" is Scottish. While it is true that "Mc" is more commonly used in Irish names, yet this form is neither Irish nor Scottish, the word for son being exactly the same in both Irish and Scottish Gaelic. The use of the form "Mac" appears to be much more common in Ireland now than formerly, a result, no doubt, of the new Gaelic movement in that country.

Generally the word following "Mac", if it is a proper name, should be spelled with a capital letter, otherwise a small letter should be used. According to this rule, such names as MacGregor, MacKenzie, MacDonald, MacDougall, should be spelled with a capital letter, as Gregor, Kenzie (used for Kenneth), Donald and Dougall, are proper names, while names like MacIntosh and MacPherson would be spelled with a small letter. The rule appears logical enough, and certainly no one can say that a MacPherson, for instance, who spells his name "Macpherson" is wrong. At the same time it is very desirable that there should be uniformity in spelling, and therefore it is best if the practice can be justified, to use the capital letter even when the word following the "Mac" is not a proper name.

We can find a helpful analogy in the spelling of certain French names beginning with "De". This we have DeLacy, DeVere, DeBlois, not Delacy, Devere, Deblois, though the second name is not proper. The one proper name is considered as consisting of two separate parts and each part, should be spelled with a capital. The writer would urge all "Macs" not to mutilate the good old Gaelic word by writing "Mc", and that the genuine Gaelic character of their names be preserved, to spell the following word, in all cases, with a capital letter.
(Copied from The Mosgladh, a Scottish Journal) ♦

Reversing Falls Bridges, Saint John, N.B.

Since the early 1850s four bridges have been built to span the Reversing Falls in Saint John, New Brunswick, two highway and two railway bridges. Of the original two only portions of the piers remain. Each of the four bridges was a major engineering achievement for its time. Taken collectively, they represent a progression of civil engineering accomplishments that has involved several generations of engineers and merits recognition by the Canadian Society for Civil Engineering.

The Site

The Reversing Falls is the name given to the natural phenomenon that occurs in the St. John River about a kilometre upstream from the head of the Saint John Harbour, through which the river flows before discharging into the Bay of Fundy. The river is about 726 kilometers (450 miles) long and drains about 66,000 square kilometres (25,000 square miles) of Maine, Quebec, and New Brunswick. At the Reversing Falls, the river is forced to flow through a gorge less than 180 metres (600 feet) wide.

The narrowness of the gorge makes it a natural location for a bridge but the extreme velocity of the currents in both directions, and the depth of the water, preclude any piers within the river width.

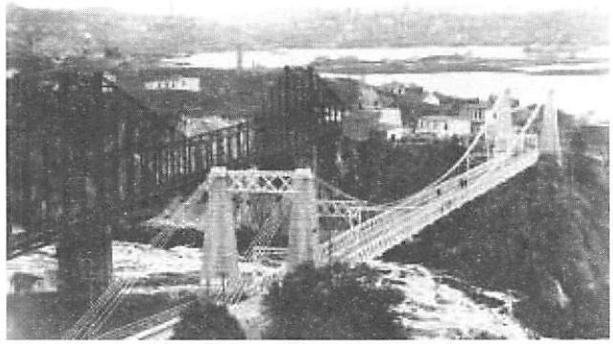
The First Bridge

Following two unsuccessful attempts, a prominent citizen, Honourable Charles Simonds offered 100 pounds sterling to any individual or company that could bridge the river. He paid it to William Kilby Reynolds, owner of a lumber mill and timber rights at nearby Lepreau. Reynolds formed the Saint John Suspension Bridge Company and engaged Edward W. Serrell, who had built a suspension bridge across the Niagara River, as engineer.

The resulting bridge was begun in 1851 and opened in early 1853. It was supported by ten steel wire cables, five on each side, stretched over roller and saddle arrangements resting on the tops of four sandstone towers. Each tower was 15.9 metres (52 feet) high above the floor, 4.6 metres (15 feet) square at the base and 1.7 metres (5 feet 8 inches) square at the top below the coping stone. The span was 190 metres (623 feet) and the width 7 metres (23 feet).

The masonry bases upon which the towers rested still exist, slightly downstream from the present highway bridge. Although those on the west bank now form part of the foundation of a restaurant and tourist information centre building, the names of Serrell and Reynolds, inscribed in granite upon one of the bases, are easily visible.

Before the bridge was declared safe for use the government engaged an independent engineer, Alexander L. Light, to test it. Mr. Light distributed thirty wagons, weighting at least two tons each, over the length of the bridge in two lines: then paraded three double teams loaded with three tons each between the lines. When the bridge showed no signs of distress it was declared safe for public use.



The First Bridge: Construction commenced in 1851 and was completed in 1853; continued in use until 1915. Photo from Isaac Erb collection at the Provincial Archives of N.B., P11-6.

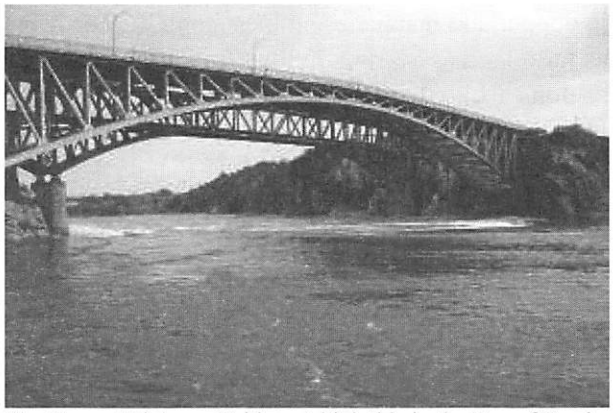
On the night of March 24, 1858, after the bridge had been in use for five years, a violent storm partially destroyed it. A stage coach on a trip from Fredericton suddenly stopped on the bridge and the horses refused to move even when whipped. Upon getting out to investigate the driver discovered that they were standing on the brink of the falls below.

After repairs were carried out the bridge continued in use until 1915. For the first twelve years a toll had to be paid to cross the bridge. In 1865, however, the New Brunswick government bought the bridge for $65,000 and the tolls were eliminated.

The Present Bridge

The present bridge across the Reversing Falls was opened in 1915 to replace the suspension bridge that had served for 62 years. During that time not only had automobile traffic developed but

the city had introduced a street railway system that could not be extended across the river on the suspension bridge.



The Present Highway Bridge, at high tide in the Bay of Fundy. Opened in 1915 to replace the suspension bridge, it is still in service after 95 years. A railway bridge crosses the river beside the highway bridge. Photo by George H. Hayward, 2006.

The new bridge was designed by prominent bridge engineer C.C. Schneider of Philadelphia and built by the Dominion Bridge Company. Schneider prepared two designs, one to carry highway traffic only, the other to carry highway traffic plus double track trolley traffic. The fact that the heavier design was selected resulted in a structure strong enough that, with upgrading, it is able to carry today's traffic loads.

The bridge has a span of 172.2 metres (565 feet) between centre hinges, and a rise of 18.7 metres (61.25 feet). Giving it a rise/span ratio of 1 to 9.2. The design of the bridge is called Spandrel Arch and was built by a cantilever method from either side to the cliffs, with the centre piece of the arch being placed last. The weight and strength of the natural rocks were used as anchorage. Upon completion of the final span, for a short time, three unique bridges crossed the same gorge side-by-side – a suspension bridge (the former highway bridge), a cantilever bridge (the present rail road bridge), and the newer spandrel arch bridge.

From 1915 until 1967 (when the Harbour Bridge opened) the arch carried all highway traffic into or out of Saint John on the west, which could amount to 32,000 vehicles per day.

(This information is from Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia, and was taken from a paper written by H.W. McFarlane, P.Eng. and K.H. Lawson, P.Eng.) ♦

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Letter from Helena Myra Cox, 1891

Contributed by Catherine Cox

Dear Cousins

I now sit down to answer your kind and welcome letter at last, hoping it will find you all quite well, at p[resent] as it leaves us all very well at present. We have not had very bright weather here yet. Grandfather [Charles Cox b.1811 d aft.1881] has been very ill, but is getting better now. I passed the sixth standard about twelve months ago, and had my certificate, I am learning dressmaking now, with Aunt Mary Ann [b1843 d. aft 1881]. Stella still goes to school and is working in the sixth. I am 14 years old the 20th of June. Father [William Cox, b. 1849 d. aft. 1881] says I am as tall as your father. Stella was 12 years old the 6th of Feb. (I don't get) [meant to be scratched out] I think you are better off in getting birthday presents than we are for we don't get any. I am very sorry to tell you, I have not been anywhere to get any seeds, (but) I could give you a lot of flower roots if you were nearer, but I will by and by get some seeds for you. We are going to leave Haytor during the summer. There is a new house building near the station for us. I could tell you a lot more if you were here. I think I will bring it to a close for its getting late. Father is gone to bed. Please give all our united love to Uncle, Aunt & all our cousins. So Goodbye.

From your affectionate cousin
Helena Myra Cox
Please excuse writing for I am in a hurry
Good night

Dorothy Nellie May 2 year old
Verney William 16 years
Stella Maude 12 years
John Alexander 10 years
Alma Mary 8 yrs
Randolph Edward 4 yrs

Helena Myra Cox lived in Haytor Vale, Devon, England in 1891. Haytor Vale is near Bovey Tracey on the edge of Dartmoor. Her father and uncles were miners working in shallow mines at the back of the miners' lodgings in Haytor Vale. The houses are still there, now quaint hotels. The overseers lived out front and the miners in the back.

Helena's uncle, John Cox left Devon and came to Albert County, New Brunswick in the 1860's. He was one of the "Cornish miners" who worked in copper and manganese mines along the coast and as far inland as Markhamville, near Sussex, NB.

John Cox married into an established family in New Haroton and Waterside, the Copp family, descended from New England Planters of the 1760's and from an old Boston family known for the Copp's Hill cemetery there.

Helena's cousins to whom she was writing were the children of John Cox: Martha Cox (1875-1912), Myra Cox (1877-1971), Laura Cox (1879-1983), Viola Cox (1891-1911), Jenny Cox (1887-1893), Clarence (1884-1970) and Charles Cox (1893-1978). They lived in West River and must have written to their cousins requesting some flower seeds to plant and for news of their grandfather and uncle and aunt and cousins. Maybe there were some budding genealogists in the family too because they requested details of ages and names of their cousins. Helena complied and so we have some clues to relatives we may have in far off lands.

I recently posted the names of these children on ancestry.com and am now in touch with a Reibman-Golden family tree. Dorothy apparently emigrated to the USA and married into a family there that has spawned prolific genealogists.

Verney died in 1917 . His name is listed on a War Memorial Plaque in the Bovy Tracy Parish Church.

John and Randolph emigrated to New Brunswick. Randolph was an accountant with NB Tel, never married and is buried in Fernhill Cemetery in Saint John. John Alexander Cox was a farmer near Moncton, married Edith Isles and has descendants in the area.

I don't know what happened to Stella (or maybe Lella) or Alma. There appears to have also been an Irene who was born after 1891.

Helena Myra married and was living in Newton Abbott, Devon in the 1960's when her surname was Dennis.

Can anyone help me find other descendants of this family ? ♦

Woodstock Rural Cemetery

Houlton Road, Part 3, (conclusion)

Recorded by Jack and Ruth Ker, Aug 2003

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

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

Sec = Section Stn = Stone

Sec	Row	Stn	Surname	Given name & relationship	Dates	Notes
F	3	16	AMDERSON	Nettie, w/o James MacFarlanw	1870 - 1965	
E	4	5	ANDERSON	C. Donald	1919 - 2001	
E	4	5	ANDERSON	Maxine M. GRANT, w/o C. Donald	1924 -	
E	4	7	ANDERSON	G. Milo	1911 - 1992	
E	4	7	ANDERSON	Thelma M., w/o G. Milo	1920 - 1982	
F	4	5	ARMSTRONG	Elzie M.	1891 - 1976	
F	4	5	ARMSTRONG	Mary J., w/o Elzie M.	1894 - 1976	
E	3	5	ATHERTON	Ronald G.	1930 - 2000	
E	3	5	ATHERTON	Doris R. FAULKNER, w/o Ronald G.	1934 -	
E	3	5	ATHERTON	Debra Marlene, d/o Ronald G. & Debra M.	7 Aug 1963 - 13 Sep 1963	
E	3	5	ATHERTON	Debra Marlene, d/o Ronald G. & Debra M.	b. 7 Jul 1963 (flat stone)	
F	1	8	ATHERTON	Mary Ann, baby	2 May 1979 (flat stone)	
F	5	11	AVERY	E. Blair	1924 -	
F	5	11	AVERY	Leona M. Harley, w/o E. Blair	1931 -	
F	5	11	AVERY	Const. James B.	1950 - 1981	
F	4	10	BAKER	Leo M.	1919 - 1994	
F	4	10	BAKER	Edna D., w/o Leo M.	1909 - 1970	
E	3	29	BARRETT	Arthur	1892 - 1983	
E	3	29	BARRETT	Nina FOX, w/o Arthur	1892 - 1975	
F	2	12	BILLINGS	Perley C.	1915 - 1996 md 15 Jul 1942	
F	2	12	BILLINGS	Clara I., w/o Perley C.	1918 -	
E	3	27	BRAUN	Mildred E., w/o Gordon M. Robinson	1912 - 1974	
F	3	1	BRIGGS	Velma Darling, w/o Darrell F. MacDonald	26 Aug 1916 -	
E	3	14	BROAD	Earl E. m. 24 Oct 1951	1924 - 1988	
E	3	14	BROAD	Julia G. TRUE, w/o Earl E.	1924 -	
F	3	5	BROWN	Ralph A.	1909 - 1974	
F	3	5	BROWN	Dorothy L. STAIRS, w/o Ralph A.	1912 - 2002	
F	3	14	BRUCE	Georgia L, mother of John Arnaud Gray	1884 - 1972	
F	4	7	BUCK	Allison E.	1922 - 1968	
F	4	7	BUCK	Carleton V., brother of Allison E.	1930 -	
F	4	7	BUCK	Frances E.	1936 - 1937	
F	5	6	BUCKINGHAM	Ruby M., w/o Medley V. McMullin	1920 -	
E	4	19	BURPEE	Elizabeth Pearl	died 29 Jul 1957	
E	4	19	BURPEE	Alexander Boyer	died 30 Dec 1959	
E	4	19	BURPEE	Mary Helen	died 6 Jul 1972	
G	1	1	CARMICHAEL	James Delbert	4 Apr 1919 - 11 Mar 1983	
G	1	1	CARMICHAEL	Audrey Mae	16 Nov 1918 -	
F	2	11	CARPENTER	George A.	1890 - 1978	
F	2	11	CARPENTER	Susie E.	1893 - 1972	
G	1	4	CARR	Fred G.	1914 -	
G	1	4	CARR	Jessie A. Miller, w/o Fred G.	1928 -	
F	4	12	CARROLL	Vivien	1901 - 1974	
F	1	5	CHRISTENSEN	Charles T.	1903 - 1978	
F	1	5	CHRISTENSEN	Evelyn B., w/o Charles T.	1902 - 1967	
E	3	21	CHRISTIE	William Clark	1912 - 1982	
E	3	21	CHRISTIE	Helen Joyce, w/o William Clark	1915 - 1968	
E	4	9	CLARK	Berniece R., w/o Maurice R. Furrow	1921 - 1998	
F	3	12	CLARK	Charlotte B.	1895 - 1970	
F	2	10	CLARKE	Mina L., w/o K. Lee Everett	1908 - 1987	
E	4	12	CLOWES	Henry G.	1889 - 1971	
E	4	12	CLOWES	Nina M., w/o Henry G.	1895 - 1976	
E	4	20	CLOWES	Merrill Eugene	1922 - 1963	
E	4	20	CLOWES	Sheila SCOTT, w/o Merrill Eugene	1924 -	
E	4	21	CLOWES	Lloyd G.	1919 - 1962	

