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Generations

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William Thomas Coleman, with Frank and Colonel, hauling logs for Jones Brothers, Apohaqui NB, ca. 1915

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Generations

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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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From the Editor's Desk



It's been a nice fall which partially makes up for the rather wet summer we had in New Brunswick. We've had some snow here in Quispamsis but it hasn't lasted. But by the time you have this issue, the snow may be here, so I thought the winter logging scene contributed by Barb Pearson made a good cover.

Even when you think you know everything about a relative, sometimes you come across something in your research which contradicts what you thought you knew. My grandfather's eldest half-brother John Hasson Champion moved from Spring Valley PE to Boston about 1902 and spent the rest of his life there, working as a carpenter. According to family and other sources, he never married. Recently I looked him up in the 1920 and 1930 US census - and both record him as a widower, with the 1930 census indicating he married around 1917. Then, I found his Petition for Naturalization, dated 6 Feb 1918, on www.fold3.com and it records his wife's name as Emmeline __, born at Briggs, Newfoundland Oct 12, 1891. (The closest place name to Briggs seems to be Brigus, Conception Bay, NL). More research needed!

The stock of articles is running very low, so I'm looking for lots of submissions to carry us through 2012. Thanks again to all of our contributors, especially George Hayward, who submitted articles to this issue.

Don't forget to renew your membership - the membership form is on pages 35 - 36. Please also update the list of names you are researching.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

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Winter 2011 Contents

- 3 The Sharp Family Part 1, *Edwin Tappan Adney, updated by R. Wallace Hale*
- 14 Passing Away! The Dread Typhoid Strikes the Millstream, Kings County, *Barb Pearson*
- 15 Genealogical Research by Paul Evans Barrett, *Linda (McDermid) Barrett*
- 16 Long Creek School Picture, *Barb Pearson*
- 17 8 Blunders People Make When They Scan Photographs, *Sally Jacobs*
- 23 Haywards of Sunbury and Carleton Counties, *George Hayward*
- 28 Benen Foster and Deborah Kinney, *George Hayward*
- 29 George E. Foster, *Matthew Heiti*
- 32 Queries and Answers, *Various contributors*
- 35 Membership Enrolment Form for the year ending 2012
- 37 Baptism, Marriages & Burials, Prince William & Kingsclear, *George Hayward*
- 38 Cass – Belyea Marriage, *David Christopher*
- 39 Old Muster Rolls of DeLancey's Army, *R. Wallace Hale*
- 41 Dr. Azor Betts, Loyalist, *Mary Jane Perkins Galer*
- 42 My Father Never Drove a Car, *Michael Gartner*
- 44 Mother's Memories, *Sandra Keirstead Thorne*
- 47 Members of the New Brunswick Association of Graduate Nurses 1918, *transcribed by David Fraser*
- 48 You Know You are a Loyalist When..., *contributed by David Fraser*
- 49 Some Descendants of Matthew Phillips and Mary Ackerman, *George H. Hayward*
- 54 James Ross, Early Pioneer, *Debbie Thompson*
- 55 Some Orsers of Carleton County NB, *George H. Hayward*
- 58 A Job Looking for Someone
- 59 There was a Lanchester Cemetery was there also a Lanchester Church?, *Eldon Hay*
- 60 Accessing Vital Records in Maine, *NEHGS and Helen A. Shaw*
- 61 Life in Carlisle around 1880, *Ralph Tedford*
- 65 John and Sarah Chapman Gravestones, *Harry MacKay*
- 66 An Unusual Red Cross Quilt, *Allan Roy*

Books for Sale

- 2 New Book Announcement, *Rodney T. Lee*

Advertisements

- 2 Rose Staples – Genealogical Researcher, *Rose Staples*
- 2 Lifelines Genealogical Family History & Estate-Heir Research, *Don Dixon*
- 22 Ancestors New Brunswick, *Valerie A. Teed and Sandra K. Thorne*

Charitable Status

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

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If you have interest in hiring a researcher please send a summary of the work you have already completed and what your goals are. I have eleven years of research experience with the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick and with the Loyalist Collection at the University of New Brunswick Library.

Book Announcement:

A Directory of the Officers & Men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment 1795-1816

A new book by Rodney T. Lee

Of interest to: Military Historians, War of 1812 Enthusiasts & Genealogists

Rodney T. Lee is a native of Wellington County, with roots in Grey & Bruce County. He is a Merchant Mariner and has worked for Upper Lakes Shipping Ltd. for over 30 years.

He started researching and writing a family history and found a direct ancestor who came to this country in 1799 with the British 41st Regiment of Foot and later joined the Royal Newfoundland Regiment of Fencible Infantry. This regiment would play a decisive role in the War of 1812 or Anglo-American war 1812-14.

In an attempt to trace his ancestors whereabouts during the war, he has researched many British records, the result is a listing or Directory of over 1600 names with details on each member of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment from 1795-1816, with maps, photos and other data.

As an historian this work has turned into a personal Bicentennial project, in hopes that this work will shed light on little known actions of this, the oldest Regiment in Canada.

To order your copy of *A Directory of the Officers & Men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment 1795* visit www.volumesdirect.com

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<< Wanted >>

Articles for Generations

Deadline

for the

Spring Issue

Feb 8, 2012

THE SHARP FAMILY,

Descendants of Alexander Sharp, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Province of New Brunswick.

By Edwin Tappan Adney

First published in *Acadiensis* at Saint John, N.B. 1908

Reproduced, with notes and corrections by

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[E. Tappan Adney, (1868 - 1950), was, among other things, a student of heraldry, and a historian, with a particular interest in Maliseet culture, language, and traditions. Many of his papers may be found in the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. After initial publication in "Acadiensis" in two parts, "The Sharp Family" was reprinted by Adney in 1908, but has been long out of print. Some of the questions raised by Adney have now been answered, and some errors in his work have been discovered. Ergo, it seemed desirable to produce this annotated version of "The Sharp Family" for limited electronic distribution. The original format, spelling, etc., have been preserved, and no attempt has been made to extend the scope of the document beyond Adney's original work. Recipients of this document are urged to communicate documented corrections and additions to one of the above addresses. If sufficient additional material is received, consideration will be given to producing an updated version for distribution. -R.W. Hale]

Scottish Family and Name of Sharp

There are in America three families bearing the name Sharp – one of Scottish and one of English origin, while there is a third to which we may give no consideration here, it being of direct German descent, originally "Sharpenstein" now shortened to "Sharp". The English and Scottish families are probably very distantly related, and it is interesting to note that the perhaps most distinguished member of the Scottish family, James Sharp, was Archbishop of St. Andrews, hence Primate of Scotland, while ~~at~~ nearly the same time, a member of the English family, John Sharp, was Archbishop of York and Primate of England.

As to the origin of the name, authorities appear to differ. Such dictionaries of British family names

as Ferguson's "The Teutonic Name System" regard the name as being one of a class descriptive of personal characteristics. "Sharp," says Ferguson, "is from the Anglo-Saxon, Scearp; Old High German, Scarf; Modern German, Scharf, – sharp, quick, acute; simple forms: English, Sharp, Sharpey, Sharpus, Scarfe, Scharb; German, Scharpff, Scharf; diminutive, Sharpley."

Sir George Mackenzie, on the other hand, in his "Science of Heraldry," states that the word "fesse" in Heraldry, from the Latin "fascia," a scarf, represents the scarf of a warrior "en escharp," and "from bearing 'argent a fesse azure' the first of the Sharps, who came from France with King David, was called Monsieur de Escharp, and by corruption, Sharp." Elsewhere, the same author mentions a William Escharp, who came early from Normandy.

This King David (evidently David II of Scotland, son of the Bruce, and whose minority was spent in France), came to Scotland before the year 1346, in which year invading England he was defeated at Nevil's Cross. But whether the "first of the Sharps" came to Scotland with this David or whether the family had become established there from a much earlier date, it is certain that in the earliest public records of Scotland we find:

1433, Robert Sharp, a notary public.

1454, Alexander Sharp, of Strathay, County Perth.

1535, William Sharp, preceptor of Traileou.

The Sharps dwelt in the Lowlands of Scotland and in common with other Lowlanders differed from the Highland Clans, which were of Celtic stock and akin to the old Irish. Their peculiar language closely resembled the English, but has by some authorities been regarded as a dialect of Scandinavian. No doubt in blood they bore relationship to the Anglo-Saxon of England, especially the dwellers in the towns, while the peasantry preserved traits more essentially Scottish.

The Sharp Family

Unlike that of the Highland Clans was the social organization of the Lowlanders; they had no hereditary chieftains, nor seem to have had so much of the pride of family which not only acknowledged relationship, but bound closely together those of the remotest degrees of kinship. As early as the year 449, the Saxons had settled the Lowlands, one of their leaders, Edwin, founding Edinburgh – half a century prior to the entry into Scotland of the Scots from Ireland; but being without the traditional history such as the Clans possess, Lowland families appear to be of less ancient origin; and as is also the case in England, family history in the greater number of instances may only be traced back with certainty to that date when the keeping of actual records became general, namely, about the year 1550.

During the 15th and 16th centuries, the practice of heraldry and the use of “coats of arms” reached a stage where no person of pretension was without a coat of arms inherited, adopted, or granted, and the most fanciful and unprovable claims to ancient ancestry were unblushingly put forward and received “official” sanction, no important family in Great Britain being an exception. Thus, the origin of the Sharp family of Scotland, as described in “Science of Heraldry” may be wholly historical, or it may be fictitious. Whichever it be, it is certain that the arms which “Monsieur de Escharp” or Sharp bore – a blue fesse, or horizontal band across the middle third of a silver shield – are, with some additions, the same as the earliest Sharp arms of which there is an absolutely authentic account. In the manuscript collection of the Earl of Crawford, there is a colored drawing of an ancient arms attributed to “Sharp of -----”; it is reproduced in facsimile in “Scottish Arms,” Stoddart, 1881, vol. I, p. 105 (Boston Public Library). Here is the “argent a fesse azure with an addition of “two crosses crosslet in chief sable and a mullet in base gules.” The mullet, or star-shaped figure, represented the rowel of a spur, and was commonly used in heraldry as a mark of “cadency” or descent. The other emblems, the crosses crosslet fitchee, would be in the nature of additions made to give a shield a personal distinction, the crosses have ecclesiastical meaning, while “the fitchee, sharp’ base would seem to be one of those punning allusions frequently met with in heraldry. Nothing of the history of the owner of the arms is given.

The arms themselves, however, are the basis of all the coats of arms, some nine in number, borne by Scottish families that are registered at the College of arms and recorded in various works on heraldry.

Sharps are mentioned in “Charters and other Documents relating to the City of Glasgow,” (Scottish Burgh Soc. pub.), among them being:

- David Sharpe, 1614; called also David Sherp, rector of Killbride, 1630; also Maister David Scharp, chanter of Glasgow, 1633; also David Sharp, precentor of the College of Glasgow, 1628 – all evidently the same person.
- James Scharpe, regent of the College of Glasgow, 1615.
- Thomas Sharp, arch-deacon of Glasgow, 1628.
- Patrik Sharpe, principal of Glasgow University, 1582-1615. “Maister Patrik Scharpe, Principall of the College, is maid burges and frie man of the burcht and cite of Glasgw, and hes geven his ayth of fidelite as offerit. And als Andro Scharpe, merchand, his second sone.”

Perthshire appears to have been the home of a considerable number of the family from an early date. The record of the Commissariat of Edinburgh, Register of Testaments, Part I., (1514-1600) mentions wills of:

- Andro Scharp or Schairpe; also David, and Henry.
Michael Sharpe; also William.
- Richard Schairpe
- At Edinburgh lived that humble Patrik, of whom the Burgh records recite that on Dec. 31, 1585 it was decreed by the Council:
- “Siclic, at the requeist of Maister Jhonne Prestounn, commissar, and inrespect of the guid behavior, bruite, and fayme of the honos conversation of Patrik Sharp, sumtyme seruand to maister Alexander Mawchane, and that he is an awld seruand in this burgh, admitts him burges, gevis him the dewty thairof, and ordanis his name to be insert in the gold buik.”

Here also, at the same date, rose to prominence that John Sharp, King's Advocate and Assessor, who founded the fortunes of what Stoddart (Scottish Arms, 1881,) calls “the chief family of the name,” and has been elsewhere spoken of as one of the most respectable in the landed gentry of Great Britain – Shairp of Houstoun, whose marriages are of frequent mention in Douglas' Peerage and Baronage of Scotland.

The Sharp Family

Between 1552 and 1589, Mr. Sharp is mentioned in the Council Records eighteen times, his name being variously set down as: (Maister) Jhonne Scherp, Jhonne Shairpe, Jhonne Schairpe, Jhonn Schairp, Jhonn Sherpe, Jhonn Sherp, John Scherpe – graphically illustrating the liberties taken in the spelling of all words before spelling became standardized. “In old charters,” says Burke, (*Landed Gentry*, 1904), the name is variously spelt, Scharp, Scharpe, etc., and not without the ‘c’ until the eighteenth century. Mr. Sharp was an eminent lawyer, sat in Parliament and was knighted. About 1650 Sir John acquired the lands of Ballindoch, Cragie, in County Forfar. He married twice and by first marriage had John of Houstoun, and evidently a daughter Isobel who married Robert Dunbar of Burgie, and by second marriage had Mr. Alexander of Milton of Cragie, who died without issue, and Sir William of Ballindoch. The heir of Houstoun, Major William, sat in Parliament in 1675; his fourth son, Colonel William of Blanco, had a son Sir Thomas, who succeeded to Houstoun. Sir Thomas had two sons, Sir Thomas and Sir Walter, the former of whom succeeded to Houstoun and married a daughter of Walter Scott of Harden, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Kellie, leaving among others, Thomas, of Houstoun, born 1751, who was succeeded by his son, Major Norman, who was succeeded by his son Colonel Thomas, who was succeeded by his nephew John Campbell Shairp, Esq., (also grandson of the fifth Marquess of Queensbury), who is the present representative of the family of “Shairp of Houstoun.”

Distantly related to “Shairp of Houstoun,” was James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, who by turning to the Established Church incurred the hatred of the Covenanters and was murdered by them on Magus-muir in May, 1679; an account of whom is found at some length in cyclopedias. Thomas Stephens, compiler of the “*Life and Times of Archbishop Sharp*,” says of his ancestry:

“David Sharp, was a native of Perthshire, and having been bequeathed a small sum of money by his father, settled in the city of Aberdeen, where he entered into business as a merchant, and acquired considerable property. He married Magdalen Halliburton, daughter of Mr. Halliburton, of Pitcur, in the County of Angers, by whom he had one son, named William, to

whom he gave a liberal education. William Sharp, being a man of good abilities, was early patronized by the Marquess of Huntley and other Noblemen in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. The Earl of Finlater, in particular, held him such high estimation that he entrusted the whole of his affairs to his care. William Sharp married Isobel Lesley, daughter of Mr. Lesley of Keninvy, in the County of Banff, and soon after was appointed sheriff's clerk of Banffshire. He resided in Banff Castle, where Mr. James Sharp was born on the 4th of May, 1618.”

Archbishop Sharp had two brothers, Sir William of Stonihill, Keeper of the Signet, Cash-Keeper to his Majesty, etc., and Robert, Sheriff's Clerk of Banffshire, both of whom died without male issue. He married Helen Moncrief and had (according to Stephens who mentions but one son), Sir William, of Scots Craig, who was created baronet in 1682, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Erskine, of Cambo, and was apparently succeeded in the title by a Sir James Sharp, baronet, who died in 1738, and who (if Musgrave's Obituaries be correct) was a “son of the Archbishop of St. Andrews.” According to Stephens, “the third and last baronet” was Sir James “of Strathley,” who died without male issue. A “Sir James Sharp, of Stonyhill, baronet,” married, after 1707, Lady Mary, widow of Gideon Scott of Harden, and daughter of John Drummond, Earl of Melfort, and grand-daughter of the Third Earl of Perth (see Douglas' *Baronage of Scotland*), and a “Sir James Sharp, of Scots-Craig, baronet,” married Sophia, daughter of Sir Charles Erskine, third son of Alexander Viscount Fentoun. The records are not clear, but if correct, the last named was the second baronet, and the former was the third and last baronet, elsewhere called “of Strathley.”

The historian of Shairp of Houstoun in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, states it to be uncertain that these chief families of Sharp in Scotland were related. But that relationship was formerly believed, or claimed, is shown by the fact that the then Sharp of Houstoun (Major William Scharp) bore a mourning standard at the funeral of the murdered archbishop, a custom usual only with relatives. And as further indicating some degree of kinship, the arms of the two families carry the same “ordinaries” or

The Sharp Family

devices, suitable changes or "differences" having been of course made in each case, thus:

- Arms of James Sharp before becoming Archbishop: Argent, a fesse azure between two crosses crosslet fitchee in chief, and a mullet in base, sable.
- Arms of Major William Sharp, of Houstoun -- including an "augmentation" registered in 1678: Argent, on a fesse between two crosses crosslet fitchee in chief sable, and a dexter hand grasping a sword in pale in base gules, three mullets of the field.
- Major William, of Houstoun, registered arms at the College of Arms in 1672, but it is clearly evident that he simply placed on record arms long in use. The 1672 arms are without the hand and sword in pale (upright) which he added in 1678 for some now unknown reason. "A dexter hand holding a dagger erect" was the arms of Isobel Sharp, daughter of Sir John of Houstoun, and half sister of Major William, as shown on a tablet dated 1681, among the old record of the Dunbars.

It will be noted that the arms of James (Archbishop) Sharp differ from the arms shown in the manuscript of the Earl of Crawford, in the mullet being sable instead of gules. Burke's "General Armoury" states that Dr. James's brother, Sir William of Stonyhill, bore his arms with the mullet sable, differencing by means of a border gules; but in "Scottish Arms" it is stated that Sir William registered an arms having 'the mullet gules.' It is curious to note that this Sir William carried as his crest "a pheon proper." The pheon, or broad arrow head was the main charge on the shield of the Sharps of Yorkshire (England), and is also evidently a punning allusion to the family name.

As to the proper modern spelling of the name, there appears to be no doubt in the minds of many persons. From the time of Archbishop James Sharp, and at the present time, the accepted spelling is, without a final "e" in all Scottish families. Indeed -- in histories generally, that of the family of the Archbishop of York in England is also spelt without the final "e." But because some English Sharps of high social position have chosen to retain, or return to, one of the ancient spellings, there has arisen in the country and in England a notion that "Sharpe" is more aristocratic and respectable than "Sharp." This is not the case, and

the use of a final "e" in this and other family names, unless derived truly through inheritance, only savors of affectation.