E	4	21	CLOWES	Marion A., w/o Lloyd G.	1922 - 2002
E	4	22	CLOWES	Richard Lloyd	1943 - 5 May 1968
E	4	24	CLUFF	Walter B.	1904 - 1989
E	4	24	CLUFF	Hazel K., w/o Walter B.	1910 -
E	4	25	CLUFF	B. Joan (see KINENS)	1934 - 1964
E	4	26	CLUFF	Robert Borden	1907 - 1975
F	3	3	COKER	Leverett A.	1903 - 1976
F	3	3	COKER	Anna Faye, w/o Leverett A.	1898 - 1978
E	4	1	COLWELL	Edward F.	1903 - 1975
E	4	1	COLWELL	Faye M. MERRITHEW, w/o Edward F.	1910 - 1977
F	5	8	CONNORS	Roy W.	1933 - 1985
F	5	8	CONNORS	Carole N. Craig, w/o Roy W.	1935 -
F	5	10	CONNORS	Reginald K.	1908 - 1992
F	5	10	CONNORS	Helen K., w/o Reginald K.	1910 - 1993
E	3	16	COOK	John J.	1888 - 1970
E	3	16	COOK	Ethel M., w/o John J.	1886 - 1972
E	3	25	COPP	Harry M., Pte. Cdn. Forestry Corps	1900 - 2 Aug 1973, 72 yrs.
E	3	25	COPP	Birdie M. HAWTHORNE, w/o Harry M.	1901 - 1990
E	3	28	COREY	Edwin E.	1902 - 1975
E	3	28	COREY	Emma B., w/o Edwin E.	1907 - 1980
F	4	12	COULTHARD	Marion, sister of Vivien Carroll	1910 - 1979
E	3	25	CRABBE	Sharon E., d/o Harry M. & Birdie Copp	1945 - 1971
F	4	4	CRAIG	Vernon W.	1943 - 1966
F	5	8	CRAIG	Carole N., w/o Roy W. Connors	1935 -
F	2	6	CULBERSON	Ronald D.	1917 - 2000
F	2	6	CULBERSON	Verna A., w/o Ronald D.	1918 - 1967
E	3	15	CULBERT	Eugene J.	1927 - 1964
F	2	7	DEMMINGS	Gerald	1914 - 1999
F	2	7	DEMMINGS	Margaret M. EWING, w/o Gerald	1918 -
F	2	7	DEMMINGS	C.G. Dwight, s/o Gerald & Margaret	1943 -
F	1	9	DICKINSON	Ewen M.	1921 - 1987
F	1	9	DICKINSON	G. Agnes JACKSON, w/o Ewen M.	1922 - 1994
G	4	2	DICKINSON	Evelyn, w/o Donald E. Flewelling	1912 - 1988
G	2	5	DOW	Jay A.	1900 - 1980
G	2	5	DOW	Georgie E., w/o Jay A.	1902 - 1991
E	3	33	DOWNEY	Annie Reta	1906 - 1993
F	2	14	DRAKE	Clinton A.	1895 - 1982
F	2	14	DRAKE	Beulah M. ELLIS, w/o Clinton A.	1903 - 1999
F	2	15	DRAKE	Crystal Beulah, w/o Joseph Orlan Leech	1923 - 1975
E	4	27	DUNHAM	Gunner Delmar R. (on flat stone)	1910 - 1964
E	4	27	DUNHAM	Delmer R., RCA CA	1910 - 1964
E	4	27	DUNHAM	Luella E., w/o Delmer R.	1911 - 2001
F	5	5	DURLING	Donald G.	1908 - 1986
F	5	5	DURLING	Vera B., w/o Donald G.	1913 - 2000
F	2	14	ELLIS	Beulah M., w/o Clinton A. Drake	1903 - 1999
F	5	1	ELVIN	Janet E.M., w/o Charles H. Upton	1916 -
E	3	10	ESTABROOK	Harvey L.	1903 - 1966
E	3	10	ESTABROOK	Vera C., w/o Harvey L.	1905 - 1991
E	4	15	EVERETT	Elva S., w/o Delbert W. Margison	1885 - 1965
F	1	3	EVERETT	Gregory Lee	25 Sep 1968 - 9 Dec 1969
F	1	3	EVERETT	Gregory Lee, s/o George & Joan	25 Sep 1968 - 9 Dec 1969
F	2	10	EVERETT	K. Lee	1899 - 1972
F	2	10	EVERETT	Mina L. CLARKE, w/o K. Lee	1908 - 1987
F	2	7	EWING	Margaret M., w/o Gerald Demmings	1918 -
G	4	1	FARRELL	Gloria Jean	1941 - 1987
E	3	5	FAULKNER	Doris R., w/o Ronald G. Atherton	1934 -
F	5	3	FLEMMING	Marvin R.	1912 - 2000
F	5	3	FLEMMING	Winifred L. Kennedy, w/o Marvin R.	1915 -
E	3	31	FLEWELLING	S. Oliver	1899 - 1974
F	2	5	FLEWELLING	Robert C.	1894 – 1977 (flat stone)
F	2	5	FLEWELLING	Lillian, w/o Robert C.	1906 - 1990
G	4	2	FLEWELLING	Donald E.	1904 - 1991
G	4	2	FLEWELLING	Evelyn Dickinson, w/o Donald E.	1912 - 1988
F	2	1	FOLSOM	Joseph I.	1932 -

F	2	1	FOLSOM	Wilma M., w/o Joseph I.	1930 -
F	2	8	FOSTER	Fred L.	1890 - 1972
F	2	8	FOSTER	Martha A. STEWART, w/o Fred L.	1899 - 1990
E	3	29	FOX	Nina, w/o Arthur Barrett	1892 - 1975
F	5	9	FOX	Rowena P., w/o Eldon G. Grant	1922 - 1994
F	4	11	FRANKLIN	Hollis Roy	1915 - 1981
F	4	11	FRANKLIN	Amy Elizabeth, w/o Hollis md. 9 Jul 1938	1913 -
E	4	2	FULTON	Jack G.	1916 - 1975
E	4	2	FULTON	Eleanor L. SHAW, w/o Jack G.	1916 - 2003
E	4	2	FULTON	Allison D., s/o Jack G. & Eleanor L.	1938 - 1993
E	4	9	FURROW	Maurice R.	1914 - 1987
E	4	9	FURROW	Berniece R. CLARK, w/o Maurice R.	1921 - 1998
E	4	8	GEAGHAN	Ethel	1922 - 1974
F	3	7	GIBSON	Merlin M.	(no dates)
F	3	7	GIBSON	Norma H., w/o Merlin M.	1936 - 1971
E	3	8	GRAHAM	Murray J.	1919 -
E	3	8	GRAHAM	Gertrude M., w/o Murray J.	1920 - 1986
E	3	32	GRAHAM	Raymond C.	1912 -
E	3	32	GRAHAM	Elma P., w/o Raymond C.	1921 - 1997
E	3	23	GRANT	Robert James	1916 - 1970
E	3	23	GRANT	Vivian Ilene, w/o Robert James	1923 - 1981
E	4	5	GRANT	Maxine M., w/o C. Donald Anderson	1924 -
F	5	9	GRANT	Eldon G.	1915 - 1985
F	5	9	GRANT	Rowena P. Fox, w/o Eldon G.	1922 - 1994
F	3	14	GRAY	John Arnaud	1911 - 1972
F	3	14	GRAY	Nellie V. PHILLIPS, w/o John Arnaud	1915 -
F	2	2	GREEN	William A.	1890 - 1965
F	2	2	GREEN	Thelma A. SMULLIN, w/o William A.	1904 - 1992
F	4	8	HALE	Robert J.	1907 - 1967
F	4	8	HALE	Evelyn P., w/o Robert J.	1911 - 1967
E	3	4	HAMILTON	Robert E.	1893 - 1966
E	3	4	HAMILTON	Helen G. JARVIS, w/o Robert E.	1894 - 1963
F	3	15	HANSON	Maria C., w/o Norman Y. Palmer	1910 - 1994
F	4	3	HANSON	Lawrence O.	1903 - 1968
F	4	3	HANSON	Ruth L., w/o Lawrence	1905 - 1985
F	5	11	HARLEY	Leona M., w/o E. Blair Avery	1931 -
E	3	9	HARPER	Valeria A.	13 Sep 1963 (flat stone)
F	4	16	HARPER	Margaret E., w/o Marvin E. Kidney	1925 -
E	4	13	HARTEN	Douglas	1939 - 2000 (flat stone)
E	4	14	HARTEN	Reta Bell	26 Apr 1918 - 5 Mar 1995
G	4	4	HATT	Walter W.	1910 - 1978
G	4	4	HATT	Cleda R., w/o Walter W.	1922 -
F	1	11	HAWKES	R. Wesley, LAC RCAF	1922 - 1994
F	1	11	HAWKES	Sarah Jacqueline	1927 -
F	1	12	HAWKES	James Cameron MacIntosh	1959 - 1966
F	2	9	HAWKES	Gerald	1915 - 1971
E	3	20	HAWTHORNE	Erma E., w/o Ralph M. Phillips	1932 -
E	3	25	HAWTHORNE	Birdie M., w/o Harry M. Copp	1901 - 1990
E	4	29	HAY	Mary Louise, w/o H. Edward Montgomery	19 Feb 1930 -
E	4	23	HEMPHILL	Ashley R.	1915 -
E	4	23	HEMPHILL	Burnis I., w/o Ashley R.	1917 -
E	4	23	HEMPHILL	Georgie P., d/o Ashley R. & Burnis I.	1934 - 1958
E	3	38	HERD	Roy B.	1904 - 1978
E	3	38	HERD	Eileen E., w/o Roy B.	1913 - 1975
E	4	17	HILLMAN	Merrill C.	1900 - 1984
E	4	17	HILLMAN	Grace, w/o Merrill C.	1898 - 1983
E	4	17	HILLMAN	M. Allison, s/o Merrill C. & Grace H.	1939 - 1960
F	1	4	HYNES	Goldie M., w/o F. Orval Troy	1905 - 1967
F	3	4	IVES	Jennie M., w/o C. Fred Smart	1911 - 1995
F	1	7	JACKSON	Clarence H.	1876 - 1986
F	1	7	JACKSON	Georgia A. WINCHESTER, w/o Clarence H.	1898 - 1976
F	1	9	JACKSON	G. Agnes, w/o Ewen M. Dickinson	1922 - 1994
E	3	4	JARVIS	Helen G., w/o Robert E. Hamilton	1894 - 1963
F	2	13	JONES	Helen A., w/o Samuel M. McHatten	1913 - 1991

F	4	15	JONES	Olin E.	19 Oct 1921 -
F	4	15	JONES	Iva L., w/o Olin E.	2 Nov 1928 -
F	3	2	KENNEDY	Richard L.	1911 - 1983
F	3	2	KENNEDY	Cornelia M., w/o Richard L.	1910 - 1991
F	5	3	KENNEDY	Winifred L., w/o Marvin R. Flemming	1915 -
G	1	3	KENNEDY	Charles Dale	1938 -
G	1	3	KENNEDY	Joyce Louise Stanley, w/o Charles Dale	1941 -
G	4	5	KERR	Robert L,	1905 - 1979
G	4	5	KERR	Mabel R.	1917 - 1995
F	4	16	KIDNEY	Marvin E.	1924 -
F	4	16	KIDNEY	Margaret E. Harper, w/o Marvin E.	1925 -
E	3	7	KINCAID	Harold H.	1887 - 1964
E	3	7	KINCAID	Helen V., w/o Harold H.	1893 - 1990
E	4	25	KINENS	B. Joan CLUFF	1934 - 1964
F	2	3	KIRKPATRICK	A. Donald	1898 - 1966
F	2	3	KIRKPATRICK	Berniece, w/o A. Donald	1900 - 1981
F	4	1	LAURIE	Roy Arnstrong	1914 - 1993
F	4	1	LAURIE	Mary G. STEEVES	1917 -
F	2	15	LEECH	Joseph Orlan, Ch. Warrant Officer RCAF	1922 - 1992
F	2	15	LEECH	Crystal Beulah DRAKE, w/o Joseph Orlan	1923 - 1975
G	4	3	LEECH	Robert E.	1938 -
G	4	3	LEECH	Marjorie L. w/o Robert E.	1938 -
G	4	3	LEECH	Winifred P.	1913 - 1988
F	3	8	LEWIS	Arnold L.	1916 - 1970
F	3	8	LEWIS	Mary B., w/o Arnold L.	1913 - 1987
F	3	13	LINDER	Richard S.	1927 - 1999
F	4	6	LINDER	Basil E.	1901 - 1965
F	4	6	LINDER	Caroline A., w/o Basil E.	1905 - 1993
E	4	11	LONDON	George H.T.	1893 - 1969
E	4	11	LONDON	Gladys M., w/o George H.T.	1896 - 1969
E	3	3	LOWRIE	James G., Pte. Can. Forestry Corps	1896 - 26 Oct 1960, ae 64y
E	3	3	LOWRIE	O. Edna NEVERS, w/o James G.	1899 - 1974
E	3	36	MacDONALD	Robert J.	1897 - 1978
E	3	36	MacDONALD	Annie G., w/o Robert J.	1902 - 1977
F	3	1	MacDONALD	Darrell Frank	4 Dec 1912 - 14 Dec 1994
F	3	1	MacDONALD	Velma Darling BRIGGS.w/o Darrell Frank	26 Aug 1916 -
F	5	4	MacDONALD	Oscar W.	18 Feb 1913 -
F	5	4	MacDONALD	Edna M. Nixon, w/o Oscar md 14 Sep 1933	21 Oct 1913 - 27 Nov 1998
E	3	34	MacFARLANE	Helen B.	1906 - 1994
F	3	16	MacFARLANE	James	(no dates)
F	3	16	MacFARLANE	Nettie ANDERSON, w/o James	1870 - 1965
F	3	17	MacFARLANE	Madeline O., w/o Lloyd G. Milbury	1914 - 1971
E	4	15	MARGISON	Delbert W.	1885 - 1969
E	4	15	MARGISON	Elva S. EVERETT, w/o Delbert W.	1885 - 1965
E	4	16	MARGISON	Merton Everett	3 Nov 1912 - 8 Nov 1999
E	4	16	MARGISON	Margaret MERSEREAU, w/o Merton Everett	20 Aug 1910 -
F	2	4	McBRIDE	Cecil F.	1896 - 1970
F	2	4	McBRIDE	Alice C., w/o Cecil F.	1895 - 1965
G	3	1	McBRIDE	Robert F.	1920 - 1979
G	3	1	McBRIDE	Johanna M.	1932 - 1992
G	3	1	McBRIDE	Mark S.	1964 - 1988
E	3	13	McCAIN	Raymond F.	1902 - 1963
E	3	13	McCAIN	Mary P., w/o Raymond F.	1904 - 1968
E	3	11	McCALLUM	Edwin J.	1891 - 1963
E	3	11	McCALLUM	Reba Maud, w/o Edwin J.	1891 - 1984
F	2	13	McHATTEN	Samuel M.	1909 - 1980
F	2	13	McHATTEN	Helen A. JONES. w/o Samuel M.	1913 - 1991
F	3	18	McHATTEN	Charles O.	1923 - 1989
F	3	18	McHATTEN	Orpha R., w/o Charles O.	1928 -
E	3	30	McKINLEY	William	1905 - 1994
E	3	30	McKINLEY	F. Celia, w/o William	1913 - 1997
E	3	30	McKINLEY	W. Ross, s/o William & F. Celia	1948 - 1972
F	5	6	McMULLIN	Medley V.	1916 - 2000
F	5	6	McMULLIN	Ruby M. Buckingham, w/o Medley V.	1920 -

E	4	1	MERRITHEW	Faye M., w/o Edward F. Colwell	1910 - 1977	
E	4	16	MERSEREAU	Margaret, w/o Merton Everett Margison	20 Aug 1910 -	
E	4	9	MILBURN	Betty Marie, d/o Maurice & B. Furrow	1943 - 1969	
F	1	6	MILBURY	John F.	1896 - 1974	
F	1	6	MILBURY	Mildred A., w/o John F.	1899 - 1977	
F	3	17	MILBURY	Lloyd G.	1910 - 1992	
F	3	17	MILBURY	Madeline O. MacFARLANE, w/o Lloyd G.	1914 - 1971	
E	3	18	MILLER	Jean I., w/o Durell N. Phillips	1897 - 1980	
G	1	4	MILLER	Jessie A., w/o Fred G. Carr	1928 -	
E	3	37	MONTGOMERY	Lewis A.	1912 - 2000	
E	3	37	MONTGOMERY	Clara M., w/o Lewis A.	1921 -	
E	3	37	MONTGOMERY	William L., s/o Lewis A. & Clara M.	1944 - 1991	
E	4	29	MONTGOMERY	Gage Workman, Major, Q.C., M.P.	2 May 1898 - 3 Jun 1963	
E	4	29	MONTGOMERY	Queen Victoria BRITTON. w/o Gage Workman	27 Jul 1897 - Jul 1993	
E	4	29	MONTGOMERY	(Hugh) Edward, Mr. Justice	19 Oct 1929 - 14 Feb 1993	
E	4	29	MONTGOMERY	Mary Louise HAY, w/o (Hugh) Edward	19 Feb 1930 -	
E	3	26	MORGAN	Walter H.	1905 - 1976	
E	3	26	MORGAN	Marie E., w/o Walter H.	1911 - 1974	
E	4	29	NASON	Hyulett W.	1898 - 1980	
E	4	29	NASON	Florence Viola, w/o Hyulett W.	1901 - 1995	
F	5	2	NASON	D. Owen	1927 - 1986	
F	5	2	NASON	Jeannie S.N., w/o Owen md. 9 Apr 1947	1923 -	
E	3	3	NEVERS	O. Edna, w/o James G. Lowrie	1899 - 1974	
F	3	6	NEVERS	Wilbur V.	1907 - 1972	
F	3	6	NEVERS	Vera L., w/o Wilbur V.	1904 - 1985	
F	5	4	NIXON	Edna M., w/o Oscar W. MacDonald	21 Oct 1913 - 27 Nov 1998	
G	2	4	NORTHRUP	Vella, w/o Clair J. Sparks	1910 - 1988	
E	3	1	NYLES	John P.	1900 - 1957	
E	3	1	NYLES	Lona B., w/o John P.	1910 - 1978	
E	3	2	NYLES	John P., Private	1910 - 1957	(flat stone)
F	1	1	O'NEILL	S. Thompson, Pte., Carleton & York Reg't	1917 - 1974	
F	1	1	O'NEILL	Irene Elizabeth, w/o S. Thompson	1922 - 1995	
E	4	18	OPIE	Claude W.	1894 - 1960	
E	4	18	OPIE	Lena, w/o Claude W.	1897 - 1980	
E	4	18	OPIE	Mildred B., d/o Claude W. & Lena	1919 - 1989	
F	3	9	PAGE	Ronald A.	1917 -	(flat stone)
F	3	9	PAGE	Irma E., w/o Ronald A.	1909 - 2001	
F	3	10	PAGE	Alfred	1886 - 1967	
F	3	10	PAGE	Hattie, w/o Alfred	1886 - 1969	
F	3	11	PAGE	John A.G.	1912 - 1984	(flat stone)
F	3	15	PALMER	Norman Y.	1905 - 1965	
F	3	15	PALMER	Maria C. HANSON, w/o Norman Y.	1910 - 1994	
F	4	9	PALMER	H. Edward	1921 - 1998	
F	4	9	PALMER	Lois E., w/o H. Edward	1931 - 1969	
E	4	6	PARISH	Reginald Jarvis	1920 -	
E	4	6	PARISH	Nellie Beatrice, w/o Reginald Jarvis	1924 -	
E	4	6	PARISH	Floyd Alexander, s/o Reginald & Nellie	1947 - 1975	
E	4	10	PARKER	Lloyd C.	1916 - 1969	
E	4	10	PARKER	Amy L., w/o Lloyd C.	1922 -	
F	1	13	PETERS	Ernest J.	1897 - 1990	
F	1	13	PETERS	Daisy PREEDY, w/o Ernest J.	1892 - 1984	
E	4	3	PHEENEY	Alice E.	1896 - 1977	
E	4	3	PHEENEY	Albert, s/o Alice E.	1926 -	
E	4	3	PHEENEY	Nina M. WHALEN, w/o Albert	1930 -	
E	3	18	PHILLIPS	Durell N.	1895 - 1962	
E	3	18	PHILLIPS	Jean I. MILLER, w/o Durell N.	1897 - 1980	
E	3	19	PHILLIPS	Gerald E.	(no dates)	
E	3	19	PHILLIPS	Geraldine L., w/o Gerald E.	1913 - 1994	
E	3	20	PHILLIPS	Ralph M.	1923 - 1998	
E	3	20	PHILLIPS	Erma E. HAWTHORNE, w/o Ralph M.	1932 -	
F	3	14	PHILLIPS	Nellie V., w/o John Arnaud Gray	1915 -	
E	4	4	POITRAS	Richard (wooden cross)	14 Dec 1951 - 8 Dec 1992	
G	2	6	POTTER	Christopher Allison	10 Apr 1979 - 9 Nov 1979	
G	2	7	POTTER	Louis E., Pte. RCOC CA	1917 - 1990	

G	2	7	POTTER	Joan M., w/o Louis E. md 28 Jun 1951	1929 -
F	1	13	PREEDY	Daisy, w/o Ernest J. Peters	1892 - 1984
E	4	28	RICHARDSON	Wendall E., Sgt.	1915 - 1964
E	4	28	RICHARDSON	Wendell (on flat stone)	
G	3	3	RICHARDSON	Maurice A. md. 46 yrs.	1918 -
G	3	3	RICHARDSON	Dorothy E., Sgt. CWAC CA, w/oMaurice A.	1922 - 1993
G	3	3	RICHARDSON	Dorothy E., Sgt. CWAC CA, w/o Maurice A.	1922 - 1993
F	4	2	ROBERTSON	Mary Lynn	(no dates)
E	3	27	ROBINSON	Gordon M.	1913 - 1996
E	3	27	ROBINSON	Mildred E. BRAUN, w/o Gordon M.	1912 - 1974
G	3	4	ROUTLEDGE	Lewis W.	1920 - 1979
G	3	4	ROUTLEDGE	G. Patricia	(no dates)
E	3	24	SCHRIVER	Curtis H.	1907 - 1971
E	4	20	SCOTT	Sheila, w/o Merrill Eugene Clowes	1924 -
F	1	2	SEWELL	Harold O.	1908 - 2001
F	1	2	SEWELL	Mabel K., w/o Harold O.	1908 - 1973
F	1	2	SEWELL	Avis M.	1932 - 1991
E	4	2	SHAW	Eleanor L., w/o Jack G. Fulton	1916 - 2003
F	4	13	SIMPSON	Arthur Buchanan	1907 - 1978
F	4	13	SIMPSON	S. Evelyn Watson, w/o Arthur Buchanan	1912 - 1998
F	3	4	SMART	C. Fred	1901 - 1974
F	3	4	SMART	Jennie M. IVES, w/o C. Fred	1911 - 1995
E	3	17	SMITH	Eugene E.	1895 - 1978
E	3	17	SMITH	Annie M., w/o Eugene E.	1912 - 1987
F	2	2	SMULLIN	Thelma A., w/o William A. Green	1904 - 1992
F	5	7	SNOWDEN	James "Jim" Anthony	27 Jul 1962 - 12 Jan 1993
G	2	4	SPARKS	Clair J.	1902 - 1981
G	2	4	SPARKS	Vella Northrup, w/o Clair J.	1910 - 1988
G	1	5	SQUIRES	Thomas, F/O RCAF	1917 - 1988
G	1	5	SQUIRES	Jean R., w/o Thomas	1920 -
G	1	5	SQUIRES	Frederick, s/o Jean R. & Thomas	1957 - 1980
E	3	6	STAIRS	Danny N.	14 Jul 1963 - 30 Oct 1963
E	3	35	STAIRS	Oliver D.	1928 - 1987
F	3	5	STAIRS	Dorothy L., w/o Ralph A. Brown	1912 - 2002
G	1	3	STANLEY	Joyce Louise, w/o Charles Dale Kennedy	1941 -
E	3	12	STEEVES	Archie	1901 - 1982
E	3	12	STEEVES	Laura	1906 - 1962
F	2	8	STEWART	Martha A., w/o Fred L. Foster	1899 - 1990
G	1	2	STOKOE	Donald T.	1907 - 1990
G	1	2	STOKOE	Helen B., w/o Donald T.	1908 - 1995
G	3	5	SUTHERLAND	G. Murray	1922 - 1978
G	3	5	SUTHERLAND	Shirley E., w/o G. Murray	1920 - 1991
G	3	2	TAYLOR	Robert L.	1921 - 1984
G	3	2	TAYLOR	Thelma R., w/o Robert L.	1924 - 1987
G	3	2	TAYLOR	Dwight, child of Thelma & Robert	1949 - 1949
G	3	2	TAYLOR	Barbara, child of Thelma & Robert	1942 -
G	2	1	THOMPSON	Austin A., W/O 2 North Shore NB Reg't CA	1913 - 1992
G	2	1	THOMPSON	Ora G, McDavid, w/o Austin A.	1910 - 1997
F	1	4	TROY	F. Orval	1899 - 1983
F	1	4	TROY	Goldie M. HYNES, w/o F. Orval	1905 - 1967
E	3	14	TRUE	Julia G., w/o Earl E. Broad	1924 -
F	1	10	TURNER	Harry	1892 - 1977
F	1	10	TURNER	Annie, w/o Harry	1892 - 1967
F	5	1	UPTON	Charles H.	1906 - 1985
F	5	1	UPTON	Janet E.M. Elvin, w/o Charles H.	1916 -
E	3	22	VanTASSEL	George W.	(no dates)
E	3	22	VanTASSEL	Winifred A., w/o George W.	1927 - 1970
F	4	13	WATSON	S. Evelyn, w/o Arthur Buchanan Simpson	1912 - 1998
F	4	14	WATSON	Viva Lee, w/o Harleigh B. Watson	1886 - 1983
E	4	3	WHALEN	Nina M., w/o Albert Pheeney	1930 -
G	2	3	WILSON	Harry and Merle	Names on stake, no dates
F	1	7	WINCHESTER	Georgia A., w/o Clarence H. Jackson	1898 - 1976
G	2	2	WRIGHT	Donald	1909 - 1984
G	2	2	WRIGHT	Jennie M., w/o Donald	1915 - ♦

LOYALIST QUARTERLY

The Only U.S. Journal Devoted To Loyalist Studies

Editor
Paul J. Bunnell, UE, Author

Inside the April 2010 Issue:
Editors Comments; The Hereditary Order of the Descendants of the Loyalists and Patriots; Queries; Loyalists Help Haiti; Thank You; Article on Black Loyalists; Worth A Look!; Historic Sites in New York to Close or Have Reduced Hours; Royall House and Slave Quarters Receives Major Grant for Interpretation; Toronto Public Library Updates "Ontario History Quest" Including More Loyalist Content, *Office of African Nova Scotian Affairs (ANSA);* Washington wrote of ambitious plan to conquer Canada; Happy 225th Anniversary Saint John, Canada's First Incorporated City-The Loyalist City; Prominent Loyalists; Military Action in Woodbridge New Jersey; Loyalist Women in Colonial New Brunswick; Underhill Loyalist History & Genealogy; Black Brigades-Book of Negroes; Loyalist Refugees from New York, in 1783; Black Loyalists Go To Canada; A Great New Brunswick History Book.

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Loyalty Is Everything

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The "Quarterly" will have Loyalist articles, genealogies, research ideas and problems solving. Historical notes, currant events as conferences and conventions. Listings of other organizations interested in Loyalist studies, re-enactment events, and shared information. Queries, haunting stories, book reviews, and little known tidbits on historical figures from the Rebellion. The purpose of this newsletter is to help others in their search to establish the proper documentation on their Loyalists, and to educate all on the lives and events of why our ancestors made those difficult choices before, during and after the American Revolution.

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Do You Have Mayflower Ancestors?

You Do if You are Descended from Mary or Anna Burrell!

Introduction: *The Burrells [or Burills] in Weymouth, Massachusetts were descendants of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, both of whom came to Plymouth, Mass., aboard the Mayflower in 1620, and were married there. Their granddaughter, Mercy Alden, married John Burrell, Jr., born about 1670, son of John Burrell, the immigrant ancestor of the Burrell family of Weymouth, Mass. If you are a descendant of Mary Burrell who married John Shaw, or Anna Burrell who married Samuel Nevers, New Brunswick planters, you are a Mayflower descendant, and are eligible for membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, provided you have satisfactory documentation to prove your lineage.* See: www.themayflowersociety.com/ or www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~canms/canada.html *Following is Mary and Anna Burrell's lineage from John and Pricilla (Mullen) Alden.*

1. John[1] Alden, born about 1598 in England.[1] He married about 1621 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass.,[1] **Priscilla Mullins**, born about 1602 in Dorking, Surrey, England,[1] (daughter of William Mullins and Alice Poretiers), died after 1650.[1] John died 22 Sep 1687 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.,[1] buried: in Duxbury.[1]

Children:

i. **Elizabeth[2] Alden.**
ii. **John Alden.**
2. iii. **Joseph Alden** born about 1627.
iv. **Sarah Alden.**
v. **Jonathan Alden.**
vi. **Rebecca Alden.**
vii. **Mary Alden**, born in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.,[1] died after 13 Jun 1688.[1]
viii. **Priscilla Alden**, born in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.,[1] died after 13 Jun 1688.[1]
ix. **David Alden.**
x. **Ruth Alden.**

2. Joseph[2] Alden (1.John[1]), born about 1627 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass.[1] He married about 1660 in Duxbury,[1] **Mary Simmons**, born about 1641 in Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass.,[1] (daughter of Moses Simmons and Sarah Chandler), died after 10 Mar 1696/97 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass.[1] Joseph died 8 Feb 1696/97 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass.[1]

Children:

i. **Sarah[3] Alden.**
ii. **Isaac Alden.**
iii. **Joseph Alden.**
3. iv. **Mercy Alden.**
v. **Hopestill Alden.**
vi. **Elizabeth Alden.**
vii. **John Alden.**

3. Mercy[3] Alden (2.Joseph[2], 1.John[1]). She married 26 Jun 1688 in Taunton, Bristol Co., Mass.,[2] **John Burrell**, born near 1670 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.,[3] (son of John Burrell and Rebecca _____), died 16 Nov 1731 in Weymouth.[3]

George W. Chamberlain, in "Early Families of Weymouth, Mass.," said John Burrell made his will 28 Jul 1727, mentioning his wife Mercy, his daughter Mary Ripley, son John, his meadow at Burying Island, and that the will was proved 13 Dec 1731. [Suffolk Co. Probate, 29:162,321]. He also said Mercy was a daughter of Joseph Alden who was a son of John and Pricilla (Mullins) Alden who came to America on the Mayflower in 1620.

Children:

i. **Elizabeth[4] Burrell** born 25 Sep 1689 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.,[1] died 24 Mar 1714 in Weymouth.[1]
ii. **John Burrell** born 25 Sep 1689 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.,[3] died young.[3]
iii. **Thomas Burrell** born 26 Mar 1692 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.[3]
Not mentioned in his father's will.
4. iv. **John Burrell** born 19 Feb 1694/95.
v. **Mary Burrell** born 22 Jan 1700.

4. John[4] Burrell (3.Mercy[3] Alden, 2.Joseph[2], 1.John[1]), born 19 Feb 1694/95 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.[1] He married 8 Jan 1716/17 in Weymouth,[4] **Mary Humphrey**, born 20 Mar 1697/98 in Hingham, Mass.,[3] (daughter of Joseph Humphrey and Mary _____), died about 1771 in Abington, Mass.[5] John died 16 Jan 1754 in Abington, Plymouth Co., Mass.,[1] buried: in Rockland, Plymouth Co., Mass.[1]

George W. Chamberlain, in "Early Families of Weymouth, Mass.," said, in his will dated 14 Aug 1766, Joseph Humphrey of Hingham mentioned his daughter Mary Burrell, his grandsons John Burrell, Thomas Burrell and Abraham Burrell, and the children of his grandson Humphrey Burrell, deceased [Lincoln's Genealogies of Hingham, 361.] His grandson Joseph Burrell was to have the testator's house in Weymouth and Hingham.

Vital Records of Weymouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850, Weymouth Marriages, say John Burrel and Mary Humphrey filed their intention to marry Jan. 8, 1716.

Children:

5. i. **John[5] Burrell** born 30 Nov 1717.

ii. **Joseph Burrell** born 24 Sep 1719 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.[3]
iii. **Abraham Burrell** born 26 Sep 1721 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.[3]
iv. **Humphrey Burrell** born 20 Dec 1723 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.[3] He married about 1748,[1] **Hannah Thayer**, born about 1727.[1] Humphrey died 25 Oct 1756 in Lake George (possibly N.Y.).
v. **Thomas Burrell** born 4 Mar 1730.

5. John[5] Burrell (4.John[4], 3.Mercy[3] Alden, 2.Joseph[2], 1.John[1]), born 30 Nov 1717 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.[6] He married 15 May 1740 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.,[7] **Anna Vinton**, born 7 Sep 1718 in Braintree, Mass.,[8] (daughter of Thomas Vinton and Hannah Thayer), died 26 Jul 1798 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.[9] John died after 1765 in Abington, Mass.[5]

Vital Records of Weymouth, Mass., to the year 1850, Births, p. 67: Burril, John, son of John and Mary, born Nov. 30, 1717.

Vital Records of Weymouth, Mass., to the year 1850, Marriages, p. 47: Burrell, John and Ann Vinton of Brantree [Braintree, Mass.], May 15, 1740.

The author of "The Vinton Memorial" said it is very probable that after the birth of their first child, John and Anna Burrell removed to Hingham, Mass., inasmuch as his name appears not again on Weymouth records, and their daughter Mary, when married, was of Hingham. However, "The Vinton Memorial" records that their daughter Mary married Er Cushing of Weymouth, which is believed to be incorrect, for other records show that she married John Shaw of Weymouth, Mass.

George W. Chamberlain, in "Early Families of Weymouth, Mass.," said John and Anna Burrell removed from Weymouth to Abbington, Mass., about 1742.

Children:

6. i. **Mary[6] Burrell** born 22 Feb 1741.
7. ii. **Anna Burrell** born 24 Oct 1743.
iii. **Elizabeth Burrell** born 7 Aug 1746 in Abington, Mass.
iv. **Miriam Burrell** born 17 Mar 1749 in Abington, Mass.
v. **John Burrell** born 5 Oct 1752 in Abington, Mass.
vi. **Bela Burrell** born 20 May 1756 in Abington, Mass.
vii. **Nathaniel Burrell** born in 1761 in Abington, Mass.
viii. **Ziba Burrell** born 12 Mar 1765 in Georgetown, Sagadahoc Co., Maine.