The Sharp Family of New Brunswick

For more than one hundred years, the Scottish family of Sharp has been located at Woodstock, Carleton County, New Brunswick. In that period from one individual of the name it has grown into a considerable family whose members are now scattered in widely separated parts of Canada and the United States. It has been a family of importance and prominence sufficient to merit the title here given, although there are some other families of different origin who spell the name with a final "e."

In 1880, Mr. Wm. C. Sharpe, of Seymour, Ct., who has done much to collect and publish the histories of American Sharpes and Sharps, was supplied for publication in "Sharpe Genealogy and Miscellany" with a very brief and fragmentary account of the present family. That work is now out of print. The present writer some years ago while engaged in collecting facts concerning the life and work of the late Francis P. Sharp, Esq., the celebrated orchardist and fruit culturist, was led by a natural interest to try to prepare a more complete account of the original Sharp ancestor and his descendants. Mr. Sharp himself supplied valuable information and so did others of the older living generation, especially Mrs. Rebecca Price, of Hillsboro, Oregon, who had in her possession old letters besides a great fund of traditionary matter. Files of old newspapers, local church and county records, and the published researches of Rev. W. O. Raymond and others, supplied matter of value. Letters written to various branches of the family discovered a lively interest in most cases, but a few whose record ought to be more complete did not show sufficient interest even to acknowledge repeated inquiries.

The founder of the family in America was Alexander Sharp, but our present record will begin with his father.

1. James Sharp (1), a dweller in Edinburgh, Scotland. Nothing further is known of his station or circumstances except what is contained in fragments of two letters in possession of Mrs.

The Sharp Family

Rebecca (Sharp) Price, of Hillsboro, Ore., from a daughter, Mary, to her brother Alexander, undated, but prior to the year 1795. No other near relatives than the father and mother are referred to, except a "cousin." Children, therefore, so far as known:

2. Alexander b

Mary

2. Alexander Sharp (2), James (1), – Of the early life of "Captain" Sharp (as he has been called) but little is known. There are no facts at hand for determining, even approximately, the year of his birth, nor is it known how old he was at his death, which occurred in 1795. According to his granddaughter, Mrs. Rebecca Price, of Hillsboro, Oregon, who recounts what she had heard from her parents, he was in his early years apprenticed to a dyer in Edinburgh to learn the trade. At the age of seventeen, and nearly at the end of his apprenticeship he was sitting in a coffee house, when a "press-gang" entered and he was forced into the navy, where he served three or four years, and then obtained his release. In about a year after this, at a place believed to be Liverpool, he "was again taken by a 'press-gang' and forced into the army."

As we know, during practically the whole of the eighteenth century England was engaged in wars on land and sea. It was the century when she was making for herself the proud title "Mistress of the Seas," and the demand for men for the navy was constant and great. Some idea of this may be had when we learn that from the Peace of Utrecht (1713), when she had 40,000 men aboard her ships, her naval force rose to 70,000 men during the Seven Years War (1757-1763), and to 70,000 men during the American Revolution. To meet the great losses and to fill the increasing establishment called for a free use of that form of conscription known as "pressing." The "press-gang," in charge of an officer, went about in the seaports, taking desirable men by force. As a rule only men who had previous sea experience were thus taken, the great merchant marine which England had supplying the bulk of "able seamen" for the navy. Volunteers, if of suitable quality, were also taken, whether they were seamen or not, but the recruiting of landmen, such as our subject evidently was not much in favor. Forcible "pressing" was sanctioned by Act of Parliament, and being supposed to affect only seamen, the mass of the

people thought it quite a proper way of raising men to fight for them. But the times were rough, and we may be sure that if a likely subject, in the form of a young man of good physical appearance, were found in a public resort, like a coffee-house, frequented by seamen the "press-gang" were not always over-particular whether the candidate was an actual seaman or not. The term "pressing," as commonly used, meant only a forcible recruiting for the navy, so that our record of Alexander Sharp's second impressment "into the army" probably means some proceeding similar to "pressing" in so far as it was not a voluntary one. All this must have happened before the American Revolution, for at the outbreak of hostilities in that

[The statement that Alexander Sharp was in Canada prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution seems most improbable. In light of current knowledge, it would appear much more likely that Alexander was resident in New York State, probably in Westchester county, and was not an active member of any British military unit. -RWH]

war, Mr. Sharp was in Canada, and it is probable that he had come as an enlisted soldier in some regiment sent out for garrison duty, unless we are to assume, what is unlikely, that he was in some regiment which participated in the French War which closed, as far as Canada is concerned, with the fall of Quebec in 1759. We have no knowledge what regiment this was, but there is a sort of tradition (on authority of Rev. W. O. Raymond), that Mr. Sharp served in one of the regiments "loyal through the War of the Revolution." It is probable that he did serve in some loyal regiment, of which there were a number raised in the old thirteen colonies and several in Canada. But that he served throughout the war does not agree with several quite definite traditions, to the effect that he was severely wounded, and received his discharge on that account, in an engagement between the British and the "rebels" which occurred in Canada, the said engagement being one in which the British were attacked in fortifications by the Americans with cannon, and the attackers were beaten off. Now, the only engagement of which histories make mention as occurring in Canada in which the attackers used cannons, and were beaten

The Sharp Family

off, was the siege of Quebec by the Americans under Montgomery and Arnold in 1775 and 1776. From early in December until May the Americans plied their artillery upon the town's defences, which in addition to works built by the French consisted of hastily constructed block-houses and barricades of "spar-timber" and houses loop-holed for musketry fire. In May, upon the opening of the St. Lawrence river and arrival of the strong British fleet of reinforcement, the besiegers drew off, after inflicting surprisingly little damage, the only assault being on the memorable morning of December 31st, when the ill-fated Montgomery led one storming party upon the "gangard" of Pres-de-ville, while Arnold simultaneously stormed the barricades of Sault au Matelot. Mr. Hugh Finley, a lieutenant in Fraser's 78th Regiment of Highlanders, kept a minute diary of the siege, (Collections of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec) recording the effect of every shot sent by the Americans into the town, and while we are informed by William Wood (The Fight for Canada) that the documents printed by the Society relating to Quebec are not actually verbatim (although they appear to be), we are compelled to admit that this very detailed account of Mr. Finley mentions no incident agreeing with our account of the wounding of Mr. Sharp, the nearest approach being Arnold's assault at the barricades, for even here, although the Americans dragged cannon with them, there is nothing the writer has discovered anywhere to indicate that they were able to use them against the defences. Our account, as quoted by Mr. Raymond in his history of Woodstock, printed in July 1, 1896, issue of the Dispatch newspaper, is as follows:

"On a certain occasion some of the British were defending a blockhouse, when a round shot crashed through the timbers and Alexander Sharp was struck in the abdomen by a flying splinter that nearly disemboweled the poor fellow. Girding himself with his handkerchief the best he could he stood at his post using his musket, until the enemy was beaten off. A surgeon was summoned and was obliged to take twenty-four stitches in closing up the wound."

The loyal regiments raised in Canada were the Nova Scotia Volunteers and McLean's Royal Highland Emigrants, the latter having been raised chiefly from the disbanded Fraser's 78th High-

landers. The Emigrants were officially the 84th Regiment, and a body of them had rushed, with other troops, to the upper St. Lawrence to meet the Americans advancing by way of Lake Champlain, but after the fall of St. John's and Chamblee were forced to retreat upon Quebec, where under the commander, Lt.-Col. McLean, some 200 of them formed the nucleus of the garrison, which included also some Royal Fusileers (the "Cameronian Regiment"), some Royal Artillery, French Militia, British Militia (irregulars), some sailors and marines from the armed vessel "Felt," the sloop-of-war "Hunter," and the frigate "Lizard," (lately arrived from England) – in all about 1500 men to oppose the 1000 Americans under Montgomery and Arnold. Carleton, hastening from Montreal, took command.

American Loyalists Claims – New Claims" (AO13 files, bundle 22, folios 248-250, in the Public Record Office, England) Page 248, contains the following:

Province of New Brunswick, City of St. John
April 15th 1786.

Elaxander Sharp, late of New York, but now of Kings County in the Province of New Brunswick maketh oath and saith that he resided in the Province of Nova Scotia from the 15th of July 1783 to the 25th of March 1784 and this deponent further saith that he was utterly incapable of professing or devising to the commissioner as appointed by Act of Parliament passed in the 23rd year of his present Majesty's Reign, an act appointing Commissioners to inquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their Rights, properties and professions during the late unhappy dissensions in America in consequence of their said loyalty to his Majesty and from attachments to the British Government or at their office any Memorial Claim or Request for aid or relief on account of this deponants losses during the late unhappy dissention in America within the time limited by the said act for receiving such claims by reason that during such time (viz) between the 15th of July 1783 and the 25th March 1784 resided in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Sworn before I. Putman

Just. Supreme Court (signed) Alexander Sharp

And on Page 249:

The Sharp Family

The Schedule and Estimates of Elaxander Sharp services during the unhappy dissensions in America (viz) served under command of Major Ward at the Defence at the Battle of Slonga on Hudson River in the year 1780, and served many years with the said Corps. During the late unhappy dissention in America and while in said service was wounded by the Rebels in his belly which renders him almost incapable of getting his living. Once sent out by Major DeLancy, Adjutant General, as a spy and he brought back true information. Three times a prisoner during the war.

Witnesses - Adam Boyle)

Samuel Williams) of the Province of New Brunswick

Lieut. Bull)

From early land grant petitions, Alexander Sharp came to New Brunswick in 1783 "from New York", but whether city or state is not clear. There would also seem to be some question concerning Mr. Sharp's date of arrival. From the Amos Botsford papers at the Public Archives of Canada, a "Return of Men, Women & Children arrived at Annapolis from New York 19th Octr. 1782" includes an Alex'r Sharp. While this could be only a coincidence of names, other families in the list match families at Saint John in 1783. Moreover, Major Ward and his family were also among the passengers included on that list.

"Major Ward" was Thomas Ward of Newark, New Jersey. Sabine, in "Loyalists of the American Revolution" makes a less than flattering reference to both Ward and those Loyalists who served under him:

"WARD, Thomas, of Newark, N.J. Leader of a band of marauders. He was a Whig at first, and in the army. After his desertion, he commanded a block-house on the Hudson River which was attacked by [Brig. Gen. Anthony] Wayne. In 1780 he occupied a garrison-house on Newark Bay and lived by plundering. Those associated with him were negroes and vile creatures of his own race."

Esther Clark Wright's "The Loyalists of New Brunswick" lists Alexander Sharp as originally from Scotland, a member of the Westchester Loyalists. It would seem that the Westchester Loyalists was a quasi-military association of civilians who had sought refuge within the British lines on Long

Island and were engaged in a variety of support operations, including wood cutting.

Various Loyalist claims make mention of a blockhouse constructed at Slongs or Slonga or Slongun on the Hudson River in New Jersey for the purpose of protecting those gathering fuel for the British Army.

While Slongo is mentioned in some references as being near Bull's Ferry, New Jersey, the site is actually in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York State. Tappan Adney's question about the battle in which Mr. Sharp was wounded appears to have been resolved by Alexander Sharp's own statements. -RWH]

It is not known why Mr. Sharp has been called "Captain." Mrs. Price speaks of him as "Captain." Mr. Hugh Baker, a son of Mr. Sharp's widow, wrote in 1886 to his son, "My mother was first married to Alexander Sharp, an officer in the British Army, discharged on account of being wounded." It may be that after retiring from active service he held a commission in some local organization, such as the militia. The late Mr. F. P. Sharp, his grandson, has told the writer, that the uniform and documents of his grandfather were lost in a fire that consumed the former's residence at Upper Woodstock. So the facts of Alexander Sharp's military service must remain shrouded in mystery until some local records shall be uncovered or examination made in the Public Record Office, London.

After coming to New Brunswick, says Mr. Raymond, he settled at Hampstead. This was a Loyalist grant, settled in 1783. At the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, is the record of a Crown Grant to Alexander Sharpe of 200 acres, part in Kings Co., and part in St. John on the south east side of Kennebecasis Bay, dated July 14, 1784, and another grant dated Jan. 30, 1787, of 340 acres in Kings Co., being Lot 5 on the east side of the St. John River in the Parish of Kingston. According to Mrs. Price, he taught school at Greenwich, on the "Long Reach," Queens County, and in the year 1785 he married, in or near the City of St. John, Hester, the eldest child and daughter of Captain Tamerlane Campbell. She was sixteen years old at the time of her marriage, hence she was born about the year 1769.

The Sharp Family

Tamerlane Campbell was a British soldier who had served both in the "French War" and in the American Revolution. There is reason to believe he first came to America in a Highland regiment, of which a number were sent on service to America. One such regiment, Lascelles' 47th, had been part of the first garrison at Halifax in 1749; the 1st (Royal Scots); the 40th; the 42nd or "Black Watch," or Royal Highland Regiment; Kennedy's 43rd; Webb's 48th; Fraser's 78th, all came out at or soon after the outbreak of war with France (1756), and everywhere greatly distinguished themselves.

The "Cunnabell Genealogy," mentioning Tamerlane Campbell's wife, who was a Miss Cunnabell, says she married "Captain Tamberlin Campbell, of the 40th Regiment Black Watch." Now, the famous "Black Watch" was not the 40th Regiment, but was the 42nd. It was, however, the great "Campbell regiment," originally formed chiefly of officers and men of the Campbell Clan, and its tartan is the ancient dark Clan Campbell plaid. But the name Campbell is a notable one in British military annals, and there are numerous Campbells in the other Highland regiments. The "Black Watch" came to America at the outbreak of the French War, and its desperate work at Ticonderoga added lustre to the reputation of even the Highland regiments for impetuous courage. The survivors of that fight were sent home and the regiment returned to take part in Wolfe's attack upon Quebec in 1759, and again was sent home. But the 40th Regiment was in garrison in different parts of Nova Scotia at a much later period, hence the numbers of the two Regiments may have become mixed in the Cunnabell record.

Mr. Enoch Campbell, great grandson of Tamerlane, who still owns the original lands of his ancestor at Woodstock, and has in his possession the sword which his ancestor carried, informs the writer that Tamerlane Campbell held at least the rank of Ensign. The late Hugh Baker, before mentioned, writing in 1886, merely says: "My mother's father was Tamerlane Campbell, an officer of the Scottish Engineers." On April 3rd, 1782, the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia granted 8,000 acres of timber land on the Oromocto River to William Hazen, James White, Jacob Barker and Tamberlane Campbell "as disbanded Provincial officers who had served the King in the late French

War," (see Rev. W. O. Raymond's "History of the Saint John River").

This grant on the Oromocto River was adjacent to the lands selected in 1762 by Capt. Francis Peabody and others from Massachusetts, chiefly people who had served in the French War, and the first three named gentlemen being of these Maugerville settlers, it would appear as if Mr. Campbell also had been, hence that he came with them from Massachusetts. But there is rather more reason for thinking that the "Provincial" troops were, in his case, those raised in the early English settlements of Nova Scotia. There was organized around Halifax a regiment, officially known as the 60th Regiment, but better known in history as the "Royal Fencible Americans," sometimes merely as "Royal Americans," or "Royals." It consisted of three battalions, the 1st had remained in garrison at Halifax while the 2nd and 3rd were with the expedition against Louisbourg in 1758, and in the following year a part of the Fencibles remained in garrison at Louisbourg while the remainder took a prominent part in the battle on the Plains of Abraham.

Mr. Campbell therefore had served in the French War, and according to his grandson, Mr. Hugh Baker, before mentioned, "he was sent to Quebec after the English captured that place to superintend repairs." At this date the engineers did not comprise, as they do now, a distinct branch of the army, the various regiments of the line had officers and men (artificers) of engineer training, and whenever there was engineer work to be performed such officers and men were detached from their respective regiments. Wolfe's army carried with it engineer officers, whose names are given in General Orders (printed by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec), but only those having rank of Lieutenant and higher. The officers who went with Wolfe proceeded to repair the old French defences, under chief direction of Capt. Holland, of the Fencibles. Although Mr. Baker's record leads us to believe that Mr. Campbell did not go to Quebec until after the siege, it may be taken to mean simply that he directed repairs afterwards, but evidently was not in supreme command.

[In an undated petition for land, filed 17 February 1785, signed "Tam Campbell," Tamberlin stated that "he has been an old Servant

The Sharp Family

to the Crown of Great Britain was a Lieutenant in the Past French War, and when this Unhappy war began Exerted himself to the Outmost of his Power to Suppress it was at Canada when it was Besiged along with his Excellency General Carlton in Quebec and the Honour of Reciving his Excellencys thanks for your Memorialists Good Conduct whith his favourable Promise that I should have an Equal Share of all the Favours that His Majesty Should please to Bestow Upon the Loyalists.”

Note that he makes no mention of a Captain's commission, nor does he claim to be, or have been, a Loyalist. Without recourse to British military records, it is difficult to determine whether he was at Quebec with Sir Guy Carleton in 1759 under General Wolfe, or in 1766 when Sir Guy was Governor of Quebec, or when Carleton was in charge of the defense of Quebec in 1775/6.

Some record of Tamberlin's service in the French War does exist. From Chapin's 'Rhode Island in the Colonial Wars' Tamberlin Campbell saw some service in a Provincial regiment. He is shown as serving in Capt. John Whiting's Company, Col. Samuel Angell's Regiment, in 1757; he is listed as Ensign in Capt. Whiting's Company in 1758, now under the command of Col. Henry Babcock. Tamberlin then appears as a 2nd Lieutenant in Capt. Hargill's Company in 1759, in the same regiment. In 1760, he was appointed Ensign in Capt. Peck's Company in Col. Harris' regiment, but it is noted that he did not serve. Whether he retired from military activities, as so many Rhode Island men did during that period, or perhaps joined a regiment from some other colony, or possibly enlisted in a British regiment is unknown.-RWH]

If Mr. Campbell held a commission in the line, one would expect to find it in the “Army List,” but the writer has failed to find it there. Also in the “List of British Officers who served in America from 1776 to 1782,” compiled from authentic sources, the name is not found, but at the foot of the list of Campbell's occurs the following: “----- Campbell, Ensign, 78th Regiment, Commission dated Dec. 12, 1759.” This date, it will be observed, is a few days after the capture of Quebec, and it may be the record of Tamerlane Campbell's commission as Ensign. The 78th Fraser's Highlanders took part in the battle, but it by no means follows that the Campbell who was

commissioned ensign had been of that regiment; on the contrary, officers received commissions wherever there was a vacancy. Thus, Major Gilfred Studholme, commandant at Ft. Howe (St. John) had come to America as Ensign in the 37th then became Lieutenant in the 40th, and at the outbreak of the Revolution became Captain in the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers, and later transferred to the Fencibles. Thus, – endeavoring to reconcile the differing records we have of Tamerlane Campbell – he may have come to America in the Black Watch and obtained his discharge here, or been transferred to the Royal Fencibles American, and after the capture of Quebec been commissioned Ensign in Fraser's 78th Regiment. After the peace Fraser's 78th was disbanded in America. Mr. Campbell settled probably in Nova Scotia. He was married before 1769.

At the outbreak of the Revolution (early in 1775) Mr. Campbell joined a Loyal corps raised at that time. At any rate we know he was one of the defenders of Quebec against the attack of the Americans in 1775 and 1776. For in 1782, when a committee was appointed to inspect the lands along the St. John River and report by what title any of them were occupied, this committee reported on June 30th in that year to Major Studholme as follows:

Amesbury Township.

Tamerlane Campbell has a log cabin and about two acres of land cleared, has been on the river about four years, but on the lot he now possesses about one year, is a loyal subject, and fought under General Carleton at the attack on Quebec early in the late troubles. Has a wife and five children. We beg leave to have him confirmed in his possessions.”

It is probable that Mr. Campbell was with McLean's Highland Emigrants (who were raised chiefly from Fraser's 78th Highlanders), and that he held the rank of Captain. The Emigrants had a conspicuous share in the memorable siege of Quebec. There is frequent mention of “Captain Campbell,” or “Captain Campbell of the Emigrants” in the old records. He appears to have had no part in the earlier disasters at Chamblee, etc., but to have arrived at the last moment with recruits from Nova Scotia, and this same Captain Campbell was the leader of the defenders who drove back the storming party of Americans at the barricades.

The Sharp Family

During the progress of the war, the Emigrants were in garrison in and around Halifax, and in 1779 the secret agent for the American Co. Jonathan Allen reported at Ft. Cornwallis, "Captain Campbell with fifty Emigrants."

It was about 1779 that Mr. Campbell came to the St. John River and settled, as we have seen, near the Maugerville colony. He sold his share of the timber land on the Oromocto to Samuel Peabody. The committee of 1783 further reported to Major Studholme that Mr. Campbell had at that date "a wife and five children." The wife was Hester, daughter of Preserved and Hester (Windom) Cunnabell, and after his marriage they lived for a while at Windsor, N.S. Preserved Cunnabell was born in Boston in 1727, son of Samuel Cunnabell by second wife Mary, daughter of William Wilson and wife Mary Pierce, William Wilson was son of Deacon Edward Wilson of Charlestown, by wife Mary, daughter of Deacon Robert and Joana Hale, who came from England to America probably with Winthrop in 1630 and were ancestors of the martyr Capt. Nathan Hale and Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Samuel Cunnabell was son of John Cunnabell of London, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1674, and served in Captain Turner's Company in King Phillip's War. (See Cunnabell Genealogy). Preserved Cunnabell was one of a number of New Englanders who removed to Nova Scotia soon after the founding of Halifax, and in 1752 according to a census return for that year was living in North Suburbs, Halifax, with family described as: Two males over sixteen years, two females over sixteen, two females under sixteen. His wife Hester was probably relative of one Stephen Windom residing same year with family in South Suburbs, Halifax.

Tamerlane and Hester Campbell had seven children – Hester, Sarah, Elizabeth, and four sons mentioned in the Woodstock church register as follows: Sept. 5, 1792, baptised John, the son of Tammerlane and Hester Cammell, born the 17th Feb. 1780, and Tammerlane, born 10th of Aug. 1782, and Robert (should be Edward), born 11 of Aug. 1786, Alexander, born 4th of Nov. 1788.

The name "Tamerlane" is no doubt commemorative of Tamerlane, the famous Tartar conqueror of India, whose fame, and that of the empire of the descendants of the "Great Mogul," at

Delhi, had reached England through the traders, sailors and soldiers of the East India Company.

[Mr. Campbell invariably signed his name as 'Tamberlin' or 'Tam' Campbell. A more prosaic reason for his name might perhaps be a commemorative of a connection with the ancient Tomberlin family. RWH]

In 1788, Mr. Sharp removed to Woodstock. All along the West side of the River here the lands had been allotted to disbanded soldiers of the Loyalist Regiments in 1784, but on the easterly side were lands still open for location. Here, and nearly opposite the present village of Woodstock, Mr. Sharp settled. His grant, dated Nov. 1, 1796, comprising 418 acres, is on record at the Crown Lands office, Fredericton, as Lots 79 and 80 in Northampton Parish. His father-in-law, Mr. Campbell, about the same time, took up Lots 77 and 78 adjoining on the south. Mr. Sharp's lands were the most northerly in this parish and from a high hill, one of the land marks of the river, lying to northward, took its present name of "Sharp's Mountain," while an island at the front of his grant took the name "Sharp's Island."

The site of Mr. Sharp's dwelling house, which was the rough log cabin as all the houses were then, is now occupied by the residence of his great grandson, Mr. Fred S. Sharp. A few years ago there could be seen the remains of an old-fashioned "out-door cellar," partially excavated into the side of the bank where the interval meets the steeper slope, near the house. Mr. Sharp's eldest child James had been born on the lower river; the rest of his children were born here in this log cabin, and here he himself died.

During the many years in which Mr. Sharp led his wandering life, he must have found it difficult, as all did at that time, to communicate with his kindred in Scotland. Part of an old letter, undated, and in the handwriting of Mr. Sharp's sister Mary, is in possession of Mrs. Price. It begins:

My Dear Brother:- I have wrote you three letters before this, informing you how happy it made our parents, and me, to receive a letter from you about two years ago, after we had dispaired of ever hearing from you.

The letter goes on to tell about the poor health of their parents, their piety and happy resignation in their almost helpless condition and attributes

The Sharp Family

their happiness as a result of a virtuous and well-spent life

In the year 1795, Mr. Sharp was taken ill of scarlet fever and died. It is certain that the record of his burial would be in the Woodstock Church Registers, and one might here hope to find his age stated. One is disappointed to discover, however, that the record is curiously imperfect. The register for 1795 (in handwriting of Rector Dibblee) contains this: "To this date, Nov. 10, 1795, burials not any." But evidently this is a mistake. The painstaking rector remembers one, so a few lines further on is this: "To this date, Nov. 10, 1795 – buried 1." This person, designated as "1" is undoubtedly Mr. Alexander Sharp. He was buried, says Rev. W. O. Raymond, in the Church of England "old" burying ground – that is, not the one at the present church, but a still older one, known to but few, not far from the other, in the corner where the Hodgden Road turns off from the River Road. As recently as 1850, several graves were to be seen there, all in a state of neglect. At the present time his grave is unmarked, and his exact resting place unknown. He was a Presbyterian.

In the year 1797, Mr. Sharp's widow, being left four young children to care for, married Anthony Baker, Junior, born Sept. 7, 1777, son of Anthony and Mary (Kelley) Baker, and by him had nine children.

The younger Baker had taken up a tract of 200 acres adjoining the Sharp land on the north. After marrying Mrs. Sharp he resided at the Sharp place, proved a good husband and foster-father, and when the Sharp children came of suitable age he provided them with the means of starting out in life for themselves. Mr. Baker eventually became one of the most prosperous men at Woodstock, owning large tracts of land, and finally removed, probably in the lifetime of his wife, to a farm in the north part of the Town of Woodstock, where, near a willow tree still standing, he built the first frame house in that part of the country. One Sunday, about the year 1828, Mrs. Sharp-Baker suddenly died sitting in her pew in the Baptist meeting house at Jacksontown, and is said to lie buried near her husband's grave in an old public burying ground lying on the river front of the farm in Woodstock. Tradition describes her as having been "very pretty," and possessed of a fair education for the time and place.

Children of Alexander and Hester Sharp – last three records from the Woodstock Church Register:

3. James, born Feb. 26, 1787.
4. Adam Boyle, born Sept. 14, 1789.
5. Hester, born June 25, 1792.
6. Henry, born March 10, 1795.

3. James Sharp (3), Alexander (2), James (1) – born Feb. 26, 1787, died July 11, 1845; baptised (says Rev. W. O. Raymond, "Historical Sketches," Woodstock Dispatch) by Rev. Richard Clark, of Gagetown, N.B., and was an infant of one or two years when his father removed to Woodstock. He was an active and enterprising man. He built his homestead on his father's land, and all his children were born there. With the assistance of his brother Adam he built the first schoolhouse in that part of the Parish, and when that was destroyed by fire, he built another. He farmed the interval land and from clay there he made the first bricks made in the neighborhood, and judging from the remains of old kilns he made lime also. During the War of 1812, he was called into service with the York County Militia, Capt. Richard Ketchum's Company, and spent one winter in garrison at Fredericton. He held various parish offices, as overseer of the poor, etc. He met death by drowning, falling from a boat when fishing for salmon in the St. John River, and was buried in the old burying-place on the Anthony Baker farm in north Woodstock. The railroad afterwards passed through this burying ground, and his grave, if still able to be recognized as such, is unmarked by any stone. He married Sept. 11, 1810 (Woodstock Registers), Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Jacob and Mary Tompkins. She was born April 6, 1791, baptized "Betsy Barbara."

Children:

7. Susanna, born June 4, 1811.
8. Hester, born Oct. 11, 1813.
9. Mary L., born Aug. 15, 1818.
10. Harriet, born Dec. 23, 1820.
11. Eli, born 1824.
12. Hephzibah, born Feb. 22, 1826
13. Fannie, born Aug. 15, 1828.
14. Barbara Adelaide, born May 8, 1832.
15. Rebecca, born Dec. 30, 1833.
16. James, born April 8, 1837. ☐

Submitted by George Hayward: To be continued.

Passing Away! The Dreaded Typhoid Strikes the Millstream, Kings Co., N.B.

The Religious Intelligencer - Nov. 1864
Contributed by Barb Pearson

About nine o'clock on Tuesday evening we received the following telegraphic despatch: "Wilford McLeod died today at 12 o'clock."

With the deceased many of our readers were well acquainted. He was our near relative, and very dear friend and only 47 years of age. It is only a few weeks since his wife, Elizabeth Ann (Johnson) McLeod was taken from him by death, and now he has gone to join her, with the "great multitude which no man could number," where parting will be no more! A little more than two weeks since we met him, for the last time on earth, in Prince William Street, St. John, and spent but a few moments in conversation with him. He informed us then that he felt unwell, and believed that symptoms of typhoid fever were upon him. On the following day he returned to his home in Lower Millstream, Studholm, and took his bed, to rise no more to this world! He has left three daughters, orphans; Jane, the eldest, sixteen; Charlotte, twelve; and the youngest, Loretta, only one year of age. How mysterious are God's providences! Truly, "his judgements are unsearchable, and his ways past finding out!"

The breach which that malignant fever-typhoid has made among our friends at Studholm during the last few months has been sad indeed. The first victim was Matthew McLeod, Esq. whose death took place on the 17th March; on the 27th, March, his mother, Mary (Fenwick) McLeod, who resided in his family, died; and on the 27th of April, Charles McLeod, Matthew's only son at home, departed this life also, aged 23 years. Mrs. McLeod, (Deborah Heine) and three daughters, after weeks of suffering, barely survived.

Next had followed Mrs. Wilford McLeod, on the 13th of May, wife of Wilford McLeod, now deceased; and only a few weeks ago, Mr. Thomas Fenwick, age 34, his brother-in-law. Others have suffered severely from the disease, among them the family of Brother Edward Weyman, but they have been spared from the grave. Those who have died were not only near relatives and friends of each other, but near neighbours, and within the short

distance of about a mile, three households have been broken up by death! A comforting thought, however, sweetens the cup of sorrow, "they all died in faith"!

We know had we stood by the dying pillow of our deceased brother, now just gone, he would have said to us, "Let my memory rest in silence." He ever hated flattery and never sought praise. He did live truth for truth's sake. But he has gone, and his example, his worth, and his influence are a part of the legacy which he has left the church, his friends, and the world, and we have a right to use them to the glory of God's grace. He had his peculiarities, but these were always on the side of humility and self denial. Strict integrity and unwavering adherence to right were prominent features of his character from childhood, and gave him the confidence of all who knew him. Several years since he publicly professed religion, and from that period, at all times and in all places where his duty called him, he faithfully followed Christ. His respect for the Sabbath, and his love to God's house, were well known by those acquainted with him. His deep interest in the maintenance of public worship, and his liberality to religious and benevolent purposes were, perhaps, beyond his ability. He has gone to his reward - he rests from his labours, and his work follows him. Smitten down in the prime of manhood, he is gathered from the church militant to the church triumphant, and has left to his friends and orphan children the rich legacy of a Christian example and a good name. May God protect and shelter the fatherless ones. Alas! Our friends and counsellors are leaving us! One after another they are passing away! It reminds us that our days will soon be numbered, and our work soon be done. That it may be well and faithfully done is the burden of our prayer.

The numerous sudden deaths which occur in different sections of the country should remind us all of the uncertainty of life, and the importance of living in a constant preparation to meet death! Reader! How is it with thy soul?

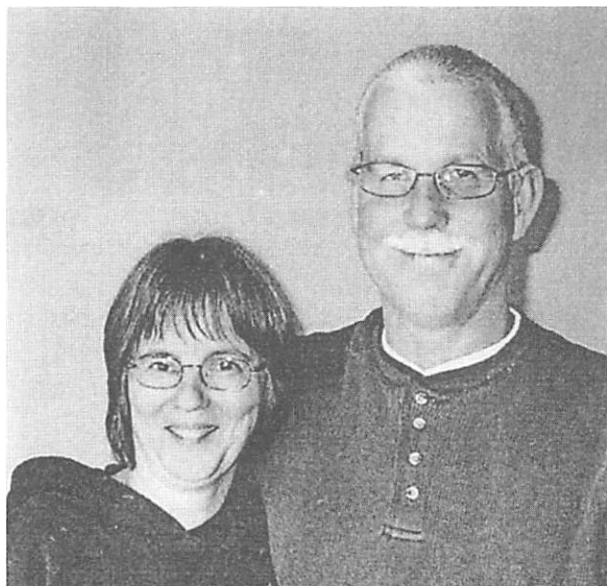
Wilford died within a few months of his wife. He bequeathed a large part of his estate "to any Collegiate institution under the management and control of the Free Baptist Denomination."

Genealogy Research by Paul Evans Barrett

Donated to the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick by Linda (McDermaid) Barrett

A Canadian born abroad, Paul Evans Barrett was born on 2 Jun 1957. He was the third child of Rev. George Edward and Anna Geraldine (Fowler) Barrett. Over the years, the Barrett family moved numerous times including many cities and towns in Nova Scotia and Ontario, as well as living in Dhar, Madhya Pradesh, India (1954-1959) and in Hampden, Jamaica (1970-1972). Paul finished his schooling in Fredericton, New Brunswick, graduating from Fredericton High School in 1975. He met Mary Ann Linda McDermaid in Oct 1976 and they were married on 25 Aug 1978 in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Music was Paul's passion. He could recount by memory, the artist, the album, the song and the year. Paul believed that music was the thread to everything in life. A few of his other interests were completing difficult crossword puzzles and challenging jigsaw puzzles; creating projects in his workshop; watching the Toronto Maple Leafs and the New England Patriots play; enjoying the outdoors and taking pictures of the animal wildlife around their country home.



Linda and Paul Barrett – 14 Oct 2007

In 1995, Paul and Linda started their genealogy research. They had decided early on in their research that this would be their legacy; for each to document their own family lines. They combined their love of camping with their genealogy trips,

travelling throughout New Brunswick and Newfoundland. Paul and Linda visited numerous archives, museums, research centres, court houses, corner stores, churches, town halls, libraries and cemeteries. They scoured Census Records; Church Records; Newspapers; Cemetery Databases; Burial Records; Land Petitions, Land Grants and Land Registry; Passenger Lists; Probate Court Records; Education Records; City and Town Directories; Government Vital Statistic Records of Birth, Marriages and Deaths. It was so exciting to be able to touch original records that were signed by ancestors and very emotional at times to stand where ancestors had lived, died and were buried. [t had been a very fulfilling past time that both thoroughly enjoyed.

On 25 Oct 2007, without warning, Paul passed away. He was just 50 years old. Although Paul kept a very healthy and active lifestyle, he died of the complications due to living with Type I Juvenile Diabetes, for 29 years. Paul is buried in a beautiful country cemetery overlooking Grand Lake in Youngs Cove Road, New Brunswick, where many generations of his family are also buried.

Over the next few years, his wife Linda, searched through Paul's many genealogy binders of data, pictures, and documents and then organized them into book form. This collection encompasses Paul's many years of dedicated work with 15,423 names in his genealogy database. His database has been printed, as he had it. The only additional data that Linda entered was the information of his death. The pictures included in the books are of individuals, families, weddings and cemetery headstones. The documents included are copies of birth, marriage and death registers; marriage certificates; newspaper articles and announcements; death certificates; and obituaries. There is an index in each book.

There are 48 books in this collection that have now been donated, in memory of Paul, to the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, of Paul's New Brunswick connections of his mother, Geraldine Fowler's, side of the family. There are also 23 additional books donated to the Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador, of Paul's Newfoundland connections of his father, George Barrett's, side of the family.

The following is a list of the family names of the 48 books that have been donated to the Provincial

Genealogy Research by Paul Evans Barrett

Archives of New Brunswick: Andrews, Barlow, Betts, Bonnell/Bunnell, Brown, Brush, Burlock, Camp, Chichester/Chidester, Cook, Cox, DeForest, Dickson/Dixon, Dominick, Fogg, Forster/Foster, Fowler, Gray, Griffith/Griffis, Grumman, Gue-non/Ganong, Hatfield, Hollister, Hooper, Hoyt, Hunt, Keirstead/Kierstead, Lewis, Lockwood, Losee, Mallory, McNamara, Morehouse, Moseman, Paine, Pengruffydd/Griffin, Pershall, Purdy, Raymond, Sharpe, Shaw, Sherwood, Sprague, Strange, Strong, Swyft/Swift, Travis, Wilson.

Paul really enjoyed sharing his love of history and of genealogy with others. If his work will help others to further their family tree, he would be very happy. Please check out Paul's genealogy research material of data, documents and pictures at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick in Fredericton, New Brunswick, if you are interested in any

of these family names. Ask for the "Paul Evans Barrett Collection".

If Paul were to be asked how he would want to be remembered, he would say, a loving devoted kind husband; a friend to many; someone who could make people laugh; a conscientious hard worker; a music historian and a genealogist.

This is Paul's legacy.