6. Mary[6] Burrell (5.John[5], 4.John[4], 3.Mercy[3] Alden, 2.Joseph[2], 1.John[1]), born 22 Feb 1741 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass.[3] She married 22 Nov 1759 in Abington, Mass.,[10] **John Shaw**, born 31 Jan 1737/38 in Abington, Mass.,[11] (son of John Shaw and Lydia Shaw), died 1 Jul 1814 in Lower Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.[12] Mary died 29 Nov 1820 in Lower Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.[13]

Vital Records of Abington, Mass., to the year 1850, Births, p. 205: Shaw, John, son of John and Lydia, Jan. 31, 1737/38.

Vital Records of Abington, Mass., to the year 1850, Marriages, p. 190: Shaw, John 3rd and Mary Burrill, Nov. 22, 1759.

John and Mary removed from Abington, Mass., to the Yarmouth, Maine, area and in 1763 from Yarmouth to the St. John River in New Brunswick. Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Shaw book, said: To better understand why they might have made this migration it should be kept in mind that both the Shaw and Burrell families had been in the Weymouth-Abington area of Massachusetts for several generations and their numbers had multiplied to the point where the land owned by the families probably would not support all of them, and in the late 1760s they started to leave.

Four of Mary's brothers, John, Bela, Nathaniel and Ziba Burrell, came to the Kennebec River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Bath, Maine, a few miles up the coast from Yarmouth. John, Bela and Ziba Burrell were living in Clinton, Maine, about ten miles up the Sebasticook River, a tributary of the Kennebec, from Waterville, Maine, in 1790. Nathaniel Burrell lived at Georgetown, about ten miles south east of Bath, Maine, and removed before 1790 to Caanan, on Rte. 2 nine miles east of Skowhegan, Maine. Other Burrell relatives were in China and Norridgewock, Maine. [Ruth Burrell-Brown, "The Burrell/Burrill Genealogy" (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1990.]

Mary's sister, Anna Burrell, came to Maine also for she married Samuel Nevers in Brunswick in 1763. So this was not a migration by an individual family. Several related families moved from Abington to Maine, and some of them joined the Capt. Francis Peabody expedition that was going to the St. John River from Massachusetts in 1763. Many of those settlers were disbanded soldiers from the Colonial Army that had been at the siege of Louisbourg, the Battle of Quebec, or had been stationed in Nova Scotia during the period England and France had been at war, and Mary's father, Sgt. John Burrell, her grandfather, Capt. John Burrell, and her husband were probably acquainted with many of them.

John and Mary Shaw are said to have settled first in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B. If so, very shortly thereafter they moved across the St. John River to the Parish of Burton where he was granted

Lot 5, 117 acres, 22 Jun 1786. They lived there until about 1800, when they, in their early 60s, moved with seven of their sons to Carleton Co., N.B., about 75 miles up the St. John River. They lived there with or near their youngest son, Henry Shaw, the remainder of their lives, and most if not all Shaws who have roots in that area are descendants of them.

Darius Shaw, of Wakefield, in his Feb. 8, 1864 Notebook, said John Shaw Sr. died July 1, 1814 [Darius' son Claron Shaw said July 5, 1814], in the 76th year of his age.

John Shaw served in the Colonial Army during the English-French war, and may have visited Nova Scotia (which included New Brunswick until 1784) prior to or during the second siege of Fortress Louisbourg in 1758 (when he was 20) and the Battle of Quebec in 1759. In N.B. during the Revolutionary War he espoused the patriot cause, and there is a tradition among his descendants that he was a pre-Loyalist "rebel."

John Adams Vinton, in "The Vinton Memorial" (Boston, Mass.: S.K. Whipple and Company, 1858), p. 88, records that Mary, daughter of John and Anna (Vinton) Burrell, married Er Cushing of Weymouth, Mass., in 1774 (fifteen years after she married John Shaw, and when she was 33 years old), that they lived in Weymouth, and had children: Warren, b 9 Dec 1777; Mary, b. 31 Aug 1780; Betsey, b. 5 Dec 1781; and Billey (William), b. 20 Mar 1784. This is at variance with other sources, and is believed to be incorrect.

When Henry A. Shaw died in 1865, his obituary in the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.) said he was the youngest son of a family of ten children, 8 sons and two daughters. Nine sons, including Ziba who was lost at sea and perhaps not remembered in 1865, have been located but no record of the two daughters has been found. In fact, a land petition submitted by John Shaw in 1785 said he had a family consisting of a wife and eight sons. He did not mention daughters. His wife Mary was about 44 years old in 1785. Although it is possible, it seems a bit unlikely that she would have had two daughters after 1785.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS108, Land Petitions, microfilm F1028, John Shaw, 1785:

To His Excellency Thomas Carleton, Esq., Captain General and Governor of His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of John Shaw of Burton.

Humbly Sheweth:

That whereas your Memorialist having served his Majesty four years in the last French War and came into this Province for a settlement where he hath lived twenty years and never has been benefited by His Majesty's donations of lands or otherwise.

That your Memorialist has seated himself on a tract of land within an hundred and fifty rods of the upper end of Burton whereon he has built and improved for seven years having a family consisting of a wife and eight sons.

Therefore your Memorialist thinks it hard to be removed; as he knows not of its being granted to any person; Humbly prays Your Excellency to confirm it unto him.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

John Shaw

Children:

i. **John[7] Shaw** born 26 Jan 1761 in Abington, Mass.[13] He married about 1782 in Sunbury Co., N.B., **Mary Bradley**, born 15 Sep 1764 in Haverhill, Mass.[14]

ii. **Ziba Shaw** born in 1763 in Abington, Mass.[14] Ziba is said to have gone to sea and was never heard from again.

iii. **Elijah Shaw** born about 1764 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,[15] died young.

iv. **Daniel Shaw** born in 1765 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.[14] He married **Elizabeth Phillips**, born about 1773,[14] (daughter of Zophar Phillips), died 1 May 1843 in Northampton, Carleton Co., N.B.[14] Daniel died 12 Nov 1850 in Northampton, Carleton Co., N.B.[16]

v. **Elisha Shaw** born 7 May 1771 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.[17] He married (1) 6 Jul 1793 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,[14] **Susannah "Susan" Kinney**, born about 1776 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,[14] (daughter of Israel Kenny and Susannah Hood), died about 1816 in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.[14] He married (2) **Ann Snow**, born 19 Aug 1782,[14] (daughter of Josiah Snow and Elizabeth Shaw), died 6 Sep 1864 in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.[18] Elisha died 15 Jul 1841 in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.,[19,18] buried: in Victoria Corner, Carleton Co., N.B.

vii. **Jonathan Shaw** born in 1777 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.[14] He married (1) 12 Feb 1799 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,[20] **Abigail Tapley**, born probably in Topsfield, Mass. (daughter of Alexander Tapley and Sarah Hood). He married (2) 15 Jun 1815 in Carleton Co., N.B.,[21] **Elizabeth "Betsey" Ginson**, born about 1791,[22] died 12 Aug 1871 in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.[19] Jonathan died 18 Mar 1855 in Lower Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.[23]

viii. **Advardus Shaw** born in 1781 in Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B.[24] He married 19 Oct 1802 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,[25] **Lydia Foster**, born 15 Jul 1785 in Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B.,[25] (daughter of Benen Foster and Deborah Kinney), died 26 Jun 1880 in Victoria Corner, Carleton Co.,

N.B.[17] Advardus died in 1812 in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.

ix. **Henry A. Shaw** born 28 Nov 1784 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.[25] He married 20 Sep 1808 in Carleton Co., N.B.,[14] **Abigail Kinney**, born 19 May 1788 in Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B.,[19] (daughter of Israel Kenny and Susannah Hood), died 8 Mar 1885 in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.[19] Henry died 15 Dec 1865 in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.[19]

7. Anna[6] Burrell (5.John[5], 4.John[4], 3.Mercy[3] Alden, 2.Joseph[2], 1.John[1]), born 24 Oct 1743 in Abington, Mass.[26] She married 2 Apr 1763 in Brunswick, Cumberland Co., Maine, **Samuel Nevers**, born 27 Feb 1736 in Leicester, Mass.,[27] (son of Elisha Nevers and Bathsheba Green), died in Aug 1808 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.[28] Anna died 29 Jan 1830 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.[29]

Samuel and Anna's marriage is from Jane McEwan, Victoria, B.C., in a letter dated 20 Feb 1989; from Compendium of American Genealogy, No. 14, p. 216.

When Samuel and Anna came to New Brunswick about 1765 they settled in Maugerville, Sunbury County, where he was granted Lot No. 3, five-hundred acres, fronting on the easterly side of the Saint John River (New Brunswick, Dept. of Natural Resources & Energy, Fredericton, "Grant to James Chadwell and 64 others," issued at Halifax, N.S., 2 Jul 1770, Grant Book A, Grant No. 89, copy in possession of author), and they lived there the remainder of their lives.

Esther Clark Wright, in "Planters and Pioneers, Nova Scotia, 1749-1775" (Hansport, N.S.: Lancelot Press, 1978 [hereinafter Wright], 210, said Samuel's father, Elisha Nevers, was a soldier in the old Colonial army and served in the British expedition against Fortress Louisbourg in Cape Breton in 1745/46. He also settled at Maugerville about 1765, but later returned to New England.

Ruth Burrell-Brown, in "The Burrell/Burrill Genealogy" (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1990, recorded Anna's birth date as 17 March 1743, in Abington, Massachusetts., daughter of Sgt. John and Anna (Vinton) Burrell. C.H. Gordon & Mary E. Hydron, in "Genealogy of the Hydron, Nelson, York, and Other Related Lineages in America" (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1934), 47, give the same date. Esther Clark Wright gives her birth date as 4 October 1744. However, Vital Records of Abington, Massachusetts, to the year 1850, lists her as Anne Burrill, daughter of John and Anne, born Oct. 24, 1743, which has been used here.

Anna's father, John Burrell, was born at Weymouth, Mass., 30 November 1717. He too was in the old Colonial Army during the time of the French-English war. He was a Sergeant, and in 1759/60, was stationed in the Bay of Fundy area, at Annapolis, N.S., and Saint John, N.B. (Brown). Anna was a 3rd great granddaughter of John Alden and his wife Priscilla Mullins who were born in England and came in 1620 on the Mayflower to Plymouth, Massachusetts (George W. Chamberlain, "Early Families of Weymouth, Mass." [1923; rpt., Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984].

Samuel made his will 6 July 1808. It was proved 30 July 1808, before William Hubbard, Surrogate for Sunbury Co., N.B. It commenced "I Samuel Nevers Senior of the Parish of Maugerville." He bequeathed to his wife Anna all his land and household goods; to sons David, Samuel, Nathaniel and William Nevers, all his land, and to daughters Lucy, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary and Rebecca, each an equal share with their brothers of his household goods, all after the death or marriage of his wife Anna. He named his son William sole executor. The witnesses were David Burpee, Enoch Dow and James Morrington (Will).

The names and birth dates for Samuel and Anna's children came from an old family bible that were given by Rolfe K. Nevers of Moncton, N.B. (a descendant of David and Elizabeth [Parker] Nevers), in 1968 to Freida Gallagher and her mother, Hildah Gallagher, of Limestone, Maine, and were given by Freida to the author in 1990.

Children:

i. **Lucy[7] Nevers** born 1 Feb 1766 in Sunbury Co., N.B.[30] She married **James York**, born about 1763 in Westerly, Washington Co., Rhode Island.

ii. **Elizabeth Nevers** born 23 Nov 1767 probably in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.[31] She married **William Burk**, born about 1749 in Yorkshire, England,[31] occupation medical doctor, died 20 Feb 1832 in The Range, Queens Co., N.B.[32] Elizabeth died 7 Oct 1842 in The Range, Queens Co., N.B.[33]

iii. **Anna Nevers** born 6 Dec 1769 in Sunbury Co., N.B.[33] She married (1) 16 Feb 1791 in Maugerville, N.B.[34] **Jonathan Noble Mallory** (son of Caleb Mallory and Elizabeth DeForest), occupation doctor, died in Sep 1796 in the West Indies.[35] She married (2) 22 Oct 1801 in Carleton Co., N.B., **Hilkiah Kearney**, born about 1776 in Virginia,[36] (son of Alexander Kearney and Miss Todd), died 16 Jan 1833 in Carleton Co., N.B.[37] Anna died 10 Apr 1858 in Carleton Co., N.B.[34]

iv. **Jane Nevers** born 1 Mar 1772 in Sunbury Co., N.B.[31]

v. **David Nevers** born 11 Dec 1773 in Sunbury Co., N.B.[37] He married **Elizabeth Parker**, born in 1778,[38] died in 1835.[39] David died in 1838.[39]

vi. **Samuel Nevers** born 7 Mar 1776 in Sunbury Co., N.B.[39] He married 25 Oct 1797 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,[35] **Elizabeth Palmer**, born 16 Dec 1776 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,[40] (daughter of Daniel Palmer and Sarah Whitmore), died 26 Nov 1857 in Ontario.[41] Samuel died in Dec 1871 in Wentworth Co., Ontario.[42]

vii. **Nathaniel Nevers** born 26 May 1778 in Sunbury Co., N.B.[31] He married **Hannah** _____. Nathaniel died in Jan 1842 in Sunbury Co., N.B.[43]

viii. **Mary Nevers** born 24 Apr 1780 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married 30 Aug 1800 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,[35] **Samuel Kearney**, born 23 Jun 1773 in Virginia,[44] (son of Alexander Kearney and Miss Todd), died c1849 in New Brunswick. Mary died in New Brunswick, buried: in New Brunswick.

ix. **William Nevers** born 2 Mar 1783 in Sunbury Co., N.B. He married **Mary** _____, born about 1785.[45] William died 24 Oct 1857 in Sunbury Co., N.B.[46]

x. **Rebecca Nevers** born 18 Jan 1787 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B. She married 15 Dec 1812 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,[47] **Edward "Porter" Ross**.

Endnotes

[1] Alden Kindred of America, Inc. Version 1.0 July 15, 2003.
[2] Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700* (Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore MD, 1985.).
[3] George W. Chamberlain, *Early Families of Weymouth, Massachusetts* (1923; rpt. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1984).
[4] *Vital Records of Weymouth, Mass., To The Year 1850* (New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1910).
[5] Contributed by Evelyn M. Lord, 1240 Nottingham Dr., Beaumont, TX, 77706-4316, 1997.
[6] *Vital Records of Weymouth, Mass., To The Year 1850* (New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1910), Births, p. 67.
[7] *Vital Records of Weymouth, Mass., To The Year 1850* (New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1910), Marriages, p. 47.
[8] Births - Town of Braintree, Mass., contributed by Evelyn Lord, Beaumont, TX, 1997.
[9] Contributed by Deborah (Shaw) Mason, Westfield, Maine.
[10] *Vital Records of Abington, Mass., to the year 1850* (New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1912), Marriages.
[11] *Vital Records of Abington, Mass., to the year 1850* (New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1912), Births.
[12] Darius A. Shaw Record Book dated 8 Feb 1864.
[13] Dr. Daniel Turner, *Shaw* (Cranston, RI: privately published, 1973).
[14] Vital Records of Haverhill, Mass., contributed by Rose Staples.
[15] Contributed by Nancy Brown, Houlton, Maine.
[16] Claron H. Shaw's "Book of Records", Lower Wakefield, N.B., 1872.
[17] Bert L. Shaw Notebook, May 24, 1900 Notebook.
[18] Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.(C)., Vital Statistics From New Brunswick Newspapers (Saint John, N.B.: privately published).
[19] Gravestone inscription, Victoria Corner, Carleton Co., N.B.
[20] Provincial Archives of N.B., Anglican Church Records, Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., microfilm F1096.
[21] Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co. Marriage Records.
[22] N.B. census of 1851, Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1589).
[23] Gravestone inscription, Pioneer Cemetery, Lower Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.
[24] Edwin W. Bell, *Israel Kenny, His Children and Their Families* (Fredericton, N.B.: privately published, 1944).
[25] Darius A. Shaw Record Book dated 6 Sep 1871.
[26] *Vital Records of Abington, Mass., to the year 1850* (New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1912), Vol. 1, Births, p. 44.
[27] *Vital Records of Leicester, Mass.* (Franklin P. Rice, Trustee of The Systematic History Fund, 1903).
[28] Provincial Archives of N.B., RS72, Probate Court Records, Sunbury Co.
[29] Esther Clark Wright, *Planters & Pioneers, Nova Scotia, 1749-1775* (Hansport, N.S.: Lancelot Press, 1978).
[30] Genealogy of the Hydron, Nelson, York and Other Related Lineages in America, by C.H. Gordon, Ph.D., and Mary Ett Hydron, printed by Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1934.
[31] Provincial Archives of N.B., RS108, Land Petitions, Petition of William Burk, dated May 16, 1816, asking for a grant of land on Salmon River at the head of Grand Lake in Queens Co., N.B.
[32] Family Group Sheet, compiled by Mrs. Diann Cosman, R.R. 1, Grand Bay, N.B., E0G 1W0, January 1982, copy seen at Provincial Archives of N.B., MC1, Burk.
[33] Gravestone inscription, Upper Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.
[34] Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriage Records, Vol. 1, 1766-1888* (Fredericton, N.B., published privately, 1987).
[35] Elisha T. Mallory, *A Brief History of My Parents' Ancestors* (1914).
[36] Gravestone inscription, Upper Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.
[37] Florence G. Tisdale & Marjorie A. Rennie, *The Genealogy of the Boulier-Bulyea-Belyea Family, 1697-1969* (privately published in the U.S., 1970).
[38] Gravestone inscription, Lower Jemseg, Queens Co., N.B.
[39] Taken from a Family Bible by Rolfe K. Nevers, Moncton, N.B., and provided to Freida Gallagher and her mother Hilda Gallagher on 1968. Contributed to the author by Freida Gallagher of Limestone, Maine.
[40] New Brunswick Museum Archives, Saint John, N.B., "The Estabrooks-Palmer Records", Folder 10, seen 5 Sep 1973.
[41] Contributed by Margaret Stockton, Woodstock, Ontario.
[42] Ontario census of 1871, Saltfleet Township, Wentworth Co., contributed by Margaret Stockton, Woodstock, Ontario.
[43] Last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Nevers, made 8 Dec 1841, proved 15 Jan 1842 (Sunbury Co. Probate).
[44] Reese E. Morgan, "Descendants of Loyalist Alexander Kearney" in Generations, Issue 62, Winter 1994.
[45] N.B. census of 1851, Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1591).
[46] B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, news items from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.).
[47] Sunbury County Marriage Records, Licences and Bonds, 1788-1814, issued by William Hubbard, Judge of Probates, transcribed by Cleadie B. Barnett, C.G.(C). ♦