For further information, or to obtain a list of the NL names donated, or interested in purchasing a copy of any of the books completed, please contact:

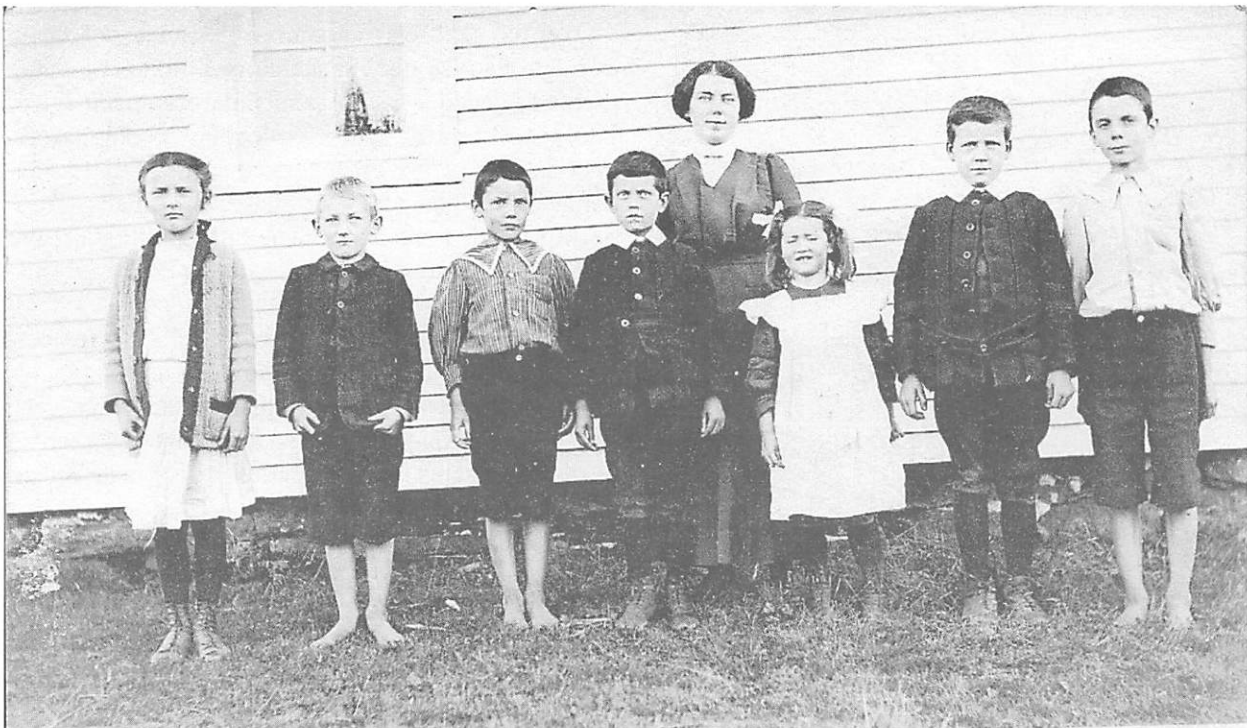
Linda Barrett

300 Oleary Rd, Beaver Dam, N.B. E3B 9K4
paul300linda@yahoo.ca

A portion of proceeds from any book sold will be donated to the Canadian Diabetes Association, in loving memory of Paul.

Long Creek School Picture

From Bob Fisher's Queen's County Collection. Contributed by Barbara Pearson.



The teacher is a Miss McMillan and could be Maggie L. McMillan of Saint John who graduated from Normal School, Fredericton, on September 7, 1889. Names of children are unknown.

Perhaps someone would be able to identify the children and the teacher?

8 Blunders People Make When They Scan Photographs

...and how you can avoid them

By Sally Jacobs, *The Practical Archivist* © 2006-2010 Sally J. Jacobs, "The Practical Archivist" Reprinted by permission of the author

About the author: Sally Jacobs is a self-described "history geek" who never met an antique photograph (or a Lake Louie Beer) she didn't like. She has a Master's degree in Library Science with a Specialization in Archives Management from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and has worked at the Library of Congress in the Prints and Photos Division and the Wisconsin Historical Society, among others. Prior to starting her own archival consulting business in 2004, she worked as Historical Image Researcher at American Girl.

Blunder #1: Scanning photos more than once.

Most of us are aware of the damaging effects of Ultra Violet (UV) light, especially fading. Here are two very important things you need to know about light damage:

(1) It is cumulative. Each exposure to light reduces the time left before the item becomes faded.

(2) It is irreversible. I have a photographer friend who put her favorite print in her darkroom to reduce exposure. That was years ago, and even though it's in the dark almost all the time, she can see that it's still fading...

The light used by a scanner is very bright. Practically speaking, it has to be bright in order to get a clear scan.

Common sense says that putting a photograph centimeters away from an intense burst of light (even if the length of exposure time is brief) has the potential to cause damage.

Does this mean you should never scan? Of course not. But it does mean that photographs should be exposed to the light from scanners and photocopiers as little as possible.

The great thing about scans is that you can generate new digital copies and new prints from a single digital master. In other words, if you've got a halfway decent file retrieval plan you will never have to scan that photograph again.

And even better, the original can be placed in a dark box in a dark closet while the new copy is displayed on the wall.

Blunder #2: Damaging photos while scanning.

As a "deputized" family archivist, I expect you to follow the rules of safe handling:

Absolutely no food or drinks on the work surface. If you need to have water handy, please please keep it on the floor at your feet. One spill and your irreplaceable treasures can be ruined.

Cover your work-in-progress. This is important if you are going to leave your project out on a table for any length of time. Use opened folders or a large piece of cardboard. It will prevent damage caused by knocking, blowing, and dropping of who-knows-what.

Wear gloves. It's the simplest way to keep oils and salts from your fingers away from photographs. You might not see today's fingerprints yet...but they will acidify over time and show up as a stain. If gloves are a problem, be sure to wash your hands before working, and skip the hand lotion. If you get up to answer the phone or any other task, remember to wash your hands again before you sit down to work.

Support fragile and larger prints very carefully. Use two hands. If the item is oversized, enlist the help of a friend. Very fragile items should be digitized using a digital camera rather than a scanner.

Never use an automatic feeder for photographs. These are OK for research notes and other office papers, but dragging a print across glass is a sure-fire way to scratch the emulsion. And don't even get me started on misfeeds and jams. Ouch! Just thinking about an heirloom print getting caught in one of those contraptions makes me queasy.

Blunder #3: Scanning at the wrong resolution.

True confession time...

This one had me stumped for a long time. That is, until I realized that the correct resolution requires two separate pieces of information. In other words, it's a "two-parter."

Part 1: To get a decent print that doesn't look "pixilated" you need a resolution of 300 dpi. That's dots per inch. It's the resolution your printer creates.

Part 2: That 300 dpi recommendation only applies when you don't need to enlarge the print size at all.

The full recommendation is: "300 dpi @ 100%"

8 Blunders People Make When They Scan Photographs

If you are scanning a 3.5 x 5 inch photograph and you want to print it out so it's 5 x 7 inches, you'll need to bump up the resolution to 429 dpi.

TIP: For a handy resolution calculator, visit: <http://www.scantips.com/calc.html>

PPI vs. DPI: Dots per inch (dpi) is the resolution your printer creates. Pixels per inch (ppi) only applies to photos viewed on screen. A computer screen gives you 72 dpi.

If you want to print out copies of your scan that don't have visible squares (pixels), you need to scan at 300 dpi minimum. The digital lab at the Wisconsin Historical Society uses 400 dpi as their minimum.

Blunder #4: Saving in the wrong file format.

This may be the worst blunder on the list. Over and over I see people cringe in my workshops and free talks when they realize they are going to have to re-scan everything they've already done.

THE MOST IMPORTANT TIP IN THIS ARTICLE:

For each scan, you should save an archival master as an uncompressed TIFF file – not a JPEG file!

Do not edit this master. Do not mess about with contrast changes or erasing scratches. Create a copy of the master and change it however you wish.

TIFF files are uncompressed, which means they take up more storage space than JPEG files, but trust me on this one.

JPEG uses what's called a "lossy" compression to create a smaller file size. Basically, what this means in a photo with blue sky the compression algorithm says "the next 50 pixels are all blue." This allows a single bit of information to describe 50 pixels instead of one pixel.

The problem is that each time you uncompress it for editing and re-compress it to save your changes, you lose data. Hence the oh-so-technical term "lossy."

Use the archival master to create smaller JPEG files. These are the ones you can upload to the web or email to friends and family. You should also use archival masters to create whatever format your genealogy software requires.

Blunder #5: Not backing up your work.

Accidents happen. Hard drives fail. We all know at least one person who has lost data this way.

This one is painfully obvious, but you'd be amazed by how many people skip this step.

Blunder #6: Backing up your work only to CD.

If you are planning to scan an entire collection of historical family photographs, you would be crazy not to invest in an external hard drive. Especially if you are going to be a responsible family archivist and save digital master files as uncompressed TIFFs.

You can purchase a 1 TB (that's terabyte) external drive for about \$100 on Amazon.com. You would need over 1,000 Gold CDs to store that much information. -- which would cost you at least \$1,500 (and that's without jewel cases.)

Plus there's no labels to create. Sweet relief! It's much easier to migrate 1TB of data by plugging in a single drive than inserting 1,500 CDs one at a time into your computer. (We'll get to digital migration a little later on...)

CDs are a convenient and common choice, but they can start to fail in as little as 5 years. If you decide to use CDs as one of your backups – or if you have some in your collection already – be sure to read the practical tips about CD care at the very end of this booklet.

Blunder #7: Scanning without a plan.

Seriously. Don't do this.

Invest a little planning time up front and spare yourself some serious hassles later. Before you start scanning, decide:

What to scan. Organize your collection and make priorities for scanning. Very few people have enough time to scan every single item, and, yes -- that includes retired folks. :)

Where and how to store the digital files. The days of tossing photos in a box and forgetting about them are over. We'll discuss your various options in an upcoming section.

How to name your files. To be ultra safe, never ever use spaces or special characters in your file names. [*@~^] Although file names are no longer restricted to a tiny number of characters, it's still wise to be concise.

8 Blunders People Make When They Scan Photographs

Folder names and hierarchy. The full name of that file includes the names of all the folders it's nested under. That's also called the file path.

Don't get stuck in the trap of trying to explain everything about that photo with only the file name. It makes perfect sense to name a file with a combination of who and when, but think carefully about how many photos you have of that particular person. Also? Watch out for the group shots. They will make you crazy if you choose this path.

Bottom line: You can't scan yourself into a corner if you have a plan. Think about folder names. Think about how you're going to nest some folders inside other folders. Choose your file naming strategy before you create a single TIFF file. Keep it simple. You'll save yourself lots of headaches, I super duper pinky swear promise.

Blunder #8: Never scanning at all.

Although I have some strong cautions about scanning and digital archiving, by no means am I anti-digital.

I have seen with my very own eyes the miracles that are possible with digital restoration. Photographs that were cracked with pieces missing transformed into a lovely portrait anyone would be happy to hang on their wall.

Here is my advice to you as you navigate the exciting and challenging world of digitization: Scan your prints and print your scans. Not everything, but as much as you can afford time-wise and cash-wise.

Here's why:

1. The more copies there are, the more likely an image will survive for decades to come. That has always been true, but this is pretty much the name of the game for digital preservation...unless you're lucky enough to afford a true digital repository (more on what that is after the 8th Blunder...)

See: <http://lockss.stanford.edu>

2. Hard copies are not machine dependent. Assuming there is daylight, you don't need any electricity to see them. Nor do you need a specific type of software running on a specific kind of hardware before those 1's and 0's can be transformed into visible pictures.

You. Just. Look. At. It. For born digital photos, this hard copy is a very important extra copy. It's the copy you can toss in a box and not worry about for years. (Hint: I am not suggesting you do this

for every single image, just the most important ones.)

Which digital tools do I recommend most often?

The brands listed below are not the only items available that can help you, no.

This list is far from exhaustive.

The list is small because I only recommend items I have personally used and liked. Anyone can send you to an Amazon page with scanners for sale. That's not what I do.

- * Scanners: Canon LiDe, CanoScan
- * External Hard Drives: Maxtor, Seagate
- * Software: Photoshop, Photoshop Elements

Why do I love these models so much?

You can find more information about specific models – and why I love them so much – in the “Practical Archivist Recommends” section of my website.

You'll also discover which books I've recommend to family archivists again and again and again:

<http://practicalarchivist.com/practicalarchivist-recommends>

What Is Digital Preservation?

The first thing you need to wrap your mind around is this:

A backup is not a digital archive.

It's still a step in the right direction and a super important thing to do. Very important!! So I'm not saying you should stop backing up your work. Not by a long shot.

It's just that digital archiving is more about moveage than storage.

Moveage? Yeah....it's a made up word.

I don't care if you ever use it in conversation, but it's important that you get what it means.

In order for a file to be considered “archived” rather than just a copy, it must be:

1. Retrievable
2. Useable

Which means you will need the correct hardware and the correct software....even if it's the year 2032.

In order to ensure that happens, you need to migrate your data by pulling it into the latest version

8 Blunders People Make When They Scan Photographs

of the software and saving it as the new version before you return it to storage.

Burning a CD copy and leaving it on a shelf for 25 years is not archiving. If you wait decades before trying to access the information on that back-up copy, you'll probably be out of luck.

So, what's the solution?

What do archivists use for digital archiving?

The short answer is a Trusted Digital Repository or (TDR).

I mentioned it earlier in passing, and now I'm going to explain what it is and why it matters....

There's a lot involved with establishing a trusted digital repository, and the "trustworthy" part goes way beyond just the mechanics of preventing bit loss.

This is not something you'll be able to use on your family collection, but I want you to know what it is because it will help you imagine what needs to happen for your digital files to last more than a generation or two.

If you think this is something you'd like to try at home, I recommend Chris Prom's advice on this page:

http://e-records.chrisprom.com/?page_id=754

One common element in all TDRs is duplication and replication. Each file exists in multiple copies that are stored on different servers, in different buildings or cities or potentially even countries.

The system includes automatic checks that identify files with corrupted or damaged data. Interested in learning more about how this works? Google the term checksum.

Let's say the TDR system identifies a file that seems to be damaged. The system will then pull together all the other copies of that same file. What happens next is that the "good" files essentially vote the bad file off the island (a la the Survivor tv show) and repopulate it with a copy of an undamaged file.

Let's review....

Constant checks. Updates. Digital information is not sitting stagnant on a CD or drive in a box on a shelf. In short?

MOVAGE, not storage.

If you don't have a fancy system that will do this auto-magically for you, well...

Well, you'll just have to do it manually then, won't you? Which is yet another persuasive argu-

ment against CD/DVD storage. Unless you enjoy the idea of loading each disc one by one by one by one by one by one.

You might even want to consider pulling your data off CDs and loading them all onto an external drive. Keep the discs as another set, but put them in a place where it will be easier to migrate the files.

How Should I Store My Digital Files?

Digital Preservation = Easy as 3-2-1

If you want your digital files to be used by generations to come, memorize and follow this simple strategy:

3+ Copies, stored on at least

2 Different Types of Media, with at least

1 Copy Stored Off-Site

Example 1: One copy kept on the hard drive of the scanning computer. One copy on an external hard drive stored in a different part of the house. One copy burned to CD or DVD and kept at your office.

Example 2: Two copies on different external hard drives. The contents of the drive are mirrored to each other and therefore contain the same information. One HD stored at home. One HD stored in another location such as your office or your sister's house. A third copy stored "in the cloud" with an online storage company such as Flickr.

Great advice! Easy to remember!

Here's the part that's driving me crazy: I can't figure out where I read it, so I can't give proper credit to the person who came up with this genius easy-to-remember advice. Which is torture for me. If you know the original source, please drop me a line so I can include a credit in the future. Thanks! :)

Your Digital Storage Options

External Hard Drive.

Store up to 2TB of data on a single device, makes it easier to migrate your data later. (Moveage, remember?) Options include software that will automatically back up your computer – which is nice insurance during a big scanning project where you are creating many files per day. Prices continue to go down which amazes me, frankly. Their affordability makes a very strong case for purchasing two identical drives and filling them with duplicate files. Store one somewhere

8 Blunders People Make When They Scan Photographs

else (one external hard drive takes up very little space) and you have two copies in two locations, already.

CD/DVD

If you choose optically etched media, I insist you read the last article in this booklet. Quality matters very much with discs. I know two people who had to pull files from discs burned 5+ years earlier. One encountered many many problems. The other had not one disc that failed. Not one! Know what he used? MAMA-Mitsui Gold. Phthalocyanine is your friend.

There is extra work to process each disc individually, both at the front end (labeling) and during migration (extracting files).

Online

Everybody is all abuzz about "The Cloud" but really it's just another way to describe mass storage that is accessible via internet connection.

The main drawback to this method is that someone else owns the servers, and that corporate "someone" can go belly up at any time. Hopefully you will choose a vendor that will do the right thing and give you a decent amount of time to find another place to store your files.

Advantages include being able to access your files from anywhere. That means you don't have to carry them with you when you travel. Very convenient, and it makes sharing easier, too.

Remember that uncompressed TIFF files are large, so make sure you can afford the annual fees for all your files.

Automatic backups are also an option with online storage, and as I said before this is good insurance when you're scanning multiple files every day and you don't have time to do it all over again.

Flash Drive? NO.

That's pretty much all I have to say about these, but I'll say a little more anyway. Thumb drives and flash drives are inexpensive and a great way to move files between devices, but they fritz out regularly. They are notoriously unreliable and not a viable option for long term digital storage.

If You Choose CD/DVDs for Long Term Storage

1. Don't cheap out when you purchase CDs.

Independent testing reveals the cold, hard truth: cheap CDs flake out more often than high quality CDs.

One study revealed that the quality of discs from experienced manufacturers like Mitsui, Taiyo Yuden, TDK, Kodak, Denon, and Verbatim improved over time. The first round of tests showed a 30% failure rate from these manufacturers. Two years later, that failure rate had dropped to 13%.

In contrast, cheap CDs from manufacturers like Mega Media and Ritec had an alarming increase in failure rates: from 33% to 60%. Whoa!

2. CDs are a safer choice than DVDs

When it comes to data density, smaller is better.

The more information you cram onto a disc, the more likely it is to fail. The independent testing I just mentioned discovered a 0% failure rate for 63 minute discs manufactured by Mitsui and TDK. None of the

74 or 80 minute discs had such a low failure rate...even from the same manufacturers.

Again, don't cheap out. Less information storage per disc means you'll have to buy more, but if the cheaper one fails...the money you spent is wasted anyway.

3. Gold standard.

The dye formulation used in a CD is an important factor in its long-term performance. When the dye layer degrades, the disc becomes unreadable. You want the kind of dye that will last as long as possible.

For my clients as well as my own collection, I use Mitsui Gold for any CD that needs to last a good long time. I take my cue from the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Mitsui Gold CDs use a Phthalocyanine (thal-o-sy-a- nene) dye. The non-label side looks gold with a slight greenish tint.

Is gold an absolute guarantee that it will last? I won't lie to you...it's not a 100% guarantee. But if you are buying a gold CD from a reputable dealer, it's certain that you are getting a quality product.