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Exclusively available from: Paul J. Bunnell, UE, 45 Crosby St., Milford, NH 03055. Author, Professional Genealogist; Gwilawato (He looks For Something) Sub-Chief of the Koasek Abenaki Nation & Genealogist; website http://bunnellgenealogybooks. citymaker. com; Email: Bunnellloyalist@aol.com Koasek Traditional Band of the Sovereign Abenaki Nation, website: http://www.CowasuckAbenaki .com,

- *Thunder Over New England, Benjamin Bonnell, The Loyalists.*
- *The New Loyalist Index,* Vol's. 1 thru 7.
- *Research Guide To Loyalist Ancestors, a directory to Archives, manuscripts, and published sources.*
- *American Loyalist Migrations & Documents Guide.*
- *Loyalist Evacuees of Boston, Massachusetts, March 1776.*
- *New Hampshire Loyalists (Revised 2008).*
- *The Loyalist Quarterly Newsletter* (The only USA Loyalist Newsletter).
- *New Hampshire Historical & Genealogical Reporter Newsletters Booklet.*
- *Cemetery Inscriptions of The Town of Barnstable, Massachusetts, And Its* Villages, 1600-1900.
- *Life of A Haunted House* (The Barnstable House of Barnstable, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.)
- *French & Native North American Marriages, 1600-1800* (And Other Sources, Vol's 1 thru 7.
- Acadian & Cajun Cooking & Old Remedies (The Way Memere Made Them).
- *The House of Robinson: The Robinsons of Rhode Island, Their Genealogy & Letters & The History of the Robinson Oil Company of Baltimore, Maryland.*
- *Tumbleweed,* (The Nellie (Patton) Markham Letters & Genealogy).
- *Beginner's Genealogy Starter Booklet* (Helping Guide & Research Forms).
- *The Untimely Death of Professional Wrestlers, before the age of 60*
- Yearly Collection of The Loyalist Quarterly Newsletter.
- Index. Please remit $35.00 (includes mailing), along with name and full address; US residents please remit in US funds.

☛ All the above are listed at Paul J. Bunnell's website http://bunnellgenealogybooks.citymaker.com

Exclusively available from: Joanne J Cowdrick, 6293 Rd. 3.3 NE, Moses Lake, WA 98837. Email: jcowdrick@nctv.com.

- *Archibald McEacharn the Loyalist,* Archibald McEacharn was born about 1748 in Scotland, immigrated to North Carolina about 1768, served in the American Revolution and after the war ended up in Nova Scotia. In about 1797 he resided in Dorchester, Westmorland Co, NB. The book details his life and goes on to record five generations of descendants, 114 pp. Soft cover, 8 x 11. Cost $20 US plus $5.00 postage.

Exclusively available from: Tony LeBlanc, Riverview, N.B., (506) 387-7387, tonyaleb@nbnet.nb.ca Books can be ordered only through www.covertocoverbooks.ca

- *Descendants of Joseph Lirette and Marguerite Guegen of N.B. Canada,* listing over 6000 descendants and relations of the first Lirette couple in N.B., married around 1784, spread throughout Southern N.B., the Maritimes and various locations in Canada and U.S., 320 pp., $30.00 Cdn. + shipping (per web site)
- *1871 Census of Shediac Parish, Westmorland Co. and Dundas Parish, Kent Co., N.B.* Combined census of adjoining parishes, alphabetical by family grouping, 180 pp., $15.00 Cdn. + shipping (per website)

Exclusively available from: George H. Hayward, C.G.(C)., 29 Leeds Drive, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 4S7, ghayward@ nbnet.nb.ca. All books are 8½ x 11" with plastic presentation comb binding (except the Shaw & Hatfield books which are hard cover). Prices are in Canadian dollars and include p&h to Canadian addresses (except the Shaw and Hatfield hard cover books). U.S. residents contact the author for prices in US funds for the exchange rate often changes.

- *Northern Carleton County, N.B., Cemeteries. Vol. 1,* 309 pp., 1988. Names & dates from all stones in 69 cemeteries. $35.00
- *Rev. James Henry Tupper's Marriage Register, 1844-1890,* 13 pp., 1990. $7.00
- *The Nevers Family Revised 2006,* 556 pp. Descendants of Elisha & Bathsheba (Green) Nevers who came to the Saint John River from Massachusetts about 1765. $48.00
- *Francis Drake, Loyalist,* 95 pp. Descendants of Francis and Catherine Drake of the Parish of Queensbury, York Co., N.B. $16.00
- *History of Queens Co., N.B.,* 85 pp., Prize essay for *The Watchman,* by E. Stone Wiggins, 1876, reprinted and indexed, $16.00
- *Pioneer Families of Carleton Co., New Brunswick,* 87 pp., indexed. Thirty-seven newspaper articles on early Carleton Co. families that were published in The Observer, Hartland, N.B., in the 1970s. $16.00
- *William and Elizabeth (Fones) Hallett, and Some of Their Descendants, 1616-1994,* 308 pp., $35.00. Some descendants of William Hallett who was born in England in 1616 and came to America as a young man and married Elizabeth Fones. Some of their descendants came to New Brunswick from New York as Loyalist refugees in 1783. Includes the family of Capt. Samuel Hallett who settled in Saint John, N.B., but not his descendants.
- *George and Ann (Durley) Hayward, and Some of Their Descendants, 1739- 1995,* 293 pp. Descendants of George and Ann Hayward who settled in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., New

Brunswick, in 1763. $35.00

- *William and Ann (Hayward) Boone, and Some of Their Descendants, 1766-1999,* 244 pp. A companion to George and Ann (Durley) Hayward, Ann (Hayward) Boon's parents. $32.00
- *Israel Kenny, His Children and Their Families,* by Edwin Wallace Bell, Edited by Lillian M.B. Maxwell, 1944, reprinted and indexed, 127 pp., $18.00
- *Joseph and Joan (Codner) Bubar, and Some of Their Descendants, 1645-1998,* 311 pp. Some Bubars of New Brunswick and Maine, descendants of Joseph Bubar who migrated from the Isle of Guernsey to Marblehead, Mass., about 1660-65. $35.00
- *George G. Gray Diary, 1860-1926,* transcribed by Carle A. Rigby and Fred Bumett, indexed and reprinted by George H. Hayward, 56 pp. George G. Gray was born and resided in Carleton Co., N.B., and his diary contains, among other things, marriages, births and deaths in that area. $14.00
- *Shaws of New Brunswick and Maine, with Roots in Massachusetts and England, 1518-2004,* 1157 pp. (2nd printing) hard cover, professionally bound, $90.00 if picked up, $90.00 plus p&h if mailed. Check with the author for the price in US funds, and the cost of postage. Available on a CD for $20.00 Canadian or US, which includes postage.
- *Hatfields of Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia*, a genealogy of the descendants of Capt. John Hatfield, Loyalist, and his wife Mary Lockerman, who settled in Fox River, N.S. about 1783. Includes the Hatfields of Carleton Co., N.B. Hard bound, 996 pages, indexed, $70.00 plus postage, or on CD for $20.00 Canadian or US, which includes postage. Contact the author for the price of the book in US funds, and postage in US or Canadian funds.

Exclusivelv available from: Dr. M. Frederick Amos, 18 – 4081 Kilmer Dr., Burlington, Ont., L7L 5B6 Email: fredamos@heritage-place.ca

- *Malcolm and Ellen (Gillis) Amos and Their Descendants,* 160 pages, indexed $18.00 postage paid.

Exclusivelv available from: Ms. Leslie Gogan, 89 Route 905, Petitcodiac, NB, E4Z 4T9. Email: goganger@nb.sympatico.ca

- *The Descendants of Edmund and Jane(Webb) Price*, compiled by M. Frederick Amos, Gerald Keith and Myrtle Perry. This is a reprint of the original 1977 printing. 280 pages, indexed, UNBOUND. $30.00 postage paid to Canadian addresses. Contact Ms. Gogan for US pricing.
- *The Descendants of Daniel and Elizabeth (Disbrow) Keith*, compiled by M. Frederick Amos, Gerald Keith and Myrtle Perry. This is a reprint of the 1981 printing. 543 pages, indexed, UNBOUND. $40.00 postage paid to Canadian addresses. Contact Ms. Gogan for US pricing.
- *Appendix 1 to The Descendants of Edmund and Jane(Webb) Price*, UNBOUND, published in 1999, 262 pages, Indexed. Contains some corrections to and material not in the 1977 printing. $30.00 postage paid to Canadian addresses. Contact Ms. Gogan for US pricing.

Exclusivelv available from: Catherine L. and/or Graeme F. Somerville, 84 Beach Crescent, Saint John, N.B. Canada, E2K 2E4, telephone 506-632-2020.

- ***The Canada Life Assurance Company of New Brunswick Since 1848.*** This book is about the people throughout N.B. who opened up the province to this important financial service. $22.00 Can p&h & packaging included, Price for non-Canadian addresses available on request
- *Tobin – Portraits of a Family,* James Tobin of Tipperary, Ireland migrated as a Loyalist from New York to Digby, NS in 1783. The book follows his descendants to Saint John NB, England and U.S.A. through members of the Joice, Fletcher, Hanson, Broadbridge, Phillips, Jenkins, Somerville and other families. Twenty-one fold-out genealogical tables, 229 pages, indexed, 38 illustrations (some in color), fully referenced, soft cover, perfect bound. $60.00 Can. p&h & packaging included, price for non-Canadian addresses available on request.
- *I Take my Pen in Hand.* Four decades of letters between three generations of the Noah Webb family of New Jerusalem NB, and elsewhere, reveal the challenges, disappointments, hopes and frustrations from the time of the first settler to the better settled later generations. The letters have been typed with the same spelling and punctuation as in the originals. To these footnotes have been added, and each of the letters begins with a brief summary. Noah Webb, the patriarch of the family, migrated from Westchester, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia to New Jerusalem, New Brunswick in the 1820's. 194 pgs indexed, Soft cover, perfect bound. $25.00 Can plus $3.00 p&h and $21.00 US includes p&h.
- *A Library of Stone Pages.* The Wesleyan Burial Ground (the old Methodist Cemetery) in Saint John was established in 1838 and had its last burial in 1959. In that period over 4,000 interments took place. This book gives details on about 3,200 of the known burials. Ranging from a single line, to over two dozen lines, per person. Data includes, name, age, date of death and (when known) cause of death, names of family members, residence, occupation, marriage data and much more. 340 pages, indexed and cross referenced, 34 line drawings, fully referenced. Approximately 1,100 families interred, and 1,200 related families. Soft cover, perfect bound. $40.00 Canadian plus p&h and packaging ($5.75 in Atlantic Canada, $7.50 rest of Canada). $37.00 U.S. including p&h.
- *The Vaughan Addendum* is a repetition of all of Part nine of Descendants of John Vaughan in Newport, Rhode Island 1638 plus corrections and additions where appropriate as well as an extensive update on genealogical data subsequent to 1976. Over 750 persons with the surname Vaughan and over 530 surnames other than Vaughan. Soft Cover 25.5 x 17.8 cm,116 pages and fully indexed. Each family has its own code number and cross referenced to preceding and subsequent generations. Prices until Dec 31, 2008. Can. $20.00 plus $3.00 p&h, UK £10.00 plus £7.00 p&h, USA $21.00 US plus $7.00 US p&h.

Exclusivelv available from: Velna Dickson, 31 Park Dr., Miramichi, NB, EIN 2Z2, (506) 773-6239 or Sharon Connors 3754 Rte 132, Scoudouc Rd, NB E4P 3M9, csconnor@nb.sympatico.ca

- *Jardines of Atlantic Canada,* Two Volume Set $30.00 + p&h.
- *Family of Samuel McKnight and Elizabeth (Halliday) McKnight Volume 1 :* (Generations 1-4, listing 5) Over 20 years of research, 380 pages, including Ohio connection, land petitions, grants, old letters, original documents, over 200 photos. $40.00 Canadian plus shipping & handling.

Exclusivelv available from: Mrs. Verna E. Urquhart,30 Cambridge Dr., Saint John, NB, E2K 5T1 (506) 693-8522 ranurq@nbnet.nb.ca

- *Descendants of Michael Earle 1763-1999,* $32.00

- *Descendants of John Urquhart 1705-2001 $42.00, plus shipping and handling.*
- *Descendants of Martin Reicker-Ricker 1756-2009, $42.00 plus shipping and handling.*

Exclusively available from: Ann Breault & Winnie Smith, Ann Breault (506) 529-4267, Winnie Smith Email: wesmith@nbnet.nb.ca

- *School Records, Selected Schools From Alma and Harvey Parishes, Albert County New Brunswick, for years 1877-1884 and 1845-1852.* Coil bound book size 8½ x 11, $20 Plus $12 p&h.

Exclusively available from: Thelma Perry,
email: tmperry@rogers. com.

- *Fair Haven Memorial Gardens,* Moncton, N.B. Listing all stones in the cemetery, completely indexed, 315 pages, cerlox bound, available for sale from Thelma Perry. Price $40 plus shipping and handling of $12.00.

Exclusively available from: Saint John Branch, P.O. Box 2423, Saint John, N.B., E2L 3V9

- *Records of Rev James Gray, Kings County NB 1857-1898.* Indexed. $15 plus $8 p&h CDN - or -US
- *Passengers to NB (Custom House Records 1833, 34, 37, 38) 1987,* reprinted 1999. Contains 170 ships' lists with about 10,000 passenger and crew names. Indexed. 483 pages. $25 plus $9 p&h CDN or US
- *Burial Records, Church of England Cemetery,* Thorne Ave - transcribed by late Lennox Bagnell (1987). Reprinted 2004. Contains 6766 recorded burials and 6 lot maps, covering the period 1837-1923. 159 pages, Coil binding. $20 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
- *Summary of the Return of a Death on Application for a Burial Permit. Saint John Board of Health.* (Information on return may include date & place of death, place of burial, cause of death, birthplace, age, marital status, occupation, spouse, father, father's birthplace):
  - Vol 1 1889 (Mar. to Dec.): $10 plus $9 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol 2 1890 $15 plus $9 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol 3 1891: $15 plus $9 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol 4 1892: $20 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol. 5 1893: $25 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol 6. 1894: $25 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol. 7. 1895: $20 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol. 8. 1896: $20 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol. 9. 1897: $20 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
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  - Vol. 11. 1899: $20 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - Vol 21 1909: $20 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - Generations 10 - contains issues 1-10 (1979 - 1981) of the NBGS journal "Generations". 209 pages. Surname index. $25 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - *Generations 11-20 - contains issues 11-20 (1982-1984)* of the NBGS journal "Generations". 221 pages. Surname index. $25 plus $10 p&h CDN or US
  - *Generations 21-30 - contains issues 21-30 (1984-1986)* of the NBGS journal "Generations". 240 pages. Surname index. $25 plus $ 10 p&h CDN or US
  - *Generations 31-40 —contains issues 31-40 (March 1987-June 1989)* of the NBGS journal "Generations" $30 plus $10 p&h

Exclusively available from: Charlotte Branch, c/o St. Croix Public Library, 11 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B. Canada, E3L 2C1

- *1861 Census Charlotte County,* available in three-hole punched, i.e., suitable for placement in a binder, $35.00 Canada, $25.00 U.S.A.