Ideally, you should burn TWO identical sets of discs, one on gold CD and one silver from a quality vendor. Think of it as betting on both red and black in roulette. Either way, you can't lose.

8 Blunders People Make When They Scan Photographs

Practical Tips on CD/DVD Care

1. Protect both the top and bottom from scratches.

Most people protect the play side of their discs (the "bottom") and don't think about the label side at all. Big mistake! The protective layer of plastic is thinner on the label side than on the bottom.

A scratch on the label side could puncture the data layer, causing irreversible damage to your disc. That means storing CDs in jewel cases with a central hub.

Avoid storing important CDs in a sleeve or envelope because every time you remove it, you risk scratches.

2. Never write on the top of a CD with a regular pen.

This can also cause scratching. The safest way to label a CD is to write with a felt-tipped marker on the round space in the center of the disc. There's not a lot of room in this area, so I recommend you number your CDs and record only that number on the CD itself. Use a label on the case to explain the details.

3. Never touch the surface of a CD.

Gloves are a great idea. The oils on your fingers and hands contain salts and acids that are not good for CDs.

5. Store your CDs away from light, heat, and dust.

All of these factors can cause damage. A box with a lid is a great option. You'll want a box that's acid free and doesn't have glue or decorative paper that smells powerfully of chemicals. Try an archival supply company such as Gaylord or Hollinger Metal Edge.

Do any of these statements sound familiar?

- I am the keeper of my family history.

Somehow, photographs and mementos tend to gravitate toward your house, and you take your role as caretaker very seriously. The thought of future generations enjoying these treasures makes your heart smile.

- I can't bear the possibility of losing my treasures and I want to protect them from disaster.

Hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding and fire. We've all been reminded that our photographs and cherished mementos are just one event away from complete and utter destruction. Is there any way to prevent a total loss? Of course there is, and it's forehead-slappingly simple: Extra copies. Read more about our digital solutions on our website

- I inherited valuable family treasures and I'm not sure how to take proper care of them.

If you are serious about your new role as caretaker, I strongly encourage you to visit our Free Information page. It has links to reliable information that will help you take the best possible care of your collection. And sign up for our free newsletter, too -- it delivers tips and advice to your in-box once a month. If any of these situations sound familiar, you could probably use our help. Why don't you stop by our website and see what you've been missing. We've got tons of free reliable information just waiting for you!

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Haywards of Sunbury and Carleton Counties New Brunswick

by George H. Hayward

Introduction: During the thirty-two years I have been contributing family history articles for publication in Generations, I have avoided publishing anything about my own Hayward ancestors. But after fifty-five years of searching it is doubtful I will add a great deal to my records in the future, so I will extract a few bits and pieces for Generations now.

Firstly, many of you know already, but some may not, that everything you read or are told about your ancestors will not be true. And everyone who recorded information about one of your ancestors did not spell the name as you do.

Hayward, Howard, Heyward

My most remote Hayward ancestor in New Brunswick was George (same name as mine). When he received title to lot 70 in Maugerville the grant, issued at Halifax, 28 Oct 1779, shows the grantee as "George Hayward, alias Howard."

When George Hayward died in 1799 and his wife Ann in 1806, they were buried in the Lower Lincoln Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B. The family name inscribed at the top of their gravestone is "Heyward." Their surname with that spelling has not been found elsewhere in the area.

On the 1851 Census of the Parish of Lincoln, p. 21, George Hayward, a grandson of George and Ann Hayward, was recorded as "Hon. George Howard, and his wife as Charlotte Howard." He was a son of John Hayward and Chloe Strange. Hon. George's name can be found on numerous documents, recorded as George Hayward.

George Nehemiah Hayward

In the 1970s there was, in the York-Sunbury Historical Society Museum, on Queen Street in Fredericton, N.B., a framed painting of an old house, said to have been built in Lincoln by George and Ann Hayward. Under the painting there was a caption by Henry Wilmot, dated August 20, 1927. Among other things Mr. Wilmot said, "George Nehemiah Hayward of Essex Co.,

Mass.," arrived at Maugerville in 1763. Several years later he, with several others, moved to the westerly bank of the river. He built the family homestead not later than 1780 "and lived there until his death at the age of 90. Capt. John Hayward [his son], whom the writer can remember, died at the age of 90 and was said to have been the first child born to English speaking parents on the St. John River."

Mr. Wilmot's research or memory does not bear scrutiny for there are several errors in his caption. There was, in Maugerville, both a George and a Nehemiah Hayward, but no record of a George Nehemiah Hayward has been found. There is convincing evidence that George came to Maugerville from England in 1763. And Nehemiah came from Mass. about the same time. Proof of that is in the Simonds, Hazen and White records. George Hayward, according to his gravestone, died at age 60 rather than age 90, and Capt. John Hayward, according to his gravestone and a newspaper death notice, died at age 94 rather than 90, and it is certain Capt. John Hayward was not the first child born to English speaking parents on the St. John River.

Baltimore: Its History and Its People – More Erroneous Hayward Information

The next obstacle I had to overcome was "Baltimore: Its History and Its People," by various contributors, Vol. II - Biography (Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York, Chicago, 1912), a large hard-cover book one might expect could be depended upon. Between its covers we find George Hayward, born April 4, 1739, with his brother Nehemiah came to Maugerville, New Brunswick, and was among the first settlers there. His estate was administered, as of Lincoln, December 15, 1828. He married Anne _____, and had: Nancy, Mary Hoit, George Jr., and John.

While a George and a Nehemiah Hayward settled in Maugerville, they were not related, not closely anyway. And George's estate was not administered in 1828; it was his son George Hayward's estate that was administered that year.

Haywards of Sunbury and Carleton Counties, New Brunswick

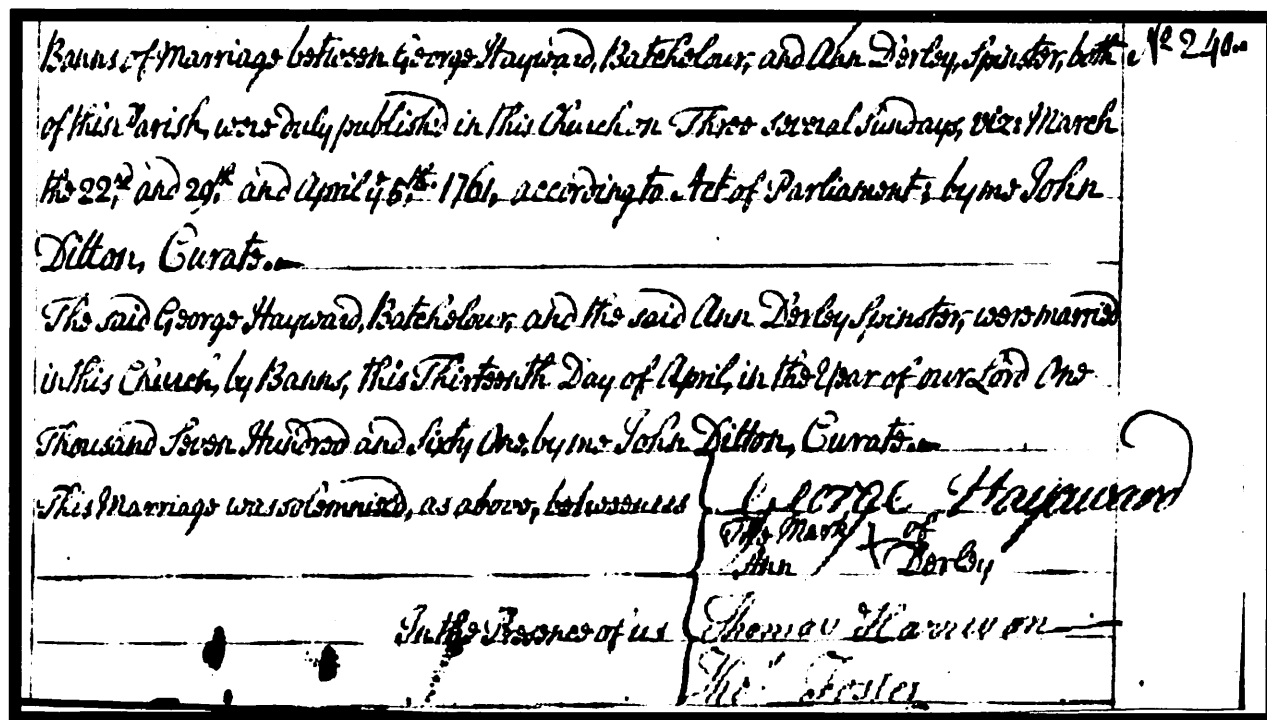
George Hayward who settled in Maugerville said in a petition for land in Sunbury County, N.B. in 1788 that he came in 1763 from Great Britain, and his gravestone in the Lower Lincoln Cemetery gives his death date as 1799.

The marriage record below for George Hayward and Ann Derley in London, England, 13 Apr 1761; and George Hayward's 1788 land petition in which he said he came with his family from Great Britain in 1763 to the River St. John in Nova Scotia in order to become a settler makes it clear that George and Ann Hayward did not come in 1763 from Massachusetts, as some sources say.

Census records are not a reliable source, but they do contain much useful information. George

and Ann Hayward's daughter Mary married Joseph Hoyt. She is listed on the 1851 Census of Sunbury County, age 89 [born about 1762, the year following her parent's marriage in London, England], widow, blind, of English origin, entered colony in June 1763, living with her daughter Lydia and son-in-law Andrew Mersereau. This information supports her father's statement in his 1788 land petition that he came in 1763 to the St. John River, that about 1762 is a reasonable year of birth for Mary, and that the family came directly from Great Britain to Maugerville rather than from Massachusetts.

St. Mary's Church at Islington, London, England, p. 75.



Banns of Marriage between George Hayward, Batcholour, and Ann Derley, Spinster both of this Parish, was duly published in this Church on Three several Sundays, viz: March the 22^d, and 29th, and April ye 5th, 1761, according to Act of Parliament; by me John Dilton, Curate.
The said George Hayward, Batcholour, and the said Ann Derley, Spinster, was 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
Ann X Derley (The Mark of)
In the Presence of us Thomas Harrison
Tho's Foster

George Hayward was born about 1739 in England, probably in the London area for he married Ann

Derley in St. Mary's Church at Islington, London, 13 Apr 1761. She was born about 1731 in England,

Haywards of Sunbury and Carleton Counties, New Brunswick

probably in the London area as well.

George and Ann, with their eldest child Mary, came from England to the St. John River and settled first in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., where they apparently lived about sixteen years on Lot 70, 1000 acres, before they moved across the St. John River to the Parish of Lincoln, where he built a house which stood until 1953 when it was deliberately destroyed by fire to make room for a new dwelling.

In August, 1788 he petitioned for Lots 16 and 17 at French Lake, in the Parish of Burton, and said he had purchased land adjoining those lots which he was improving and on which he was building a house and moving his family. Later in 1788 he deeded one-third part of Lots 16 and 17 to his daughter Mary and her husband Joseph Hoyt. In 1825 Joseph and Mary Hoyt sold one full third part of land granted to George Hayward Sr., at French Lake, and the deed identified the land as that which George Hayward Sr. had lived and died on. So his son John Hayward may have taken over the Lincoln house about that time. John was married in 1791, and lived in the house in Lincoln all his married life.

It is evident from the records that George was involved in lumbering on the south-westerly side of the river at an early date; on the Charles Morris Jr. grant just below Fredericton with William Baker, at French Lake in the Parish of Burton where he was granted 914 acres and where he apparently lived with his family, at least for a few years and may have died there, and at other locations.

Ann's maiden name was provided by Allan Boone, of Geary, Sunbury Co., a descendant of William and Ann (Hayward) Boone, who said in the 1970's it came down by word of mouth in the Boone family. Hannah E. Smith, born 1837, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Boone) Smith, granddaughter of William and Ann (Hayward) Boone, and great granddaughter of George and Ann (Derley) Hayward, married Amasa Carr. She named a daughter Annie Derley Carr, after her daughter's great grandmother. Confirmation of Ann's maiden name was found on George and Ann's marriage certificate, located in 2010 by Marcia Thomas, a descendant of George & Ann (Derley) Hayward.

The names of only four children for George and Ann Hayward have been located. And it seems likely there were only two sons, at least only two that grew to

adulthood, because George said in his 1788 land petition, when his wife was 57 years old, that he had two sons, young men, so it is unlikely there were more.

Children of George & Ann (Derley) Hayward:

- 2 Mary Ann Hayward, born about 1762; m. Joseph Hoyt.
- 3 John Hayward, born about 1766; m. Chloe Strange.
- 4 George Hayward, b. c1767; m. (1) Mary Smith (2) Ann ?
- 5 Ann Hayward, born about 1768; m. William Boone.

References:

(1) Lillian M. Beckwith Maxwell, "An Outline of The History of Central New Brunswick", 1937: "George Hayward and William Baker bought the lower half of the Charles Morris grant [5000 acres] from James Simonds on June 23, 1773. They gave him a bond and mortgage as security. During the Revolutionary War there were bickering between the parties, Simonds claiming that the purchasers did not make their payments, stripped the land of timber, and that Baker in particular was insolent; said the Americans would own the country and they would hold their land under the United States Congress. Hayward and Baker, on the other hand, complained that Simonds harassed them, did not give due credit for payments they had made, and claimed they had no sufficient title to the land..."

Eventually the dispute was settled in the Court of Chancery of the Province of New Brunswick wherein George Hayward, William Baker and William Davidson, merchant, were complainants and James Simonds, Esq., was defendant. The court decision was in favor of Hayward, Baker and Davidson. Davidson had acquired an interest in the property after the original sale in 1773.

(2) New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources (Fredericton, N.B.) Vol. A, No. 83, Land Grant, Lot No. 70, Parish of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., to George Hayward, October 28, 1779:

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greetings. Whereas George Hayward alias Howard was duly admitted into possession by order of government in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty five of a tract of land hereinafter described and hath improved the same and in consideration thereof prayed a grant might pass to him of said land. Therefore know ye that I Richard Hughes Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, &c, &c, &c, By virtue of the power and authority to me given by his present Majesty King George the Third under the Great Seal of Great Britain have given granted and confirmed and do by these presents give grant and confirm unto the said George Hayward his heirs and assigns a tract of land situate lying and being lott number seventy in the front of the Township of Maugerville together with all the after divisions containing in the whole by estimation one thousand acres more or less with allowance for all such roads as may hereafter be adjudged necessary to pass through the same... etc., etc.

Nova Scotia, Halifax

Regist'd 1st Novem'r 1779

Arthur Gould, Reg'r.

Haywards of Sunbury and Carleton Counties, New Brunswick

(3) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Sunbury County Records, Book 4, p. 287 (microfilm F5544), Deed, George Hayward to Nicholas Rideout, 15 Jan 1779, excerpt: George Hayward of the County of Sunbury and Province of Nova Scotia, husbandman, for fifty nine pounds current money of s'd Province, conveys to Nicholas Rideout, of the same place, husbandman, a lot of land "on the SW side of the River St. John opposite the upper part of the Township of Maugerville being a part of ten thousand acres formerly granted to Charles Morris Jun'r Esq. and by him conveyed to s'd George Hayward beginning at a stake and stones on the bank of the river and running up the river NW seventy four rods to land of Jonathan Hartt, thence running SW by the s'd Hartts land four miles and a quarter, thence SE seventy four rods, thence NE to the first mentioned bounds, containing five hundred acres be it more or less"

Witnesses, Israel Perley & Eliza Perley.

(4) Sunbury County Records Office, Book B, p. 560, excerpt: 13th January, 1784. In the 25th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George III King of Great Britain France and Ireland and Defender of the Faith. Charles Skinner and his wife Sarah do sell to John Simondson, gentleman, for the sum of 250 pounds all of that piece of land in Maugerville in the front of the Township containing by estimation 1000 acres, more or less (an Island lot excepted) being the Lot No. 70. In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals the day and year first written. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Thompson & Arthur Nicholson. (signed) Charles Skinner and Sarah Skinner. [Note: Lot 70 in Maugerville, 1000 acres, was granted to George Hayward shortly after he arrived from England in 1763.]

(5) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Sunbury County. N.B. Records, Book B, p. 285, 10 Apr 1787, excerpt: Arthur Gould of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire, and Boadicia his wife, sells to George Howard of Lincoln, County of Sunbury, Province of New Brunswick Yeoman, for the sum of seventy pounds, all that lot or tract of land known as lot number five abutted and bounded as described in a lease thereof made by Arthur Gould to the said George Hayward, containing five hundred acres more or less, being part of three thousand acres granted to the said Arthur Gould on the south west side of the River St. John now in the township of Lincoln, County of Sunbury and Province of New Brunswick with all buildings and improvements, to have and to hold the same George Hayward his heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals this tenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

In the presence of

Isaac DeChamps
Charles Lyons

Arthur Gould
Boadicia Gould

(6) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS108, Land Petition No. #202, 5 Oct 1787: To His Excellency Tho's Carleton Esq'r. Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick &c The Memorial of George Hayward of Lincoln in sd. Province - Humbly Sheweth: That being Inform'd that Mary the wife of John Bradley Late of Maugerville hath Presented a Petition to your Excellency Praying for a grant of the Lot No. 46 in Maugerville (or some part thereof). Your Memorialist begs Liberty to Inform your Excellency that himself and his Son in Law Joseph Hoyt have been Several years in Possession of the Said Lot No. 46 and the half of No. 47 which they hold in

their own Proper Right, having Purchased the whole Lot or Share under Thomas Rouse, and the half Lot under Tho's Hartt, both original grantees in Maugerville. That John Bradley never had a grant in Maugerville only made Some Small Improvements on the above Said half Lot, which Improvements he Sold to Dast'n Joseph Clerk from whom your Memorialist Purchased the Same and can Shew a Regular Conveyance and Title to the above mentioned Land and Improvements Therefore Humbly Prays that no Part thereof may be granted to the wife or Heirs of the Said John Bradley, and your Memorialist as in Duty bound will ever Pray, &c &c

Lincoln, Oct'r ye 5, 1787

George Hayward

(7) Provincial Archives of N.B. RS108. Land Petition No. 234: To His Excellency Thomas Carleton Esqr. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick. &c &c &c May it please your Excellency the Memorial of George Hayward Humbly Sheweth That in the year 1763 your Memorialist Came with his Family from Great Britain to Nova Scoria in order to Become a Settler of that province he applied to the Board of Trade: who gave him a letter of Recommendation to receive five hundred acres of land where he should like; the same being vacant and more according as he should improve or his family want to improve your Memorialist came to the River St. Johns but not being in circumstance to go on a new farm where he could find it vacant he hired until he was able by his care and industry to purchase and never asked for any lands your Memorialist now having purchased a piece of land on the Oromocto at the French Lake where he is building a house and moving his family and intends to use his endeavour to make a good settlement; Your Memorialist having two sons young men; and their being two vacant lotts No. sixteen and seventeen that lays adjoining the land your Memorialist is now improving; your Memorialist humbly asketh that if it may please your Excellency in the wisdom of your Counsel to grant the two vacant lotts to your Memorialist or to his two sons he will endeavour to improve it and as in Duty Bound will Ever pray-&c

Lincoln Aug't 20th 1788

George Hayward

20th Aug 1788

Asks Lott No. 16 & 17
on the Oromocto

In Council 5th Sep'r

Comply'd with on condition
of actual settlement

(8) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS686. Land Grants. 17 Oct 1788: George Hayward was granted 500 acres at French lake on the southerly side of the Oromocto River in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury County, and Lots No. 16 and 17, 414 acres, adjacent to the 500 acre tract

(9) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Registry Office Records. Book B, pp. 500-04, 19 Oct 1788, excerpts of three separate transactions:

George Hayward by deed to his beloved daughter Nancy Hayward, 500 acres in the Parish of Burton; also one-third of Lots No. 16 and 17 at French Lake on the Oromocto River.

George Hayward, by deed to his beloved daughter Mary, wife of Joseph Hoyt, of the Parish of Burton, one-sixth of Lots No. 16 and 17 at French lake on the Oromocto River.

George Hayward. by deed to Joseph Hoyt. one-sixth of Lots No. 16 and 17 at French lake on the Oromocto River.

Haywards of Sunbury and Carleton Counties, New Brunswick

(10) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Registry Office Records, Book G, p. 182, 25 Jun 1789, excerpt: George Hayward and Nancy his wife of the Parish of Burton and County of Sunbury and Province of New Brunswick, and Joseph Hoit and Mary his wife of the Parish of Maugerville, County and Province aforesaid, for 120 pounds paid by Joseph Clark Senior of the Parish of Maugerville, grant, bargain and sell to the said Joseph Clark land in Maugerville known and described as Lot. No. 46 and the northerly half of Lot. No. 47 in the grant of the said township or parish of Maugerville. In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals this 25th day of June 1789.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
Daniel Bliss
Elizabeth Upham

George Hayward
Joseph Hoit
Mary Hoit (her mark)

(11) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Registry Office Records, Book B, p. 426, 4 Nov 1789, excerpt: Quit claim deed, James Simonds of the Parish of Portland in the City of Saint John does sell to William Baker and George Hayward of Sunbury County, farmers, land in Sunbury County being part and parcel of ten thousand acres granted to Charles Morris beginning at the north west corner of Jonathan Hartr's, south west on the north west line of said Hartr's land to the rear of the tract, north west on the rear line till it includes 3/20th parts of said rear line of the ten thousand acres, thence north east to the River Saint John, thence by the several courses of the river to the bounds first mentioned, for the sum of five shillings to him James Simonds in hand paid by William Baker and George Hayward.

(12) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Registry Office Records, Book D, p. 353, 15 Jul 1790, excerpt: George Hayward of Burton, County of Sunbury and Province of New Brunswick, for five hundred pounds paid by Charles Martin of Miramichi. County of Northumberland, all that tract of land known as Lot No. 5 on the south west side of the St. John River in Lincoln being part of three thousand acres granted to Arthur Gould, 500 acres more or less, with houses, buildings, etc.

George Hayward

Signed sealed and witnessed by
Joseph Clark and Isaac Hubbard

(13) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Registry Office Records, Book D, p. 355, 15 Jul 1790, excerpt: George Hayward of Burton in the County of Sunbury and Province of New Brunswick, for the sum of four hundred pounds, to John Hayward of Lincoln, County and Province aforesaid, a lot of land on the south west side of the River St. John in Lincoln being part of a grant to Charles Morris Jr. of Halifax, beginning at the north west corner of a lot formerly William Baker's now property of John Glasier, running a due course north west 74 rods up the river, then leaving a lot 57 rod wide on a due north west course up the river, formerly William Baker's, now James Glasier's, then commencing again at that north east boundary and running 57 rod north west up the aforesaid river, thence four and one half miles south west, thence south east 57 rod on a due south east line to the aforesaid James Glasier, then leaving 57 rod on the said line, then commencing and running south east 74 rod, then north east four miles and a half to the first mentioned bounds on the bank of the river St. John. containing 1,170 acres more or less with all barns, buildings, etc.

George Hayward

(14) Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Book D, p. 360, 15 Jul 1790, excerpt: George Hayward Senior of the township of Burton in the County of Sunbury and Province of New Brunswick, for the sum of three hundred pounds, to George Hayward Junior of Burton, County aforesaid, one equal third part of all that grant granted to me the 17th day of October, 1778, and one equal third part of Lots No. 16 and 17, on the south east side of the Oromocto River at French Lake in the township of Burton with all houses, etc, saving and reserving all the white pine timbers for the use of His Majesty his heirs and survivors.

George Hayward

Witnesses:

Joseph Clark and Isaac Hubbard

(15) Gravestone (Lower Lincoln. Sunbury Co.. N.B.): Heyward, George, died 31 Mar 1799, ae 60 yrs.; his wife Ann, died Dec 1806, ae 75 yrs.

(16) Provincial Archives of N.B., Anglican Church Records, microfilm F1096, Maugerville Burials: George Hayward, 2 Apr 1799.

(17) Provincial Archives of New Brunswick RG7, RS72, Probate Court Records, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Lincoln 10th Aug. 1799. This day Lemuel Wilmol Asa Perley & Wm. Boon attended at the house of the Late George Hayward Desent in the Parish affors'd and Tuck an Inventory of all the goods Chattels and Effects of the S'd Geo. Hayward Desent as follows with the valuation of each article –

	£	s	p
one Hare Trunk	0	12	6
2 old Hats	0	7	6
1 Body Coat	2	10	0
1 Do Do	2	0	0
1 Velvit Vest & Britches	2	10	0
3 Wast Coats	1	10	0
3 Pr. Stockens	0	6	0
2 fine shirts	1	2	0
1 Corron Do	0	10	0
1 Damask Tab'l Cloth	0	12	6
etc., etc.			
Total	314	16	3

Lem Wilmot
Asa Perley Appraisers
William Boone

John Hayward
George Hayward

(18) University of N.B., Harriet Irving Library, The Royal Gazette (Saint John, N.B.), 4 Mar 1800: All persons having any demands against the estate of George Howard, Senior, late of the County of Sunbury in the Province of New Brunswick, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested within eighteen calendar months, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to John Hayward; George Hayward Junior, Administrators. County of Sunbury, 14th of February, 1800. ♣

Benen Foster and Deborah Kinney

by George H. Hayward

Benen Foster was born at Scarborough, Cumberland Co., Maine, 14 Nov 1760, son of Isaiah and Lydia (Fogg) Foster.

While living at Machias, Maine., in 1775, he volunteered and assisted in the capture of the British schooner, *Margaretta*, which was commanded by Capt. Moore. Afterward, he enlisted and served nine months as a private in Capt. Jabez West's Massachusetts Company, during which time he went on an expedition to the St. John River. He then enlisted and served two years or more as a private in Capt. Stephen Smith's Company, which was part of Col. John Allen's Mass. Regiment, and was in another engagement at Machias.

After the war, Benen came to the St. John River, where he married, 20 May 1782, Deborah, eldest daughter of Israel and Susannah (Hood) Kinney of Oromocto. She was born 30 Jan 1764, probably in Topsfield, Massachusetts before her parents moved to N.B., and died 13 Apr 1852 in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B. Their first grant was one-third each of Lots 6 and 7 at Oromocto. After living there for more than 20 years, they removed to the Parish of Wakefield, where they made their home on Lot 31 fronting on the west bank of the St. John River at Somerville, about three-quarters of a mile south of the covered bridge at Hartland.

Benen probably was wounded while serving with the American forces during the Revolutionary War. The Veterans Administration, Bureau of Pension Records, Washington, D.C., shows that he applied, 4 Dec. 1832, while living in Wakefield, for a pension, and that a pension was paid from 4 Mar. 1831 until his death 24 Oct. 1843. Deborah then applied, 21 May 1844, while a resident of Houlton, Maine, for a pension, which was paid from 24 Oct 1843, until her death 13 Apr 1852. Benen predeceased Deborah. He died in the Parish of Wakefield, probably in 1843 when his pension was terminated.

Benen and Deborah (Kinney) Foster had 12 children. They were:

1. Lois Foster, b. 21 Apr 1783 at Oromocto, d. in 1811, aged 28 years. She married **Lemuel Churchill**, b. 20 Feb 1777 in Yarmouth, N.S., d. in Ontario, 14 Dec 1859. Lois left four children in Wakefield when she died, a daughter and three sons. Lemuel later married **Mary Brown**, and they moved to Ontario about 1831.

Children of Lois Foster & Lemuel Churchill:

- i **CHLOE CHURCHILL**, m. George R. Boyer.
- ii **AMOS CHURCHILL**, lived in the U.S.A.
- iii **JAMES CHURCHILL**, lived in the U.S.A.
- iv **STEPHEN CHURCHILL**, was drowned in the Saint John River at an early age.

2. Lydia Foster, b. 15 Jul 1785, at Oromocto, d. in 1880, aged 95; m. 19 Oct 1802, in Maugerville, Advardus, son of John & Mary (Burrell) Shaw. He was born in 1781, in Oromocto, N.B., and died in 1812 in Wakefield.

Children of Lydia Foster & Advardus Shaw

- i **JAMES B. SHAW**, b. about 1804.
- ii **SUSANNAH SHAW**, b. about 1807
- iii **AMMI SHAW**. He is said to have died as a result of a kick from his brother James. He never married.

3. Mary Foster, b. 17 Oct 1787 at Oromocto, d. in 1868, at Millstream, Kings Co., N.B.; m. Ulas Heine, son of John Heine, a Loyalist soldier of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. He was born 25 Dec 1779, and died in 1869. They made their home at Millstream, and their 12 children were born there.

Children of Mary Foster & Ulas Heine:

- i **MARGARET HEINE**, b. 25 Mar 1807, in Millstream, d. 15 Jun 1850, m. 10 Nov 1829, John Foster.*
- ii **CHARLOTTE HEINE**, b. 27 May 1809, d. in 1867, m. George Price.
- iii **JAMES HEINE**, b. 28 Nov 1810, d. in 1890, m. E. Dickinson.
- iv **DEBORAH HEINE**, b. 24 Apr 1812, d. in Feb 1896, m. Mathew McLeod.
- v **SUSANNAH HEINE**, b. 9 Jan 1814, d. 11 Feb 1840, m. Joel Fenwick.
- vi **HENRY HEINE**, b. 9 Jul 1816, d. in Sep 1842, m. Annie Blair.
- vii **ELIZABETH HEINE**, b. 10 Jul 1819, d. 15 Oct 1899, m. James Churchill.
- viii **BENNING HEINE**, b. 22 Jun 1820, d. 4 Oct 1840, m. Sophia Mercer.
- ix **JANE HEINE**, b. 18 May 1823, d. 1 Feb 1842, m. John Blair.
- x **WILLIAM HEINE**, b. 1 Jul 1825, d. 23 Aug 1860, m. Eliza Cosgrove.
- xi **MARY HEINE**, b. 15 Jul 1828, d. 1 Jan 1883, m. Boman Briggs.
- xii **RHODA HEINE**, b. 11 Apr 1835, d. in Feb 1860, m. Obadiah Sproule,

4. James Foster, b. 3 Nov 1789, in Oromocto, d.

in 1859. He married Mary Burt. They lived for a number of years in Wakefield before removing with their family to Newburg, Maine.

Children of James Foster & Mary Burt:

- i **GEORGE FOSTER**, m. Deborah York.
- ii **JAMES FOSTER**, m. Jane Carvell.
- iii **GIDEON FOSTER**.
- iv **ALFRED FOSTER**.
- v **IRENE FOSTER**.
- vi **HARRIET FOSTER**.
- vii **RHODA FOSTER**.

5. Benen Foster, b. 30 Sep 1792, in Oromocto, d. in 1880; m. in Oromocto, 17 Aug 1815, Isabella Bliss.

6. Susannah Foster, b. 20 Sep 1794, in Oromocto, d. in 1882; m. Enoch Gallop.

7. Israel Foster, b. 14 Aug 1796, in Oromocto, d. in 1840.

8. Gideon Foster, b. 20 Aug 1798, in Oromocto, d. in 1845.

9. Elizabeth Foster, b. 19 Sep 1800 in Oromocto, d. 12 Nov 1885 in Houlton, Maine; m. Israel, son of Stephen & Merab (Ives) Kinney He was born in May 1794, in Oromocto, and died 6 Jul 1884 in Houlton. They lived in Lower Wakefield for a number of years, and later made their home in Houlton. Like his grandfather, Israel Kinney was a blacksmith and for several years after his marriage worked at his trade in Upper Woodstock.

Children of Elizabeth Foster & Israel Kinney:

- i **HIRAM KINNEY**.
- ii **GIDEON KINNEY**.
- iii **WESLEY KINNEY**.
- iv **JANE KINNEY**.
- v **LOUISE KINNEY**.
- vi **ELIZABETH KINNEY**.
- vii **ANGELINE KINNEY**.
- viii **LEUTRICIA [LUCRETIA] KINNEY**.
- ix **BENEN KINNEY**.
- x **MOSES KINNEY**.
- xi **AARON KINNEY**.

Several of these children died in childhood.

10. Japhthah Foster, b. 22 Jan 1803, in Wakefield, d. 15 Dec 1874, in South Pacific Hospital, in Sacramento, California; m. Aseneth Ann (Annie) Hovey. She was b. 9 Nov 1808, in N.B., a daughter of Aaron & Dorothy (Price) Hovey, of Ludlow, Northumberland Co., N.B. Theirs was No. 5 in the

second tier of lots at Wakefield, where they lived for a time. He went to California during the gold rush, and she joined him there later.

Children of Japhthah Foster & Annie Hovey:

- i **HARRIET FOSTER**, b. 25 Sep 1825, in N.B., m. Mr. Stinchfield.
- ii **MOSES FOSTER**, b. 25 Mar 1827, in N.B.
- iii **ANN MAYO FOSTER**, b. 6 Sep 1829, in N.B., m. Mr. Hemmenway.
- iv **AMASA FOSTER**, b. 1 May 1832, in N.B.
- v **LOUISA FOSTER**, b. 23 Nov 1835, in N.B., m. Mr. Shaw.
- vi **MARY FOSTER**, b. 4 Apr 1837, in N.B., m. Mr. Coll.
- vii **SANDERS FOSTER**, b. 9 Jun 1839, in N.B.
- viii **ISRAEL FOSTER**, b. 26 Nov 1840, in N.B.
- ix **SUSIE FOSTER**, b. 16 Oct 1842, in N.B., m. Mr. Fletcher.
- x **IRENE FOSTER**, b. 21 Sep 1844, in N.B., m. Darius Sipprell.
- xi **HOVEY A. FOSTER**, b. 11 May 1846, in N.B.
- xii **AUGUSTA FOSTER**, b. in Feb 1848, m. Mr. Drew.

11. Moses Foster, b. 7 May 1805, at Wakefield; m. Sarah Wheeler.

12. Aaron Foster, b. 15 Dec 1909, at Wakefield, d. the same year.

The preceding is from *Israel Kenny, His Children and Their Families*, by Edwin W. Bell, 1944.

The following is from The New Brunswick Literary Encyclopedia, <http://w3.stu.ca/stu/sites/nble/index.aspx>, an initiative of Dr. Tony Tremblay, Canada Research Chair in New Brunswick Studies, this site aims to be a useful research tool for students, scholars, and teachers interested in New Brunswick literature, (with permission).

George E. Foster

Sir George Eulas Foster (politician, lecturer, and teacher) served in the cabinets of no fewer than seven Conservative prime ministers and had an often overlooked but influential political career spanning more than fifty years. He was born on 3 September 1847 on the banks of the St. John River in Wakefield, Carleton County, New Brunswick, and died at his home in Ottawa, Ontario, on 30 December 1931. His mother, Margaret Foster (Heine) died when Foster was three years old; he was raised by his father, John Foster, a farmer and

second-generation United Empire Loyalist who lived his whole life in Wakefield. In 1889 Foster married Adeline Chisholm (Davies), one of the founders of the temperance movement in Ontario and the former wife of disgraced MP Daniel Black Chisholm. Following her death on 17 September 1919, Foster was remarried to Jessie Allan, daughter of British MP Sir William Allan.

Foster was the youngest of seven children and grew up in relatively poor surroundings with little formal education. Having no school in his settlement, he was forced to board out or walk the many miles to a neighbouring settlement. His father only owned one book, the Bible, and Foster would supplement his appetite for reading by borrowing books from his neighbours – the most influential being Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *The Works of Josephus*.

At the age of fifteen, Foster's ambition for a proper education led him to open a school in his settlement, as an unlicensed teacher. Excelling in his studies, he won the Kings County Scholarship, which allowed him to enroll in the recently formed University of New Brunswick (UNB) in Fredericton in fall 1865. His fellow undergraduates included two future premiers of New Brunswick, William Pugsley and James Mitchell, as well as the renowned teacher George R. Parkin. Parkin and Foster would develop a friendship that would last for over 50 years. While at UNB, Foster founded the *University Monthly*, which eventually became *The Brunswickan*, the campus's student newspaper that is still in circulation today. He won the Douglas Gold Medal as a freshman and Natural Science First the next year, and he graduated second in his class. Remembering his experience in Fredericton fondly, Foster stated: "The grounding and stimulus received at my Alma Mater I can trace through my whole life as a resourceful and sustaining foundation" (qtd. in Wallace 24). In his twilight years, he would be instrumental in establishing a half a million dollar endowment fund at UNB.

Following his graduation, Foster accepted a position at Victoria County Grammar School in Grand Falls, New Brunswick, at a salary of \$600 per annum. In the next few years, he took on new challenges and began to explore in the same way that he would during his political career – taking charge of the Superior School at Fredericton Junction, the Baptist Academy in Fredericton, and

then the new Girls' High School in Fredericton. In 1872, he travelled to Scotland and studied first at Edinburgh University, later at Heidelberg in Germany.

On his return home in 1873, Foster was made a professor of classics and literature at the University of New Brunswick, a position he would hold for six years. While the social machinations of university life seemed to frustrate him, his passion for lecturing carried him through his teaching until he resigned in 1879.

Raised as a Free Christian Baptist, his political and social beliefs were influenced by Baptist teachings. At the age of thirteen he signed a temperance pledge, and as a life-long abstainer, he committed himself to prohibition as a political pursuit for the rest of his career. Following his resignation from UNB, he became a much sought-after temperance orator. For three years after 1879, he toured the continent lecturing, reaching as far as Kentucky and Wisconsin.