Exclusively available from: Southeastern Branch, New Brunswick Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 7102, Riverview, NB, E1B 4T8. All books have comb binding and are fully indexed by surname and maiden name (if available). Books are always available for purchase at Southeastern Branch meetings, or order via regular mail from Southeastern Branch. Further questions or comments may be directed to Michelle Falkjar falkjare@nbnet.nb.ca.

- *Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Salisbury Parish,* published by the Southeastern Branch, 197 pages, 26 cemeteries throughout Salisbury Parish, $22.00 + $12.00 shipping and handling.
- *Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Moncton Parish,* published by the Southeastern Branch, 371 pages, 35 cemeteries or burial grounds throughout Moncton Parish. Excludes: Lady of Calvary Cemetery, Fairhaven Memorial Gardens and Elmwood Cemetery, $42.00 + $12.00 shipping & handling.
- *Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Dorchester Parish,* published by the Southeastern Branch, 335 pages, 23 cemeteries or burial grounds throughout Dorchester Parish, $42.00 + $12.00 shipping and handling.
- *Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Sackville Parish,* published by the Southeastern Branch, 421 pages, 13 cemeteries or burial grounds throughout Sackville Parish, $42.00 + $12.00 shipping and handling.
- *Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Westmorland Parish,* published by the Southeastern Branch, 132 pages, 11 cemeteries or burial grounds throughout Westmorland Parish, $18.00 + $12.00 shipping and handling.
- Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Botsford Parish, published by the Southeastern Branch, 367 pages, 26 cemeteries or burial grounds throughout Botsford Parish, $42.00 + $12.00 shipping & handling.
- *Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Shediac Parish,* published by the Southeastern Branch, 335 pages, 11 cemeteries or burial grounds throughout Shediac Parish, $42.00 + $12.00 shipping & handling.
- *Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Our Lady of Calvary Cemetery,* Moncton Parish, 408 pages listing all tombstones and memorials present in the cemetery to September 2009, $42.00 + shipping & handling.

Exclusively available from: The N.B. Genealogical Society, Inc., P.O. Box 3235, Station "B", Fredericton, N.B., Canada , E3A 5G9.

- *Generations,* current issues $9.00 each, p&h included.
- Generations, back issues, 2008-2009, when available, by mail $7.00 for first issue and $5.00 each for additional issues. If picked up. $4.50 per issue.
- Generations, back issues, 2000-2007, when available, by mail $4.50 for first issue and $2.00 each for additional issues, which included postage and handling. If picked up, $1.00 per issue.
- Generations Table of Contents, 1979-2007, $5.00, which includes p&h. ♦

Queries and Answers

Genealogical queries and selected answers are published in Generations as a service to those who may wish to exchange data with other researchers. Queries should be brief and to-the-point. There is no charge for queries. Submit as many as you wish but they may not all be published in the same issue if space is limited. Please send queries on a separate page (or as an email attachment) to the Editor and be sure your name and address is on the page with your queries. Mail queries to:

Editor of Generations
N.B. Genealogical Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 3235, Station B,
Fredericton, NB E3A 5G9

If you respond to a query, kindly send a copy of your answer to the Editor of Generations, indicating and noting any sources you consulted (giving author, title, date of publication if any), manuscript (at what library, family tradition, etc). NBGS will not verify your family history, but will review responses and selected answers will be published so that others who may be researching the same lines can benefit from the exchange.

Q5092 – **ALWARD/KILLAM** – Searching for info on the family of **Nelson Hubert Alward** and his wife, **Lottie Killam**. Are there any photos of Lottie? Who did their children marry and who were their grandchildren? I descend from Lottie's brother **Edward Killam**. *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynwood Dr., Brantford, ON N3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen@bmts.com*

Q5093 – **CARROLL** – Looking for living descendants of **Edmond Carroll**, born in 1827 in County Cork, Ireland, who married **Elizabeth Britt** in 1855 in Saint John, N.B. They first lived in Hammond parish, Kings County but sometime in the 1860's they moved to Carleton County, NB, settling in Kent parish, and more specifically in Johnville. Their children, born between 1857-1873 were Margaret Carroll (married Edward Colton), John Carroll (married Mary Anne Denny), Patrick Carroll (married Mary O'Neill), Denis Carroll (died young), Edmond Carroll (married Margaret Vickers/Vikar), Anthony Carroll, and Denis Carroll (married Ellen McCann).

Elizabeth died in 1894 and Edmond married a younger woman, Margaret Doolan/Dolan. Their children were Charles Carroll, William Patrick Carroll, David Carroll, Mary Anne Carroll (married Alan McAdam and their daughter Christine married Arthur Shepard), and Daniel Carroll. The second set of children were born between 1895-1898.

I am also interested in the family of John Carroll and Catherine Fenton. John and Catherine with their three oldest children, Margaret, Denis, and Catherine came to Sussex Parish in Kings County about 1841. Their son William was probably born in 1842. I have not been able to trace this family further.

I would love to contact any living descendants of these families. *Jan Kennedy Fortado, Email: janfortado@comcast.net*

Q5094 – CHARLTON – My family is looking for relatives of a deceased in-law in order to settle his will. His name is Nelson Charlton (b. 23 Mar 1913 in Saint John, NB) and the relatives are his niece and nephew, Ruth Beal and Ralph W. Charlton. We do not know which of his 5 brothers and sisters that these two belonged to. The siblings were George, Ralph, Freda Gladys, Nettie Beatrice (married to John Maynard Beckwith) and Walter. We have reason to believe they are both deceased, but have been unable to find any information or death certificates. Thank you. *Eloise Tucker, 2900 Pinewood Drive, Va Beach, VA, 23452. Email: jetvbva@wmconnect.com*

Q5095 – **DOUCETTE** – My grandfather was **John Frank McNaulty Doucette**, born 1870. His father was **James Doucette**. I believe they were from Painsec, NB, near Shediac. Can anyone help? Sharon Waldman. Email: sharwald@gmail.com

Q5096 – DUFFY – Searching for a birth certificate for Agnes Barbara Duffy, born 20 Apr 1887 in Saint John, NB, or other documentation that will link her to her ancestors. Her parents were William and Elizabeth. *Mikelean Allen. Email: mikelean@nycap.rr.com*

Q5097 – **DWYER/DUPLESSIS** – **Edward Dwyer Jr.**, b. 18 Mar 1826, Kings Co., NS (poss. Horton), s/o **Edward Dwyer Sr.**, b. Ireland, & **Eliza Louise McIntyre**; m. in St. Stephen, NB, **Sarah Ann Duplessis**, b. c1831, Miramichi, NB, d. 26 May 1894. Daughter **Emma Dwyer**, b. 1854-59 in St. Stephen. Would like to correspond with anyone who is researching this family. Need birth date and

place for Emma, my husband's grandmother; and for Eliza Louise McIntyre. Mary L. Drew, 4824 Waterman Rd., Vassar, MI 48768

Q5098 – **EAGLES/KILLAM** – Searching for info. on **William "Lewis" Eagles** and his wife Ann or **Anna Killam**. Looking for any general info. this family as well as their offspring & grandchildren. I am a direct descendant of **William Rufus Killam**. *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynwood Dr., Brantford, ON N3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen @bmts.com*

Q5099 – **FLOWER** – Searching the Flower surname in New Brunswick, ancestors of Gideon Flower, b. c1856 in Queens Co, married to Martha Ferris. Any assistance will be greatly appreciated. *Carolynne Sacht, 102 Pine St., Nanaimo, BC V9R 2B3. Email: csacht@shaw.ca*

Q5100 – **FORSYTHE** – Searching for paternal ancestors. My father was Cecil James Forsythe, my grandfather was James Forsythe, and my great-grandfather was Ralph Forsythe. All lived in N.B. Any info. would be greatly appreciated. Lorne Forsythe, 104 – 911 5th Street S.W., Medicine Hat, AB, T1A 4H7.

Q5101– **HENRY/KILLAM** – Searching for photos & general info. on the family of **William "Duncan" Henry** & his wife **Elizabeth Killam**. I descend from Elizabeth's brother **Edward Killam** *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynwood Dr., Brantford, ON N3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen@bmts .com*

Q102 – KELLY – Looking for information on a Catherine Fitzpatrick Kelly. She was born in 1816 in Ireland and died 24 June 1883 in Chatham, NB. She married Patrick Kelly, born 1801, who was originally from Ireland and lived in Chatham, NB. They had eleven children. *Donna Kelly, Email: dkelly3281@rogers.com*

Q5103 – **HILL** – Searching for info. On my gr. Grandfather, **Nehemiah Hill**, b. 2 Jan 1820 in Whittier Ridge, Charlotte Co., NB, and my gr. Grandmother **Sarah Baldwin**, b. 15 Jul 1827 in Charlotte Co. They were married in St. Andrews 17 Oct 1849. Any info will be appreciated. Shirley Dickey, PO Box 722, Outlook, SK, S0L 2N0 Email: jsdickey@sasktel.net

Q5104 – **KEITH/KILLAM** – Searching for info. on **John Keith** and his wife, **Mary Killam**. Where & when did she die? Where is she buried? Looking for info. On their grandchildren as well. I am a direct descendant of Mary's brother, **Daniel Killam.** *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynwood Dr., Brantford, ON N3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen@bmts .com*

Q5005 – **KENNEDY/FENWICK** – Searching for info. on family of **Alexander Kennedy Jr.** & his wife **Jane Fenwick**; believed to be son of **Alex. Kennedy Sr. & Mehetabel Killam**. Need birth & death dates, and why they left Westmorland Co. for Kings Co. Alex. Jr. was a nephew of my **Comfort Killam**. Also, I am interested in Alex. Jr's son **Amasa Kennedy**. Looking forward to hearing from any direct descendants. *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynnwood Dr., Brantford, ON M3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen@bmts.com*

Q5106 – **LAWSON** – My late mother, **Gertrude Lois (Watson) Lawson** attended the Provincial Normal School in Fredericton, N.B. in the fall term of 1925. If there was a class picture it would have been taken by Harvey Studios of Fredericton, but they no longer have negatives (plates) of that vintage. If anyone has information regarding a class picture for that term I would be interested in obtaining a copy of it. Thanks. *Frank Lawson, 9-835 Churchill Row, Fredericton, NB, E3B 1R1. (506) 454-2132. Email: frank.lawson@rogers.com*

Q5107 – **LEWIS/KILLAM** – Searching for info. On **Ichabod Lewis** & his wife **Elizabeth Killam**. Looking for info such as dates of death, place of burial, who did the children marry? I descend from Elizabeth's brother, **William Rufus Killam**. *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynwood Dr., Brantford, ON N3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen@bmts.com*

Q5108 – **LOVELY** – 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Boston Township, Ionia Co., Michigan: **John Lovely**, age 67, born in N.B., father born in N.S., mother born in N.B.; **Catherine Lovely**, age 61, wife, born in N.B., father and mother born in N.B. Four of their children were William, b. c1847; Elizabeth, b. c1851; Wesley, b. c1854; George, b. c1857 Looking for parents of John Lovely and maiden name of wife Catherine. *George Hayward, 29 Leeds Drive, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4S7. Email: ghayward@nbnet.nb.ca*

Q5109 – **McINNIS** – Looking for info on Andrew McInnis, born in the 1830's in P.E.I., moved to St, Thomas, N.B. Had six children, only one, John H. McInnis lived to have a family. Go to website www.islandregister.com/mcinnis2.html *John B. McInnis, Email: mcinnis@shaw.ca*

Q5110 – **O'SULLIVAN/KILLAM** – Searching for info. On **Timothy O'Sullivan** & his wife **Olive Killam**. Did they have any offspring and are there any descendants out there? I am a direct descendant of Olive or her brother **William Rufus Killam**. *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynwood Dr., Brantford, ON N3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen@bmts.com*

Q5111 – **PRICE/CHANDLER/MANN** – Searching for photos of the Price/Chandler/Mann house in Lewisville, Westmorland Co., NB. *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynwood Dr., Brantford, ON N3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen@bmts.com*

Q5112 – SEELY – Searching for any info. on John Seely, b. 8 Jun 1843 in Fredericton, NB, or his family, will be appreciated. I am his gr. gr. granddaughter, trying to find his ties to our family. No family member today knows any other information than what I have told you. Email: tammy.robinett@gmail.com

Q5113 – **WALSH/WELSH** – Searching for where in Ireland **Michael Walsh** was born? He lived in Charlotte Co., NB from 1856 or earlier until his death in 1892. He married **Margaret Callahan** in 1856 in St. Stephens Church in Milltown, NB. He is listed in the Charlotte Co. Census records from 1861 to 1891 inclusive, and each census lists him as Irish or born in Ireland. I believe he died about 27 Aug 1892 and is buried in the Milltown Catholic Cemetery. There are one-sentence death announcements, but I am wondering it there might be a longer obituary somewhere that might give his birthplace. *Linda Walsh, Vancouver, BC. Email: lgwalsh@Shaw.ca.*

Q5114 – **WRY/KILLAM** – Searching for info. on the family of **Herbert Havelock Wry** and his wife **Mary Ann Killam**. Any photos, dates of birth & death. Also, did they have only two children? I am a direct descendant of Mary's brother, **Edward Killam**. *Wendy Whelen, 408 – 27 Lynwood Dr., Brantford, ON N3S 6S4. Email: wwhelen@bmts.com*

Sharp Family Reunion – A Big Gathering, 1920

About a Hundred Descendants of Loyalist Stock Met at the Home of George S. Sharp, Lower Millstream, Kings Co., N.B. on Tuesday the 3rd Inst. August 1920

From the Kings County Record, August 1920

On the 18th day of May, A D. 1783, the United Empire Loyalists landed at Parr Town, now the City of St. John. Among these Loyalists were Samuel Sharp and his son Robert Sharp from Staten Island, New York. On their arrival they went up the Long Reach on the St. John River, where they lived a short time, afterwards removing to the Millstream, where they settled on the old Sharp farm near the school house.

Robert Sharp had a large family; the descendants of six sons still live in Kings County. The sons were Samuel, William, Joseph, Nathaniel, Robert, and David.

Samuel left three sons, Isaac, Joseph, and Samuel; the present descendants of Isaac are Albert Sharp of Sussex; Joseph Hornbrook's children of Mt. Middleton, and Mrs. George Smith; the wife of Joseph is still living, age 88, and her children are well known in Sussex, where the youngest son, B.J. Sharp keeps a drug store; the descendants of Samuel are George S. Sharp and sisters.

The present descendants of William are Charles Sharp of Mt. Middleton, and his brothers and sisters. The descendants of Joseph are Police Magistrate H.W. Folkins of Sussex, and his brothers and sisters. The descendants of Nathaniel are Newton Sharp and W. A. Keirstead of Collina and Frank A. Keirstead of Sussex and their immediate families. Robert had two children, who have descendants now living, namely, Robert and Ann; Robert's daughter, is Miss Cornelia Sharp of Apohaqui; Ann married James Secord, and has many descendants now living, namely, Dr. George Pearson and A. E. Pearson of Sussex, and their brothers and sisters, Mrs. Walter McMonagle, formerly of Sussex Corner, and James S. Flaglor of St. John, and others.

David has descendants living in Moncton, Mrs. Sarah Weldon and her brothers.

On Tuesday, August 3rd instant, nearly one hundred of these descendants met at the residence of George Snider Sharp at Lower Millstream, in the house where his grandfather lived his life. Those present were reminded of the age of the buildings and of its surroundings. When this house was built by Samuel Sharp, there were no roads to get to it, only a bridle path, and bears were so thick and plentiful that Mrs. Sharp would put fires around the house to scare them away when her husband was away from home. The old well they then used is still in good repair. The old loom house still exists as does the old loom. Other old relics are seen here.

The following were present, and a very pleasant re-union was held, and a sumptuous supper was served on tables on the lawn in front of the house.

Mrs. Margaret Eleanor Sharp, Sussex; Cornelia Sharp, Apohaqui; Mrs. Sarah M. Weldon, Moncton; J.T. Howard Pearson, Apohaqui; John H. Folkins; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sharp, Misses Annie H., Jennie M., Edith B. Sharp of Sussex; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Sharp, and Fred Sharp, Lower Millstream, and Miss Blanche S. Sharp of Keokuk, Iowa; Mrs. Cecelia Rommel, Colorado; Mrs. Augusta Stockton, Mrs. Beverly J. Sharp, Sussex; Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Roach, Beverly J. and Marjorie Roach of Roachville; Mr. and Mrs.Warren D. Folkins, and Elma and Mildred Folkins, Folkins P.O.; Mrs. Mary A. Lisson, Masie R. Lisson. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Manchester, Apohaqui; A. E. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. G.H. Adair, Ruth and Clark Adair, Sussex; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Adair, Apohaqui; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bell, St. John; Dr. and Mrs. Warren M. Sharp, and Leonard Sharp, Binghamton, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Sharp, Miss Margaret M.S. Marven, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sharp, Mt. Middleton; David Little, Apohaqui; Newton Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Keirstead, Mr. C.H. Horton, and Dorothy Horton, Collina; Alice Weldon, Moncton; Mr. and Mrs. George R. Smith, Fred, Clarence, Agnes, George, Mary, and Lawrence Smith, Lower Millstream; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hornbrook, Sussex; Lottie Hornbrook, Boston; Mr. John W. Sharp, St. John; Lelia Sharp, Mt. Middleton; Mrs. Frank A. Keirstead, Mr. and Mrs. Ora Keirstead and Miles Keirstead, Sussex; Mrs. E.G. Titus, Mabel and Kenneth Titus, Roachville; Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett Fenwick, Lower Millstream; Mrs. Thomas T. Scovil, Queenstown; Miss Nellie Hayes, Sussex Corner, and the following friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McAuley and Rev. C. S. Young.