Encouraged by a friend, he arrived in Saint John in May 1882 to run for office in the riding of Kings County against incumbent Lieutenant-Colonel James Domville, a long-serving member of John A. Macdonald's government. Foster ran as an independent Conservative and won by a considerable majority. He was introduced to the House of Commons on 8 February 1883 and readily impressed Prime Minister John A. Macdonald with his clear oratory and debating skills. On the recommendation of his old acquaintance Sir Leonard Tilley, who was then lieutenant governor for New Brunswick, Foster was appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1885. He would handle this position deftly, bringing to it matchless dedication and organizational skills that would net him the portfolio of Minister of Finance in 1888. In this capacity, he became one of John A. Macdonald's most respected lieutenants. Foster was re-elected in 1891 and survived a very turbulent time that saw the leadership of his party pass through many hands.

Frustrated with a perceived lack of leadership, Foster was one of seven MPs, including Sir Charles Tupper, to resign in protest from the House of Commons on 4 January 1896. Eventually, the sides reached a compromise that saw the protesting members reinstated, but the Conservatives would be defeated by Wilfred Laurier's Liberal party that

same year. Foster nonetheless ran in York County, winning a majority of nearly 2 to 1 in a new riding.

Four years later, Foster would suffer his first political defeat. In 1900 he again switched ridings to Saint John at the request of his party and was defeated by former premier of New Brunswick A.G. Blair. With this loss, Foster left Parliament for the first time in eighteen years.

In 1903 he ran in a by-election for North Ontario and was defeated again. Not to be dissuaded, the following year he ran in the general elections for North Toronto, where he had been residing since 1901. He overcame the mayor of Toronto, Thomas Urquhart, by a slim majority, and would hold this seat with a steadily increasing majority for the next two decades.

Foster's political battles were many, but his most passionate issues remained the temperance movement and the implementation of reciprocal trade within the British Empire. He was very critical of Laurier's attempts at reciprocity with the United States, and when a trade agreement was laid before the house in 1911, Foster warned that this decision was "fraught with consequences greater than any of us can now see" (qtd. in Wallace 151).

In 1912 he was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on Imperial Trade and spent two years working in Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and China. Partly in recognition of his work with the commission, Foster was knighted in 1914. He was later appointed one of four British representatives at the Allied Economic Conference in Paris in 1916. Shortly after this, he was assigned the title of Imperial Privy Councillor by the King.

On the eve of the general election in 1917, Foster was struck by a railway engine at Union Station in Toronto and left with a broken shoulder blade, a broken collar bone, and four broken ribs. His determination even as an injured 70-year-old was in evidence as he resumed his duties from his sickbed and returned to the House within months.

Foster convinced Parliament to set up the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and institute Daylight Savings Time. In 1918, his long standing fight for temperance was fulfilled as a general prohibition was instituted. That summer, the King conferred upon him the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Age finally began to weigh on Foster. He was offered, but declined, the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario as well as the high commissionership in London. He took a brief position as head of the Canadian delegation to the First Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1920. But the following year he decided to end a long career in the House of Commons and retired to the Senate.

As a senator, he became a champion for the League of Nations. In 1922, he was one of the founders of the League of Nations Society in Canada, and he represented Canada at the international assemblies in both 1926 and 1929.

Foster still found the energy to travel to Fredericton. In October 1930, he made the dedicatory address for the unveiling of the Bliss Carman monument in Fredericton. Yet his health continued to decline, and he died in Ottawa on 30 December 1931. He was honoured with a state funeral.

While Foster was acknowledged during his career as a supreme debater and orator, he suffered from an abrasive temperament. He was respected but unpopular: "There was, and always would be, something singularly unappealing about Foster" (Waite 218). He may have entertained ambitions of being Prime Minister during his long career, but his lack of charisma prevented him from rising above his more popular colleagues. He did, however, serve as acting Prime Minister on several occasions.

He published one book, a collection of some of his speeches and lectures, *Canadian Addresses* (1914).

Matthew Heiti
University of New Brunswick

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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:

Don Doherty
26 Georgia Pacific Drive
McAdam NB E6J 1C8
E-Mail dohertys@nbnet.nb.ca

If you respond to a query, kindly send a copy of your answer to Don Doherty at the above address, indicating 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.

Q5170- BLACK: Looking for information on my great grandmother, **Dora Ann Black's** biological parents. According to her Late Registration of Birth she was b. Mar. 13, 1883 and her mother's name was **Jane Ward**, but her father's name is missing (blank). On the 1901 Census Dora is listed as Adopted Daughter of **Anne M. Black** in Weldford, Kent Co., born March 13, 1884. She married **John Henry Farrer** in 1903, and on this record her parents are listed as **William and Maria (Ward) Black**. She remarried in 1934 to **William George Wilson** and on this record her parents are listed as **Thomas Cail** of Pine Ridge, Kent Co., and **Jane Ward**. Any information would be much appreciated, but I am especially interested in details about Thomas Cail and Jane Ward, such as their DOBs, parents' names, etc.

Debbie Wettlaufer
dewettlaufer1@hotmail.com

Q5171- BRAGDON: Nathaniel Bragdon was born about 1747 and was a pre-loyalist from Maine settling in Burton Parish around 1770. He married

around 1774 and I would like to know the name of his wife.

Wayne Johnston, Unit 8 – 1714 Porters Lane,
Westville NS B0K 2A0

Q5172- BRAGDON: Nathaniel Bragdon Jr. was b @ 1782 in Burton, Sunbury County the son of **Nathaniel Bragdon** and ? He died in Hartfield, Southampton Parish before 1861. I would like to know the maiden name of his wife **Sarah** b. @ 1787 and died after 1871 in Hartfield.

Wayne Johnston, Unit 8 – 1714 Porters Lane,
Westville NS B0K 2A0

Q5173-HORRIGAN: Searching for information on my ancestors. Known details: **Elizabeth Horrigan** was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, about 1835; her parents were **Michael and Mary Horrigan**, originally from Ireland; Elizabeth married **Robert Furber** in 1867 in Boston and had a daughter **Mary** in 1871. She died 29 Jan 1874 of consumption in Framingham, Mass. Any information about the Horrigan family in New Brunswick will be appreciated.

Jeffrey Clark, Portishead, UK
clark_jeff@sky.com

Q5174- JOHNSTON: Looking for the burial sites of **William Johnston** b. @ 1797 Scotland, d. 1865-1870, and his wife **Mary Johnston** b. 1804 Scotland, d. 1871-1889. They lived in Mechanic Settlement but are not buried there. Is it possible they were buried somewhere in Cardwell parish possibly the Penobsquis Pioneer Cemetery, the South Branch Baptist Cemetery or The Cardwell Baptist Cemetery?

Wayne Johnston, Unit 8 – 1714 Porters Lane,
Westville NS B0K 2A0

Q5175-McLAUGHLIN/ DOYLE: - Looking for information on descendants of **Mary Amanda Doyle**, b. 1887 in New Westminster, BC but parents from Jacquet River and Petit Rocher, New Brunswick and **Alexander McLaughlin**, born 1882, parents were **David and Charlotte (Read)**. Amanda and Alexander married 29th April 1907 in the Miramichi. Their first child, **Mary Eva**

Queries and Answers

Gertrude McLaughlin was born the 23rd May 1909 in Fredericton. I would like to make contact with any descendants.

Carole Doyle, 2 Stanshaw Close, Bristol BS16 1JY England. Email: doylec40@yahoo.ca

Q5176- Nadeau/ Peters: I would like to get in touch with Carolyn Nadeau regarding Stanley Peters, Viola Shaw and their daughter Irene Peters.

Wayne Johnston, Unit 8 – 1714 Porters Lane, Westville NS B0K 2A0

Q5177 – PHILLIPS: I am looking for information on **William Henry Phillips**, b. 24 May 1816, d June 20, 1905, in Moncton., N.B. I am not sure where he was born, but rumour has it he possibly came from England or Wales. I believe also that he was in the Crimean War. He and his wife **Maria Elizabeth** (I do not know her maiden name) had two sons - **Joseph**, born in Bucksport, Maine according to his wedding certificate: and **Harry William**, born in Petitcodiac, N.B., again according to his wedding certificate. They attended the Church of England.

Jane Phillips: 1833 Salisbury Road, Moncton, N.B. E1E 4P7
E-mail: jane123@nb.sympatico.ca

Q5178 – SMITH: Looking for the descendants of **Charles Smith** b. @ 1838 and his wife **Elizabeth Johnston** b. @ 1848 daughter of **William and Mary (Scott) Johnston** from Dumfries, Scotland. Charles and Elizabeth were married 24 November 1870. In the 1881 census Cardwell Parish, Kings county p.10 they are listed with children, **Charles** b. @ 1870, **George** b. @ 1872, **John** b. @ 1874, **Stephen** b. @ 1876, and **May** b. @ 1878. Charles and Stephen are found again in the 1901 and 1911 census. There is a Stephen Smith found in the Penobsquis Pioneer Cemetery (1875-1949) and a Charles Smith Jr. (1870- 1929) in the Cardwell Baptist Cemetery). Any assistance with details on this family would be appreciated.

Wayne Johnston, Unit 8 – 1714 Porters Lane, Westville NS B0K 2A0

Q5179 – SPIKE: I am trying to write-up a genealogy for the Spike family of Halifax, Nova

Scotia. In 1871 the **Rev. Henry Mitchell Spike** became the rector of St. Ann's (Ang.) Ch., in Musquash. I would be interested in contacting any descendants. In 1881 there were 7 children living in the household: 1) **Frances Louisa** who later married **Joshua Knight**; 2) **Charles Henry**, b. 1855; 3) **Charlotte Whittemore** and 4) **William E.**, twin's b. 1857. William E. lived in Andover, Victoria Co., N.B. in 1900 where he and his second wife, **Ida Barr Scott**, had a daughter **Helen Frances**; he had previously had a son, **Eugene Whithier**, by his first wife, **Amanda Clayton**; 6) **Harriet Elizabeth**, b. 1860; 7) **Eliza Rachel** who married **Theodore A. Dare**, in Pierre, S. Dakota in 1890.

Sally Lomas, salomas@sympatico.ca
1055 Dominion Ave.,
Midland, ON L4R 4V7
Member of the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia

Q5180 – WATERBURY: Searching for any official document which states the parents' names of **David Waterbury**, Loyalist, born 1758 in Stamford, CT and died 28 Nov 1833 in Saint John, NB. There's a great deal of conflicting information online. Thanks for any help.

Anne-Marie Waterbury, 35 Millwood Drive, Centreville NS B0P 1J0
waterbam@eastlink.ca

Q5181 – THISTLE: "Who was John Frances Thistle?" This question keeps me awake at night.

John first appears in the 1881 census for Albert County, N. B.; he is listed as head of household and appears with three others, as follows:

Thistle, John, M, 30, Nfld., W Meth, Scot, cooper
Thistle, Samuel, M, 25, Nfld., W Meth, Scot, cooper
Catherine, F, 70, Nfld., W, W. Meth, French
Bessie, F, 21, Nfld., W. Meth, Scot

Bessie is my great-grandmother. She married Capt. William Henry Steeves of Hillsboro/Weldon, and one of their sons Henry Osman Steeves was my grandfather. I've worked out that Catherine is Bessie's grandmother, and Samuel is Catherine's son; making him Bessie's uncle. John is my brick wall. I have not been able to find the paper trail that links him to my family.

Queries and Answers

John Frances Thistle is buried at Gray's Island Cemetery in Hillsboro; he died March 10, 1888 at 40 years of age, a native of Harbour Grace, Nfld., as per the cemetery stone, as well as other sources. "The Rooms" at the archives in St. John's has no record of baptism, nor could I find one on any of the Nfld. genealogy web sites. I have not been able to find a death record for John either.

According to the Albert County Marriage Register, John married Maggie Irving on Feb 2, 1882 (microfilm does not provided the names of parents). John and Maggie had three children, but only one survived childhood, a girl, Alice (Alice married John Humphrey Lockhart). I have been in touch with, and met, her descendents (Rayworth), now living in Ontario, but they had no records for John.

John is mentioned in the book "Fundy Family" by William Henry Irving, as having worked at the Gypsum Company in Hillsboro, and on microfilm I see he was a church steward at the Methodist Church in Hillsboro.

It seems logical that John is family; in fact, Samuel named one of his children John Francis and my great-grandmother, Bessie, named one of her sons the same. My uncle, my Mom's brother, compiled a brief history of all the places he'd lived, complete with family cemetery stone pictures, and he included John's. There are no notes, unfortunately to detail the relationship to us.

I am trying to find the name of Johns' parents. Once I can find them, I can tie my family to him.

If you have suggestions, ideas, or have further information about John and his family, please contact me at scamper1@nb.sympatico.ca. Thank you. Debbie Thompson, SEB

ANSWER TO QUERY 5158 DUCY Fall 2011 Issue

In response to your query in the 2011 fall copy of Generations, I am sending 5 pages on the Ducey family that I put together and a copy of the 1881 census and 1911 census for your convenience.

I'm not related but was slightly involved with this family when researching other families.

Whereas, I'm a member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, I'm able to check the vital records of most Massachusetts towns up to 1915.

I checked and found marriage records in Haverhill for both Percival and Leslie Ducey and it stated who their parents were and where from. Their mother was Matilda Carpenter.

The 1850 census for Wickham lists:

Ducey, Patrick 49 Irish- immigrated in 1826

Ducey, Martha 49 born NB

Ducey, Mary Ann 17 b NB

Ducey, James Martin age 14 NB

Ducey, John B 10 NB

Ducey, William Anderson 8 NB

Ducey, Martha E 4 NB

John B Ducey married a Matilda McDonald and some on-line researchers sometimes have the 2 Matilda's mixed up.

Thank You to Carroll Kimball

How Many People Have Ever Lived on Earth?

Contributed by David Fraser

The Population Reference Bureau (www.prb.org) has calculated, using a lot of assumptions, how many people have ever lived on earth. Their answer is – 107.6 billion people. Since the world population is currently just over 7 billion, this means that 6.5 % of people who were ever born are living right now.

What does this mean to the genealogist? We have a long way to go to completely fill in our family tree! Get cracking!

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For the year ending: December 2012

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NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM

For the year ending: December 2012

I am researching the following families.

Please limit surnames to eight.

The names you are researching has become out of date with many members just checking the box that was provided. It will therefore be appreciated if you can provide a new list of surnames.

SURNAMES	WHAT AREA
1.	
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CHARITABLE STATUS

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

Baptisms, Marriages & Burials, Prince William & Kingsclear.

Anglican Parish of Woodstock Records, 1792-1815

Introduction: *The original handwritten church records for the Anglican Parish of Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B., have recently been refilmed by the Provincial Archives of N.B., which has resulted in a better quality reproduction. The records can now be found on microfilm F23708 at the Archives. The full reference for this article is MC223, W6, Anglican Parish of Woodstock, 6A Parish Register containing Prince William and Kingsclear Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1792-1815. Transcribed by George H. Hayward in March 2011.*

- < 1792, 6 Mar, baptized, **John** [Sorell?], s/o Mr. & Mrs **Gastlin**.
- < 1792, 12 Jun, baptized, **Rebecca**, the wife of Mr. John **Davidson**.
- < 1792, 12 Jun, baptized, **William**, b. 10 Oct 1791, s/o Jonah & Mary **Allen**.
- < 1792, 12 Jun, baptized, **Edmund**, b. 16 Apr 1790, s/o Edward & Unice **Tompkins**; and **Elisabeth**, b. 7 Apr 1792, their daughter.
- < 1792, 12 Jun, baptized, **Lucretia**, b. 18 May 1790, d/o Nathaniel & Anna **Hart**.
- < 1793, 23 Jun, baptized, **Henry**, b. 6 May 1792, s/o Jacob & Levina **Carvel**, Kings Clear.
- < 1793, 23 Jun, baptized, **Daniel Murray**, b. 24 Sep 1792, s/o Nath. & Anna **Hart**.
- < 1793, 23 Jun, baptized, **Mary**, b. 22 Mar 1793, d/o Sam'l & Jenny **Clayton**.
- < 1793, 23 Jun, baptized, **Thomas**, [no birth date], s/o Thomas & Betsey **Thornton**.
- < 1793, 24 Jun, baptized, **William**, b. 28 Jul 1787; [**Willes?**], b. 18 Mar 1789; **Frances**, b. 30 Dec 1790; and **Phebe Mott**, b. 6 Nov 1792; children of John & Rebecca **Davidson**.
- < 1793, 11 Jul, baptized, **George**, b. 7 Jan 1785; **Polly**, b. 1 Jan 1787; **Nancy**, b. 27 Jan 1790; **Elisabeth**, b. 17 Jan 1792; children of Abraham & Nancy **Long**;
- < 1793, 11 Jul, married, **John Leek & Sarah Gordon**, by licence; baptized, **Elisabeth**, b. 7 May 1787; and **Margaret**, b. 30 Aug 1790, daughters of John & Sarah **Leek**.
- < 1793, 11 Jul, baptized, **George**, b. 23 Jun 1793, s/o William & Catharine **West**.
- < 1794, 27 Jul, baptized, **Aron**, b. 9 Jul 1794, s/o Jonah & Mary **Allen**.
- < 1795, 2 Mar, baptized, **John Cummins**, b. 27 Jun 1794, s/o John & Rebecca **Davidson**.
- < 1795, 25 Jun, baptized, **Elisabeth**, b. 3 Mar 1795, d/o Coles **Hazelton** & Elisabeth his wife.
- < 1795, 20 Aug, baptized, at the Barony, Prince William Parish, **John Simcoe**, b. 13 Jul 1792 & **Elisabeth**, b. 25 May 1794, children of Judge & Margaret **Saunders**.
- < 1795, 10 Nov, baptized to this date: children 25, adults 2, married 1, buried not any.
- < 1796, 3 Jul, baptized, **Deborah**, b. 29 Feb 1796, d/o John & Rebecca **Davidson**.
- < 1796, 3 Jul, baptized, **Susanna**, b. 19 Dec 1794; and **John Hamilton & James Augustus**, twins; children of John & Sarah **Chase**.
- < 1796, 22 Sep, baptized, 2 children but had no [? ?].
- < 1797, 19 Oct, baptized, **James**, b. 23 Sep 1797, a son for Mr. **Allen**.
- < 1795, 20 Sep, baptized, **Elisabeth**, b. 22 Jun 1785; and **Phebe**, b. 10 Feb 1787; children of Thomas & Judith **Tucker**. [Note that the baptismal date recorded for Phebe is about 18 months before her birth date; one date is obviously incorrect. The baptismal year should perhaps be 1797 or 1798?]
- < 1798, 29 Jul, baptized, 2 black children the property of Col'n **Elligood**. Their names Sally & Adam **Wise**.
- < 1798, 13 Aug, Returned to this date; children 9; adults 0; married 0; buried 0; four black children.
- < 1798, 21 Aug, baptized, **William Johnstone French**, b. 15 Dec 1797, s/o Col'n & Mary **Barbarie**, Kings Clear.
- < 1798, 21 Aug, baptized, **Elisabeth**, b. 11 May 1798, d/o Thomas & Sarah **Hollywood**.
- < 1798, 21 Aug, baptized, **Mary**, a black child.
- < 1798, 24 Aug, married, **John Gray & Mary Tomkins**, by banns, Prince William.
- < 1798, 24 Aug, baptized, **John**, b. 17 Dec 1797, s/o Sam'l & Elisabeth **Gray**.
- < 1798, 2 Sep, baptized, **Francis Ludlow**, b. 8 Mar 1798, d/o Stephen & Elisabeth **Thornton**.
- < 1799, 8 Jul, married, **William Anderson & Sarah Gray**, by banns.
- < 1799, 8 Jul, baptized, **Nancy**, b. 20 Aug 1790; and **William**, b. 2 Nov 1792; and **Mary**, b. 14 Aug 1794; and **John**, b. 12 Apr 1796; and **Abigal**, b. 20 Aug 1798; children of William & Sarah **Anderson**.
- < 1799, 8 Jul, baptized, **Sally**, b. 14 Jun 1799, d/o