Contributed by Barb Pearson.

The wives, daughters and granddaughters of the ancestors of the Sharp family pose for the camera at the Family Reunion at Lower Millstream on 3 August 1920. Margaret Eleanore (Johnson) wife of Samuel Joseph Sharp, age 88 (1831-1921) wearing a large white bow at her neckline, sits in the center of the ladies. All names of the descendants present are recorded in the article above.

New Brunswick Strays

FANJOY, Hon. Edward O., Superior Court Justice: born 6 Sep 1922 in the Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B. area, died 3 Mar 2010 in the Stedman Community Hospice in Brantford, Ontario; eldest of eight children of W. Clements Fanjoy and Mildred L. (Brooks); survived by his wife of 60 years, Margaret E. (McKinney); sons Bill and John, daughters Beth and Marie, predeceased by son David E. [The Expositor, Brantford, ON.]

UPTON, Melvin Gerald, born in Minto, N.B., 4 Feb 1920, died in Lions Gate Hospital in Vancouver, B.C., 26 Jul 2009; survived by his wife Cecelia whom he met while he was serving in the RCAF in England during WW 2, a daughter Debby, grand and great-grandchildren; predeceased by son Tom 8 Apr 2006.

☛ Contributed by Marianne Donovan:

EGAN, Sandra (White), born in Saint John, N.B., died 13 Oct 2009 in her 67th year; survived by daughters Theresa "Terri" Boulet of North Bay, and Jennifer Southwood of Toronto, and brother Mike White of Surrey, BC. [London Free Press, 14 Oct 2009.]

FURLOTTE, Alonzo "Lonny", born in Jacquet River, N.B., son of Alphonse and Florence (Berton) Furlotte, died 28 Nov 2009 at the Chatham-Kent Health Alliance, Sydenham Campus, Wallaceburg, ON, age 78; predeceased by his first wife Natie (Strawa); survived by his wife Doreen (Crummy), son Lee of Wallaceburg and daughter Shiela Rundle of Petrolia. [London Free Press, 30 Nov 2009.]

JOHNSON, Marjorie Isabelle – born in St. Stephen, N.B.; died 13 Apr 2010 at London Health Sciences Centre Victoria Hospital in her 95th year; survived by her husband of nearly 61 years, Leo Johnson; Funeral Mass at St.-Peter's Cathedral Basilica, cremation followed. [London Free Press, 1 Apr 2010]

MOUNTAIN, Laura – of Foyer St. Thomas, formerly of Charlotte St., London, ON; died 2 Jan 2010, age 88, at her residence; born in Kent Lake, Kent Co. N.B., daughter of the late Arthur & Madie (Daigle) Robichaud; predeceased by 1st husband Gerard Ouellet, and 2nd husband Hillam Gerald Mountain; interment in St.-Peter's Cemetery Mausoleum, London, ON. [London Free Press 4 Jan 2010]

MURRAY, Dave P – died 5 Dec 2009 in University Hospital, London, ON, age 70; born in Fredericton, NB, son of the late John & Helen (McCordick) Murray; survived by wife Shirley; interment in St.-Peter's Cemetery, London, ON [London Free Press, 7 Dec 2009]

SPROUL, Russell Kenneth – born in Portage Vale, N.B. 23 Sep 1927, son of the late Arthur & Hazel (Goddard) Sproul; died at St. Thomas Elgin General Hospital 5 Mar 2010 in his 83rd year; husband of 57 years of Bernice (McQuiggan) Sproul; interment in Aylmer, ON, Cemetery. [London Free Press, 6 Mar 2010]

WARWICK, Dr. O. Harold, born and raised in Saint John, N.B., died 21 Oct 2009 in University Hospital, London, Ont., in his 95th year; survived by his wife of 67 years, Barbara (Gzowski), two daughters, Wendy Martin and Victoria Dingle, and two sons, Glynn and Peter. He was a graduate of Mount Allison University, McGill University and Oxford University. [London Free Press, 30 Oct 2009.]

If you would like a copy of one of these obituaries from the London Free Press, email the editor.

☛ Contributed by Darleen Wolfe

LOWE, Emily Elizabeth, born in Saint John, N.B.: 1901 Census, Parish of St. James of Friern, North Ward part 1, Enfield, Middlesex, England: George Tomkins Shortland Lowe, head of household, married, age 60; profession editor of Sporting Life, born Glasehook, Brent, South Devon; **Emily Elizabeth Lowe, age 38, born St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada**; Phoebe Vernon Lowe, daughter, age 5, born Friern, Barnet, Middlesex; Edith Elener Sellars, age 35, nurse domestic, born Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire; Fanny Buckingham, age 25, parlour maid, born Totnes, South Devon; Emily Elizabeth Byner?, age 20, cook, born Limehouse, Stepney, London. ♦

The Legislative Assembly Building
Fredericton, N.B.

Introduction: *This article is from a Government of New Brunswick web site.*

The present Legislative Assembly Building in Fredericton has been the seat and symbol of democracy in New Brunswick since 1882, when it replaced a building that had been destroyed by fire two years earlier.

The government declared an open competition in its search for the best design. The new structure embodied the plans of J.C. Dumaresq, architect, of Saint John. The main contract had gone to William Lawlor of Chatham at an original bid of $68,800, although the final settlement was $72,085.75. The combined cost of the building and its furnishings ran to $120,000 in the currency of the early 1880s, of which $2000 went for gas fittings.

The Legislative Assembly Building is a three-story sandstone building with mansard roof and corner towers built in the Second Empire Style. Its central octagon domed tower, which rises 41 metres (134.5 feet) above the main roof level, is a Fredericton landmark. The portico sheltering the main entrance is supported by four round tapered stone columns, 4.25 metres (13.9 feet) high with Corinthian capitals, capped with stone carved faces and a cast iron ornamental railing.

Presiding over the exact centre of the façade is a 1.83 metre (6 foot) image of Britannia with her trident, a reminder the building was constructed in an era when Britain, rather than Neptune, ruled the waves.

The main entrance opens into a vestibule, containing a number of commemorative plaques, through which the visitor passes into an octagonal hallway hung with portraits of former lieutenant-governors. Beyond this, to the rear, stands a large spiral self-supporting staircase, probably the most pleasing feature of the entry area.

The most impressive element of the Assembly Chamber is its height, more striking because of the relative smallness of the room in terms of length and breadth. It rises 13 metres (42.6 feet) through the two main stories of the building.

Renovations to the Assembly Chamber were completed in 1988. Since originally constructed, the chamber has been adapted to accommodate an enlarged balcony and the various legislative traditions introduced during the past century. Although a period restoration was not undertaken, the interior design was based on a careful study of historical records, interior photographs, paint analysis, and fragments of original carpet. The renovations also incorporate present day requirements for this public building.

The chamber interior reflects the taste of the late Victorians, which was to combine divergent design influences.

The hand-blocked frieze at the point where the chamber walls meet the ceiling features the Anthemion leaf motif and is colored in red-based tones with accents of olive, cream, metallic gold and copper, representing the influence of ancient Greece. The mid-point border is a Greek key design widely used in Victorian buildings and found in historical photographs of this room. This motif is also repeated on the pilasters of the vestibule and hallway.

The chamber wallpaper, entitled Japanesque, is a period reproduction from the archives of the Smithsonian Institution and represents a late 19th century interest in things Japanese. More than 275 rolls of the paper were required to cover the chamber and gallery walls.

By the 1860s, it was a popular practice to decorate windows with heavy draperies and archways with portières. The chamber's formal draperies and valances are made of an olive-gold satin woven in France. The swags and jabots are lined in striped silk woven in Italy. The tones of the wallpaper are repeated in the colors of the ropes, tassels, braids, fringes and tiebacks. More than 457 metres (500 yards) of fabric were used in the drapery construction.

The members' chairs and desks were refinished recently. The chair fabric is a simple olive-green and the desk tops are finished with tooled leather.

The oriental-style carpet, commissioned in England and woven in shades of green, grey, terra cotta and rust, is the strongest component of the room. Both its color and pattern contrast with rather than repeat that of the wall covering.

Conservation work carried out on the Waterford crystal chandeliers includes replacing several missing prisms, rewiring, cleaning and lacquering brass.

The Legislative Assembly Building, Fredericton, N.B.

The visitor's attention is likely to turn next to the two large portraits, one on either side of the throne. These are replicas of paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds of King George III and his consort, Queen Charlotte. Both have undergone extensive restoration.

George III had reigned for 24 years and had 36 years left to live when New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and created a separate province in 1784. The province was named for his family's ancestral seat, Brunswick, in Germany. Previously, it had been known as Sunbury County, Nova Scotia.

The throne, set on a dais under a canopy bearing a carving of the royal coat of arms, serves as such only when the lieutenant-governor enters the house to deliver the Speech from the Throne, which opens a session of the legislature, to perform the formal function of giving royal assent to bills, or to prorogue the legislature. During the legislative session, it is the speaker's chair and is occupied by the member elected by members of the Legislative Assembly to preside.

The speaker's chair and the original clerk's desk were rescued from the fire that destroyed the old legislative building known as Province Hall.

Traditionally, the premier, cabinet and members of the government party are seated on the speaker's right, while opposition members are seated on the left, beneath the visitors' gallery.

New Brunswick's system of government, like the federal system in Ottawa and those in other provinces, is based on the British parliamentary system.

It is the only officially bilingual province in Canada, having passed into law an *Official Languages Act* which recognizes the equality of the English and French languages in the legislature, courts, public service and schools.

Under our system of parliamentary democracy, each of the 55 members of the provincial Legislative Assembly is elected individually to represent the voters in one constituency or district.

Although a member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) need not be affiliated with an organized political party, historically it has been the case in New Brunswick for members to belong to either the Liberal Party or the Progressive Conservative Party. Only those two parties have been able to win sufficient seats in a general election to form a government. The first member of the legislature to represent the New Democratic Party was elected in 1982. The first members of the Confederation of Regions Party were elected in 1991.

Following a provincial election, the political party with the largest number of elected representatives forms the government. The leader of the party with the majority of seats, the premier, is also an MLA. The premier appoints a cabinet from among the members of his party elected to the legislature. Cabinet ministers are, in our system, collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly, and thus to the people at large, for implementing legislation (laws) passed by the legislature and for conducting government affairs.

The legislature meets once and sometimes twice a year. It can be dissolved at any time by the lieutenant-governor on the advice of the premier or, in the event the government is defeated, by a vote in the legislature. The latter circumstance is an indication the Legislative Assembly has lost confidence in the government.

The party with the second largest number of seats in the legislature forms the official Opposition, and its leader becomes leader of the Opposition. There can be more than one opposition party and that with the largest number of members is styled the official Opposition.

The role of the Opposition is to question the government policies and actions, and to offer alternatives to government policies.

The speaker of the Legislative Assembly, elected by the members of the legislature by secret ballot, presides over the Legislative Assembly proceedings. It is the speaker who assures that parliamentary rules are observed. Those rules basically provide for orderly debate and free expression of views.

Another important position in our system of government is the lieutenant-governor. The lieutenant-governor is not elected and only appears before the Legislative Assembly on the invitation of its members. Appointed by Canada's Governor General-in-Council, this person is the Queen's representative in New Brunswick. Before any legislation passed by the assembly becomes law, it must have "royal assent"—that is, approval by the lieutenant-governor.

The opening of the legislature each year is highlighted by the Speech from the Throne. It

outlines the program that will be introduced to the legislature by the government party.

Business conducted during a legislative session consists of the following: debate on the Speech from the Throne; budget debate; bills, which become the laws of the province when they are passed and receive royal assent; questions of cabinet ministers, both oral and written, asked by individual MLAs, and motions which can be introduced by government or individual MLAs.

Once decisions are passed by the Legislative Assembly and have received royal assent, they are implemented by cabinet, through the civil service in the various government departments and agencies.

The first European settlers were the French, who began arriving early in the 17th century. They encountered members of two First Nations, the Micmacs and Maliseets, who had been established here for countless centuries before.

As part of Acadia, New Brunswick was involved in that epochal conflict between English and French, chronicled by the great historian Francis Parkman in a series of books which have been called the *Illiad of North America.*

The French settlers in Acadia were few and far apart, and the authority of their homeland country was represented only by a handful of widely-scattered soldiers. Consequently, as has been pointed out by Parkman and subsequent historians, the Acadians were unique in the modern world. They lived in peace with one another, despite the fact that for all intents and purposes they had no government. While Old France was an absolute monarchy, Acadia was a libertarian republic. The Acadians' fervent love for their land was demonstrated by the lengths to which so many of them went to return here after the expulsion of 1755, when they were driven from their homes by the New England militia and scattered along what is now the Atlantic Seaboard of the United States. French settlement in New Brunswick was also increased by an influx of settlers escaping from the rigid seigneurial system of government then existing in Quebec.

While First Nations and the French long preceded them, it was the Loyalists, arriving with comparative suddenness and in relatively large numbers in the 1780s, who initiated the movement for local government. The Loyalists brought about the organization of New Brunswick as a distinct political unit. Their aim, they said, was to make this "the most gentleman-like province on earth." The first meeting of the legislature was held in the port city of Saint John, but the first governor, Thomas Carleton, insisted Fredericton should become the capital -- primarily, it is said, because Fredericton was less vulnerable to attack from the United States. As it happened, New Brunswick and New England treated each other virtually as neutrals when war again broke out in 1812 between Britain and the United States, although somewhat paradoxically, the 104th Regiment of Foot, recruited in New Brunswick, marched from Fredericton to Quebec City on snowshoes to fight in Ontario.

The form of government common to British colonies in the late 18th century was granted to New Brunswick. In addition to the governor, who represented the King, there was a legislative council selected by the Crown's representative from the more substantial segment of society, and an elected general assembly representative of the broad mass of the people. Concentration of control in the hands of a relatively small elite became an increasing cause of dissatisfaction.

Responsible government was achieved in 1847. Twenty years later, under the *British North America Act* of July 1, 1867, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario became the four original provinces of the united Canada.

A note of educational opportunity was sounded in the *Free Schools Act* of 1871.

An Act Relating to the Legislative Council, dated April 16, 1891, provided for the abolition of the provincial upper house. Under the terms of the act, the legislative council held its last meeting on April 7, 1892.

Since French is the first language of nearly 34 per cent of its population, New Brunswick comes closer than any other province to the English-French ratio of the country as a whole. The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick was the first in Canada to install a simultaneous translation system, and it was the first province to proclaim itself by legislative act to be officially bilingual.

New Brunswick's sterling silver gilt mace is the symbol of parliamentary authority. It was presented to the Legislative Assembly in 1937, the coronation year of King George VI, by the Hon.

Murray MacLaren, lieutenant-governor of the province.

On top of the cushion of the crown are the royal arms. On the head of the mace are the arms of the province on one side, and the first great seal of the province on the other. The Royal cypher *GVIR* is on both sides. There are also sprays of purple violets, the provincial flower. On the staff are representations of the purple violet, red spruce and maple leaves to signify the connection between the province and the Dominion.

The sergeant-at-arms is responsible for the safekeeping of the mace, and the furniture and fittings of the House. The sergeant-at-arms bearing the mace, escorts the speaker and the clerks upon their entry into and withdrawal from the chamber. A desk is provided for the sergeant-at-arms on the floor and he or she is available at all times to enforce, if necessary, the orders of the speaker.

When the legislature is in session, the mace is placed upon the table. When in committee and when the speaker is not in the chair, the mace rests on brackets beneath the table. When not in session, the mace remains in the speaker's care.

Today in most Commonwealth legislatures, a mace will be found in the House. It is the symbol of the speaker's authority as a servant of the House.

The history of the development of the mace in British parliaments is both interesting and curious. In medieval times, it was a weapon of defence used in close combat, especially by ecclesiastics to whom the sword was a forbidden weapon. Later, when it came to be associated with assembled lawmakers, it served as an effective weapon for preserving order. Only gradually did it assume its present ceremonial role. The speaker's procession and the mace are the daily reminders that parliament won the battle for supremacy over arbitrary government.

The joint committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly established the New Brunswick Legislative Library in 1841. This action formalized the library's creation, which had taken place in 1784 when the province was first formed. During most of the 19th century, the library was located in Province Hall, the original legislative building. It is now located in the present Legislative Assembly Building which was erected during the period 1880-1882. New Brunswick's first parliamentary librarian, Mark Needham, was appointed in 1842.

The Legislative Library provides information, reference and research services to meet the needs of its principal clientele, the members of the Legislative Assembly. The *Legislative Library Act* states: "The Legislative Library shall operate primarily for the use of the members of the Legislative Assembly and members of the departments..." As a resource library, it is available to the academic community and the general public. The library collections are strong in political science, economics, public policy, statute law and social questions. As well, there is a strong collection of New Brunswick publications and a rare book collection.

The Legislative Library has the largest collection of New Brunswick government publications. It contains publications from other provincial jurisdictions and is a full depository in both official languages of federal government material. To facilitate its use and to promote its collections, the library issues several publications: *Selected Accessions = Liste sélective d'acquisitions* (bimonthly); New Brunswick government documents checklist (quarterly and annually); *Periodical Contents = Table des matières des périodiques* (monthly); *Library Update = Nouvelles sur la Bibliothèque* (irregular), as well as several bibliographies and other listings.

Approximately 13,000 titles are available in the library's on-line catalogue. This on-line facility is called *Maurice*.

Microcomputers are used throughout the library. They provide access to a number of on-line databases, electronic mail, word processing and research support. The library subscribes to a wide range of commercial database systems and CD-ROMs which collectively cover many subjects. The databases are accessed through the library microcomputers and provide timely, pertinent access to books and periodical and newspaper references. The news databases provide full texts of major regional and international newspapers. Reference staff are available for research assistance.

The library press clipping service selects from the four New Brunswick daily newspapers as well as four New Brunswick weekly newspapers. All requests are treated in a confidential, nonpartisan manner. ♦

Family Treasure

By Colleen (Sprague) Booker
Fredericton, N.B.

I have always had an interest in genealogy and a desire to learn as much as possible about my family's history. I had lots of information on my maternal side, however my father's family was another matter.

My father, Duncan Sprague, was from the Plaster Rock/Tobique River area of Victoria County, New Brunswick. His parents and step-father all died young. My father, his two brothers and step-brother were split up among various relatives in the area. There was a lot of family squabbling and the brothers seldom saw each other. My dad and his step-brother Edmund were raised by their maternal grandfather and step-grandmother.

My dad married, served five years overseas during WWII and went on to make a life of his own. Edmund, nine years younger, remained with the grandparents until their deaths and inherited the property, house and contents.

A year or two later, Edmund and some friends went to British Columbia to find work in the logging industry. A short time after that, the grandparent's house burnt to the ground. Edmund remained in B.C. and died there in 2005

My father, who died in 1978 had provided me with several family names but that was about all.

In 2007 I finally decided to do some research. I searched at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, joined the New Brunswick Genealogical Society and bought a computer and went "on-line." I found lots of vital records, dates of birth, marriages, deaths; etc. quite readily. Still, I longed for more personal items.

I had only one photograph of my father as a child which was in poor condition, and a few photos of my great-grandparents in their senior years. I always wondered what had become of the personal contents of the house. Had Edmund taken them with him to B.C. or had they burnt in the house? If he had taken some memorabilia, where was it now?

Then came February 2009. I received a phone call from Debra, a lady from the Tobique River area who had seen my name and the families I was researching on the NBGS website. Debra and I talked at length, discovered we were very distant cousins and were researching the same family tree. She knew my family background, lived near my great-grandparents home and remembered being in their house.

I related to her the preceding story and then she exclaimed "Do I have a treasure for you!" Debra had a box filled with the family memorabilia I was longing for! "It will take you at least two hours to go through everything in the box," she continued and proceeded to tell me some of its contents.

"How did you get this box?" I exclaimed, my feet floating off the floor. I was so excited, I could barely contain myself. Debra revealed that after my step-uncle Edmund died, one of his friends from B.C. returned to the Tobique area of New Brunswick with the box and an old suitcase. Not knowing what to do with it Debra agreed to take it since she knew the family and treasured old family mementos. After hearing my story she knew I was the rightful owner of the box.

Debra indicated she would deliver the box to me personally when she visited Fredericton in the Spring. It was too valuable to send by mail or on the bus. Weeks turned into months as I anxiously awaited the arrival of my "treasure box." Spring turned into Summer. Debra had been unable to make the trip to Fredericton. So my husband John and I made arrangements to travel to Debra's home to pick up the box.

It turned out to be a treasure for sure. The old rusted metal box was full to the brim with old photograph albums, loose photos (some in frames), deeds, receipts, personal letters, a marriage certificate, drivers license, a train schedule and ticket to see the King and Queen of England in Fredericton in 1939; and old newspaper clippings, some dating back to 1910; etc. Also included were photos of my father as an infant (in 1918), as a child with his brothers and various other family members.

My family treasure has been found. What fate! Thank you NBGS for helping make this happen.

Colleen (Sprague) Booker. ♦

The Hallett Family in Newtown, New York

From The Annals of Newtown, by James Riker, Jr., 1852

The Halletts, now mostly removed from this town, formerly composed here a very large and prominent family, and their history is closely interwoven with Newtown annals.

1. William Hallett, their ancestor, was b. in Dorsetshire, Eng., in 1616, and emigrating to New-England, joined in the settlement of Greenwich, Ct., whence he removed to Long Island, and acquired a large estate at Hellgate. In the fall of 1655 the Indians destroyed his house and plantation at Hallett's Cove, which induced him to take up his residence at Flushing. Here he was appointed sheriff in 1656, but the same year was deposed by Stuyvesant, fined and imprisoned, for entertaining the Rev. Wm. Wickenden from Rhode Island, allowing him to preach at his house and receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from his hands. Disgusted at this treatment, Mr. Hallett, on the revolt of Long Island from the Dutch, warmly advocated the claims of Connecticut; and, being sent as a delegate to the general court of that colony, he was appointed a commissioner or justice of the peace for Flushing. Afterwards he again located at Hellgate, where he lived to the age of about 90 yrs. He had two sons, William[2] and Samuel,[6] between whom, in 1688, he divided his property in Hellgate Neck.

2. William Hallett[2], eldest son of William,[1] received that portion of his father's lands which lay south of the road now forming Greenoak, Welling, and Main streets, and Newtown avenue; which road divided his possessions from those of his brother Samuel on the north. He m. **Sarah**, dau. of **Geo. Woolsey** of Jamaica, served as a justice of the peace, and was captain of one of the foot companies. He d. Aug. 18, 1729, in his 82nd yr. His ch. were William, b. Dec. 10, 1670; Sarah, b. Mar. 19, 1673, m. Rev. Geo. Phillips of Brookhaven; Rebecca, b. Aug. 31, 1675, m. Jas. Jackson; Joseph,[3] b. Mar. 4, 1678; Moses, b. Jan. 19, 1681; George, b. Apr. 5, 1683; Charity, b. Mar. 16, 1685, m. Sam'l Moore; Mary, b. Oct. 22, 1687, m. Jacob Blackwell; Elizabeth, b. Apr. 12, 1689, m. John Fish, and Richard,[5] b. Nov. 17, 1691. *William,* b. at Jamaica, was with his wife Ruth, whom he m. Feb. 1, 1693, and five children, cruelly murdered on Jan. 24, 1708. *Moses* m. a daughter of Sam'l Fitch, and d. in 1708. His posthumous son William Moses, b. Nov. 30, 1708, inherited his farm, being the same, I believe, on which his uncle William had lived, now the Marks estate. He d. Nov. 15, 1759. *George* m. Priscilla Allen, May 16, 1718, and resided in New-York, where he owned property.

3. Joseph Hallett, son of William,[2] m. Dec. 23, 1702, **Lydia**, dau. of **Robert Blackwell**, and secondly, on Aug. 22, 1728, **Mary**, widow of **John Greenoak**. He was a respected magistrate, and d. Nov. 23, 1750, in his 73rd yr. His sons were Joseph, Moses, Thomas,[4] Robert, Jacob, Samuel, Richard, William, and Nathaniel, who d. unm. *William* was a farmer; his dau. Phebe, b. Mar. 5, 1763, m. Sam'l Hallett. *Richard* resided on the place now of S. Drury. His dau. Sarah, b. Apr. 23, 1762, m. Edward Greenoak. *Jacob* m. Mercy, dau. of Capt. Dan'l Betts, and became a freeman of New York in 1745, where he kept an inn on the Bowery lane. *Moses* m. Mary, dau. of Jacob Blackwell, and d. Dec. 29, 1731, age 25, leaving an only son, Moses. *Samuel* m. Jan. 1, 1751, Jemima, dau. of Daniel Betts, and secondly, on Dec. 19, 1761, widow Elizabeth Wilson, dau. of John Lamb, and sister of Gen. John Lamb. He was a distinguished loyalist, held a captaincy in Delancey's brigade, and removed to St. John, N. B., in 1783, where he d. about fifteen years after. His ch. were Joseph, of Greenbush, N.Y.; Daniel and Samuel, of New Brunswick; Susan, m. Isaac Bragaw; Jemima m. David Moore; Elizabeth; m. James Moore; Lydia, m. Capt. Wm. Dawson; Jane, m, Wm. Whitlock; Sarah, m. Timothy Roach, and Catharine, who m. Sinnott, of St. John. *Robert* m. Phebe Hallett, Lydia Pidgeon, and Ruth Leverich. In 1788 he bought the farm on the Ridge, since owned by his son-in-law, Edmund Penfold, where he d. in 1792, having had issue James, Sarah, m. Edm. Penfold, Lydia, m. John Greenoak, and Martha, who m. Sam'l Haire. James m. Mary, dau. of Jacob Hallett, became a major in the British service, and removed to Nova Scotia. His only ch. Susan, d. at Hallett's Cove, unm. *Joseph,* b. Aug. 14, 1704, d. Dec. 14, 1731, and had two ch. namely, Joseph, and Lydia who m. Col Jacob Blackwell. Joseph was b. Jan. 26, 1731, and became an eminent merchant in New York, where he d. much regretted, Aug. 9, 1799. By his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Nath'l Hazard, whom he m. Dec. 11, 1761, he had issue Elizabeth, who m. Robert Gault; Lydia, m. Frederick Herlitz; Ann, m. John Delafield, Catharine, m. Wm. Payne; Sarah, d. single, and Maria, who m. Hon. Benj. Tallmadge.

4. Thomas Hallett, son of Joseph[3], was b. May 10, 1714, and m. **Anna**, dau. of **Benj. Moore**. On Jan. 6, 1752, he was commissioned as lieutenant in Capt. Jacob Blackwell's company of militia. He finally removed to Flushing where he d. Aug. 12, 1779. His ch. were Lydia, b. Jan. 7, 1738, m. Jos. Burroughs; Joseph, b. Feb. 28, 1740; Benjamin, b. Aug. 18, 1743; Thomas, b. Dec. 18, 1745; Mary, b. Mar. 6, 1751; Hannah, b. July 30, 1754, m. Wm. Waters, and John, b. Apr. 2, 1757. *Joseph* removed to St. Croix [West Indies]. *John* had an only dau, Mary, who m. Nathan Beers, of Fairfield, Ct. *Thomas* m. May 10, 1772, Elizabeth Willett, and d. Sep. 19, 1798. His ch. were Elizabeth W., m. Willett Leaycraft; John Willett; Anna M., m. John Briggs; Lydia, m. Dan'l Hegeman; Patience M., m. Jos. Briggs; Nancy F.; and Sarah, who m. Wm. Tuthill.

5. Richard Hallett, son of William,[3] bought, in 1717, the farm of John Denman, dec., at English Kills,

and on, Nov. 14, of the same year, m. **Amy,** dau. of **John Bowne** of Flushing, the eminent Quaker. Hallett embraced the principles of the Friends, which his descendants yet profess. He survived his second wife, **Ann Miller**, and d. May 19, 1769, in his 78th yr. His ch. except two that d. early, were Richard, b. Dec, 31, 1721; Sarah, b. Aug. 5, 1723, m. Wm. Webster; Amy, b. May 5, 1727, m. Shotwell; Thomas, b. Mar. 24, 1740; Lydia, b. Sep. 12, 1741, m. Abm. Shotwell, and Israel, b. Nov. 5, 1742. *Richard* m. Mary, dau. of Samuel Way, and was killed by the fall of a limb, May 13, 1757. His ch. were Jane, b. Aug. 21, 1752, m. Anthony Betts, and Jonah, b. Oct. 31, 1754, who settled at Whitestone, was a member of assembly, and d. Oct. 2, 1811. *Thomas* m. Phebe, dau. of Abm. Shotwell, and dying Aug. 22, 1780, was the father of the late worthy Gideon Hallett, b. Dec. 8, 1773, whose son Thomas now resides at Maspeth. *Israel* m. Naomi, dau. of Abm. Shotwell, and d. Oct. 1, 1776, having had issue Richard, Abraham, Jeremiah, and James. These have highly respectable descendants in Now York city.

6. Samuel Hallett, son of William,[1] was, in his time, a person of consideration. He d. Dec. 27, 1724, a. 73, having, a few days before his death, conveyed his entire estate to his only son, Samuel.[7] He was interred on his own premises (the burying ground beside the Methodist church, Astoria,) where his grave, and those of many of his descendants, may still be seen. The family of his brother William set apart a burial place upon their own land, which still remains on the Stevens property; and here, as tradition says, the family murdered in 1708, lie buried in one grave. Samuel Hallett had daughters Hannah, m. John Washburn; Elizabeth, m. Col. John Jackson; Grace, m. Lewis Hewlett; Mercy, m. Cornell, and Martha, who m. Jas. Hazard, Esq.

7. Samuel Hallett, son of Samuel,[6] held the post of major in the militia of Queens. He m. **Bridget**, dau. of **Robert Blackwell**, and d. Mar. 7, 1756, a. 78. He had issue Samuel, John, James, Jacob, Mary, m. Pettit; Sarah, m. Cor. Berrien; Elizabeth, m. Wm. Lawrence and John McDonough; Bridget, m. Jos, Wright; Lydia, m. Josiah Milliken; Martha, m. Welling; Phebe, m. Robert Hallett, and Jemima, who m. John Greenoak. *Samuel* d. Apr. 7, 1750, and his only son who reached maturity, was Samuel, b. June 7, 1726, to whom, in 1752, his grandfather Hallett conveyed a farm of 130 acres, near Hallett's Cove. *John* m. in 1730, Sarah, dau. of Jacob Blackwell, and d. at the Cove, Dec. 3, 1759, leaving ch. John, Samuel, Jacob, Mary, Sarah, Frances, and Lydia. *James* m. Lydia, dau. of Jacob Blackwell, had sons James and Stephen, and d. in 1781 upon his farm near Hallett's Cove, now occupied by the children of his son Stephen, who d. Nov. 22, 1822, a. 73. His other son, James, was an intelligent man, and acquired a handsome property at coachmaking, in New York, where he d. Jan, 19, 1805, a. 63, leaving heirs. *Jacob Hallett* m. Apr. 22, 1744, Susannah, dau. of Capt. Daniel Betts. He was a farmer at the Cove, and survived the Revolution; his stone farmhouse occupied the site of H.F. Blackwell's store. His ch. were Mary, who m. James Hallett; Phebe, m. Edmund Penfold, and Samuel. The latter, b. Mar. 16, 1761, m. in 1782, Phebe, dau. of Wm. Hallett. He d. Sep. 1, 1817, having had nine ch. most of whom d. without issue. William, b. Sep. 9, 1795, left a family; James, b. Feb. 13, 1798, is a respected resident of Astoria; and John P., b. Sep. 10, 1800, and Edmund P., b. Feb. 29, 1804, both live in New York. ♦

Come visit us at the Irish Festival on the New Brunswick Community College Campus at 80 University Ave. in Miramichi July 16 and 17, 2010, 10 am to 5 pm each day. We will have local histories, family histories, census records, parish records, reference books, first families, and personal/individual research assistance from our members for those who are searching for ancestors.

New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Miramichi Branch.

Locating Gravestones Using GPS

I would like to take a few minutes and introduce our new service–GPS Family History is designed to assist folks in locating ancestor gravesites quicker and more efficiently–By adding a photo of the grave site and using GPS to locate the site, one can be directed to within a couple of meters of a grave in just minutes of searching–For those at distances too far to travel they can see the headstones or other markers from the poster photo–As our site becomes operational over the next few weeks, members will be allowed to enter their own ancestor's data onto the site so other family members can view the data–Please take a few minutes to view our site at gpsfamilyhistory.com and see an example which we have displayed–If you have any question please contact: T.D Law, td@gpsfamilyhistory.com

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A Genealogist's Prayer

Lord, help me dig into the past
And sift the sands of time
That I might find the roots that made
This family tree of mine.

Lord, help me trace the ancient roads
On which my fathers trod,
And led them through so many lands
To find our present sod.

Lord, help me find an ancient book
Or dusty manuscript,
That's safely hidden now away
In some forgotten crypt.

Lord, let it bridge the gap that haunts
My soul when I can't find,
The missing link between some name
That ends the same as mine.

Author Anonymous