Baptisms, Marriages & Burials, Prince William & Kingsclear

- Sam'l & Elisabeth **Gray**.
 < 1801, 14 Jun, baptized, **Gertrude Maria**, b. 24 Dec 1800, d/o Col. & Mary **Barbarie**. Kings Clear.
 < 1801, 5 Jul, baptized, **Sally**, b. 6 Dec 1798, d/o Charles & Elisabeth **Haselton**. Prince William.
 < 1801, 5 Jul, baptized, **David**, b. 15 Aug 1800, s/o Charles & Elisabeth **Haselton**.
 < 1801, 5 Jul, baptized, **Hanah**, b. 28 Feb 1801, d/o William & Sarah **Anderson**.
 < 1801, 5 Jul, baptized, **Mary**, b. 16 Oct 1800, d/o James & Mary **Allen**.
 < 1801, 19 Jul, married, **William Brown & Elisabeth Allen**, by licence.
 < 1801, 9 Aug, baptized, a daughter for **Moses Goslin**.
 < 1802, 13 Sep, baptized, **John**, b. 20 Aug 1800, s/o Benjamin & Abigail **Atherton**.
 < 1802, 13 Sep, married, **John Hagerman & Mary Atherton**, by licence.
 < 1803, 24 Jul, baptized, **Andrew**, b. 1 Jul 1803, s/o Mrs. & Col'n **Barbarie**. Kings Clear.
 < 1803, 24 Jul, baptized, **Penolope**, a Negro child.
 < 1803, 26 Oct, baptized, **Maria Barton**, b. 17 Jan 1803, d/o Duncan & Arabella **Colquohune**.
 < 1803, 31 Oct, married, **Benjamin Atherton & Elisabeth Manzer**, by licence.
 < 1804, 27 May, baptized, **Adam Duncan**, b. 1 Aug 1802, s/o Adam & Mary **Allen**.
 < 1804, 27 May, baptized, **Rachel Morrice**, adult.
 < 1804, 7 Jun, baptized, **Phebe**, b. 5 Dec 1803, d/o William **Anderson**.
 < 1804, 17 Jun, baptized, **Joseph**, b. 27 Mar 1804, s/o Lyman & Elisabeth **Witehead**.
 < 1804, 8 Jul, baptized, **Charles Mathesson**, b. 8 Feb 1804, s/o Duncan & Arabella **Colquohune**.
 < 1894, 19 Aug, baptized, **William**, b. 17 Jul 1803, s/o Samuel & Elisabeth **Gray**.
 < 1805, 9 Sep, baptized, **Joseph [Clerk?]**, b. 25 Nov 1804, s/o A & M **Allen**.
 < 1807, 17 Aug, baptized, **Henry Peers**, b. [6?] Jan 1807, s/o Adam & Mary **Allan**.
 < 1809, 16 Jul, married, **John Maule & Francis Jarvis**, by licence.
 < 1809, 5 Aug, baptized, **Sarah**, adult. [no surname]
 < 1809, 9 Sep, married, **Samuel Young & Lydia Saunders**, by licence.
 < 1809, 9 Oct, baptized, **James**, b. 16 May 1805; and **Robert**, b. 11 Aug 1807; children of Samuel & Elisabeth **Gray**.
 < 1809, 9 Oct, baptized, **Margaret**, b. 20 Mar 1807, d/o William & Sarah **Anderson**.
 < 1810, 15 May, buried, Capt'n **John Davidson**.
 < 1810, 22 Oct, married, **Daniel Parent & Sarah Atherton**, by licence.
 < 1812, 15 Jun, baptized, **Hanah [D__ly?] Ann**, b. 14 Nov 1811, d/o Adam & Mary **Allan**.
 < 1812, 5 Jul, baptized, **Joshua Joslin**, Etas.
 < 1815, 30 Jul, baptized, **William Hubbell**, b. 15 Jun 1815, s/o Mr. & Mrs. **Gallop**.
 < 1815, 7 Aug, baptized, **Phebe Julia Bundridge**, Etas.
 < 1815, 7 Aug, baptized, **Joseph M[orphat?]**, b. 18 May 1812; and **Mary Ann McClain**, b. 18 Oct 1814; children of Samuel & Mrs. **Gray**.
 < 1815, 6 Aug, baptized, **John Saunders**, [no birth date], s/o Jacob & Frances **Ellegood**.

Cass – Belyea Marriage

Contributed by David Christopher

(Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841–1910. Vol. 453, p. 1, # 3 (From original records held by the Massachusetts Archives. Online database: *AmericanAncestors.org*, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2004.)

Married: Jan 1, 1895 the third column is the date of record entry Jan 2, 1895.

Groom: Arthur W. **CASS**, resident of Boston, age 30, grocer, born in Boston, parents Edwin and Ellen E. D., second marriage

Bride: Mary C. **BELYEA**, resident of Boston, age 20, at home, born in Cambridge, New Brunswick, parents Richard and Catharine, first marriage.

I have further details on this couple and their descendants; if interested contact: David Christopher davidchristopher@rogers.com

Old Muster Rolls of DeLancey's Army

How They Were Preserved and What They Tell Us

Introduction: *In the late 1800s Rev. William O. Raymond published a series of historical articles in the Dispatch, a Woodstock, N.B. newspaper. This article was published by Raymond 14 Aug 1895. The articles, a total of 103, were clipped by Raymond and pasted in a scrapbook. They were transcribed by R. Wallace Hale of Woodstock and can be found on his CD, Fort Havoc Archives, Vol. 1. Published here with permission.*

On the 15th July 1776, Colonel Edward Winslow, father of the late Sheriff Winslow, of Carleton County, was appointed by Sir William Howe to the position of "Muster-Master General of all his Majesty's Provincial Forces, raised and to be raised within the district of North America from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive." Only one of the Provincial corps had at that time been organized, namely the New York Volunteers, but before the close of the year warrants were issued for raising several brigades and regiments including the Queens Rangers, the New Jersey Volunteers and the three De Lancey's battalions. The recruits enrolled for these corps were distributed amongst the posts garrisoned by the British regulars for the purpose of drill and instruction.

After the organization of the loyalist regiments it was judged necessary to muster them all once in two months in order to properly check the subsistence accounts and pay rolls. The muster-master general was therefore obliged to visit the headquarters of the several corps six times in the year and this involved travelling to Rhode Island and Philadelphia, where provincial corps were being formed as well as at New York and vicinity. Sir Wm. Howe soon after appointed deputies for Col. Winslow at the more distant centres such as Rhode Island, Halifax and Charlestown. Ward Chipman was appointed Col. Winslow's deputy muster-master at New York about the close of the year 1777. A letter written shortly after by Winslow proves that his office was no sinecure. "I am under a necessity," he says, "not only of mustering the Provincial Forces six times a year, exclusive of the partial musters, but also of adjusting and certifying every abstract for pay of officers, noncommissioned officers and private men. At a moderate computation I do not ride less than 260 or 270 miles every muster and I am obliged to keep one person constantly employed in my office."

Ward Chipman was an invaluable assistant to the muster master general; he brought his executive ability and business like habits to bear upon the work of his office, in the execution of which every return was carefully examined and systematically filed.

On the removal of Col. Winslow and his friend Chipman to this province at the close of the war they brought with them many valuable papers and documents including the Muster Rolls of the old loyalist regiments. The latter were in the course of time deposited in the museum of the Mechanics Institute at St. John. Some years ago when the public interest in the Mechanics Institute began to flag it was deemed advisable to close the reading room and dispose of the museum and library. In the scattering that then took place the old muster rolls narrowly escaped being consigned to the junk shop. They were however fortunately rescued by Mr. Jonas Howe, a member of the New Brunswick Historical Society. The muster rolls are not complete but the collection is nevertheless a very interesting and valuable one. It is doubtful if anybody, unless it be Mr. Howe, has ever thoroughly examined it. This need not be wondered at since thorough examination even supposing a man were to give all his time to the task, would be a matter not of days but of weeks. The mass of manuscripts fills three boxes each as large as a good sized trunk.

For certain periods of the war, notably the year 1780, the collection of muster rolls is imperfect. It will frequently be found on taking up a bundle that the roll of one or more companies is missing and sometimes an entire battalion is wanting. However the collection is so voluminous, the musters being made so frequently, that it is easy in the case of any regiment to follow it through all its campaigns, noting the changes made in its *personnel* from time to time, and even in measure to determine its fortunes as the war progressed.

The writer must rest satisfied with making a very few observations regarding the De Lancey battalions. There were numerous changes during the continuance of the war both amongst the officers and men. Of the sixteen captains by whose efforts the battalions were originally raised, but four remained at the head of their companies at the close of the war; these were Captains Jacob Smith, George Dunbar, James Galbreath and Barent Roorback. Among the subalterns the changes were equally great; lieutenants in the course of promotion became captains and ensigns became lieutenants, and as the system appears to have been that of regimental promotion, officers were frequently transferred from one company to another. A number of these transfers were necessary at the time the first and second battalions were amalgamated in South Carolina about the latter part of the year 1781.

Ensign Richard Boyle of Capt. Jacob Smith's company was perhaps the only subaltern who served

Old Muster Rolls of DeLancey's Army

in the same company and under the same captain throughout the war. (In the Woodstock grant Ensign Boyle drew the lot above the Hodgdon road where the old Rectory stands.) Lieut. B. P. Griffith was first commissioned in Lt. Col. Stephen DeLancey's company but his place having been filled while he was a prisoner in the enemy's hands, he was on securing his liberty transferred to Capt. George Dunbar's company; on the union of the two battalions a couple of years later he became lieutenant of Capt. Jacob Smith's company.

From the last muster rolls taken at Long Island in August 1783 we learn that the officers and men whose names occur in the Woodstock grant, at the time of the disbandment belonged to the ten companies of the battalions in the following proportions:-

In the following – Col. 1 = Officers; 2 = Sergeants; 3 = Corporals; 4 = Privates; 5 = Totals.

	1	2	3	4	5
Gen DeLancey's	4		2	10	16
Lt-Col. Cruger's		2	3	6	11
Major Green's	2	1	1	7	11
Capt. Smith's	3		1	5	9
Capt. Dunbar's	1	1	1	5	8
Capt. Roorbach's		3		8	11
Capt. Calbreath's		3	1	8	12
Capt. Thos. French's	3	1	1	5	10
Capt. Geo. Kerr's	1	1		9	11
Capt. Jas. French's	1	2	2	6	11

Several officers of DeLancey's first and second battalions came to New Brunswick in addition to those who are named in the Woodstock grant and settled at various places where they became highly respected and useful citizens. Included in the number were Captains Samuel Hallet, James French and Hawes Hatch; Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Charles McPherson and Daniel Hallet.

Surgeon Nathan Smith, who was a grantee of Woodstock, settled at St. John where he was for years a prominent physician and at one time a member of the house of Assembly. He died in 1818 aged 82 years leaving one son Thos. M. Smith, father of the late George F. Smith. Dr. Smith's widow, who was a Mrs. Martin when he married her, some years after became the second wife of Sheriff Bates and at his death in 1842 was for the third time left a widow. She survived her last husband twenty-two years and died in December 1864 at the age of 95 years. Up to the day of her death she continued to receive a pension as a widow of Surgeon Smith of De Lancey's brigade. During the war Dr. Smith saw plenty of active service in the South and doubtless frequently was called upon to perform the duties of his profession. The intense mid-summer heat of Carolina proved

more fatal than the field of battle; even so stout and vigorous an old campaigner as Capt. Jacob Smith is returned in one of the muster rolls as "sick in quarters," where doubtless he gladly received attention at the hands of the Surgeon of his corps. Dr. Smith is returned in one of the muster rolls as "prisoner with the rebels;" however he soon obtained his release and turning his back upon his rebellious countrymen sought a home in New Brunswick. But as we have already noted the doctor was not yet free from Yankee toils, he was again captured by the young widow Lucy Martin of Cushing Maine. One of the doctor's love letters is still in existence and is very entertaining reading. Surgeon Smith drew lot No. 4 in the Woodstock grant (just below the farm of A. R. Hay) and it was in his possession as late as the year 1803, and probably some years afterwards.

The only officers of De Lancey's Brigade who remained as permanent settlers at Woodstock were Capt. Smith and Lieut. Griffith. It is a remarkable fact that out of the 110 original grantees Capt. Smith and Lieut. Griffith are the only ones whose land or any part of it still remains in the hands of their descendants. It is certain that some of the grantees of Woodstock – perhaps a majority of them, never set eyes upon their lands. They accepted them and then disposed of them for a trifle or suffered their lapse to the Crown. It is however evident that quite a party of the noncommissioned officers and men came up the river in the early part of the year 1784 under the leadership of Capt. Smith and Lieut. Griffith. The officers' grants were always interspersed among those of the men and it appears probable that the two officers just named were allowed the privilege of selecting their locations. It is said that when Capt. Smith arrived at the mouth of the Meduxnakic he remarked "well this is good enough for me," and the land at that place was accordingly allotted him in the grant.

During the course of the summer the pioneer settlers cleared away the trees and built their rude log houses. Not having horses, everything had to be done by strength of hand and they all worked together, for the most part, for the first season. Parties were sent now and then to St. John for supplies and implements which were transported from Fredericton to Woodstock with great labor. The old muskets which the soldiers were allowed to retain were of much service. Game abounded in the woods and when other provisions failed it was an easy matter to kill a moose and thus the larder was replenished. During the summer a deputy surveyor, commissioned by Charles Morris Esq., Surveyor General of Nova Scotia, laid out their lands and the lots upon being drawn fell to those whose names appear in the grant.

W. O. Raymond

Dr. Azor Betts, Loyalist

Occupation/Regiment:

Dr. Betts was a Loyalist. He served as a Medical Doctor and Surgeon, first with the Queen's Rangers, and later with James DeLancey's Refugees.

Settlement and History:

Dr. Betts, his wife Gloriana Purdy Betts, and their six children arrived at the mouth of the Saint John River with the Spring Fleet, May 18, 1783. They left New York on board the *Littledale*, along with more than five thousand other Loyalists who had left behind their comfortable homes and belongings to face uncertainty in the new land.

Dr. Betts was thirty five years old when the Revolutionary War started. He was an established Doctor when he married Gloriana Purdy, daughter of a wealthy farmer from White Plains, Westchester County, New York. They owned a fine home in New York City. Even though their ancestors had come to America to settle in Connecticut and New York 150 years earlier, Azor and Gloriana chose to support King George III during the American Revolution.

Azor was a pioneer in the medical treatment of small-pox and devoted his life to trying to cure the deadly disease. The method of inoculation used in the 18 century was considered a heathen practice and the process was forbidden in many colonies. When the Colony of New York, where Azor and Gloriana lived, outlawed inoculation he still continued to treat people who desperately wanted to avoid the disease. During the Revolutionary War more soldiers were dying from small-pox than from bullets. Continental officers pleaded with him to inoculate them because they feared they would contract the contagious disease, so he treated them. Azor was sent to Jail twice for defying the Continentals and inoculating their officers against small-pox. In January 1776 he was arrested, accused of breaking the law, and called before the New York Committee on Safety for inoculating their officers. They also charged him with calling the Congress "a set of rascals; that they had shut up his shop, but that he hoped to see the day when he would shut them up." He did not deny the charges, but did say he did not mean all members of the Congresses and Committees. He supposed there were some good men among them. But the Committee decided he was a dangerous person and it was their duty to have him confined. They sentenced him to Ulster County jail and sent him 100 miles up the Hudson River where he remained for three months. After he pledged not to bear arms against the Continentals and not to inoculate for

small-pox they released him.

One month later, in May, 1776, he was called before the Committee again for inoculating officers on Long Island. This time they put him in the New Jail in New York City where he stayed for two months. He was among the prisoners who left jail just after British War Ships arrived in the New York Bay. George Washington gave orders for the prisoners in New York to be removed from the jails and taken away from the New York area. Azor was able to pay his fine and was released. He welcomed the British when they landed in New York just two miles from his home. He considered himself relieved of his pledge not to bear arms against the Continentals and he vowed he would do everything in his power to suppress the rebellion.

Azor joined the Queen's Rangers for a while. He then received a call from James Delancey who needed a surgeon for his Refugees, a Loyalist unit. The Delancey Refugees waged guerilla warfare and were known as "Cow boys". Whenever their cows were stolen the people said the "cow boys" were here. This was the beginning of the term cowboys as we know it today. With Delancey's Refugees he raided the Westchester countryside. As surgeon he cared for the sick and wounded. At another time he assisted in "spiking" 280 Continental cannon at King's Bridge. King's Bridge was the spot where the Post Road crossed Spuyten Devil Creek that separated the island of New York from Westchester County. "Spiking" was done by driving iron spikes, made by a blacksmith, into the touchholes where the gun powder was loaded.

After arriving in New Brunswick with the Spring Fleet, Azor and Gloriana were faced with finding land to live on. They had left their fine home and belongings behind in New York. Here they lived in tents until the land was cleared for the town called Parrtown, and until Azor petitioned the King asking for a land grant for his service. It took 14 months before he was granted 200 acres of rocky, forested land on the East side of the Kennebecasis River, 12 miles from Parrtown. The family bravely cleared land and built a log cabin, only to find the acreage had been awarded to someone else. Rallying support from friends, Azor took his family to the west side of the Kennebecasis River to live on 25 acres there. The family again cleared land and built another log cabin in Kingston where they lived for 20 years.

The Betts family, now with nine children, had to learn to survive on the land, to grow their own vegetables and raise animals for meat. Azor continued his practice of medicine and his cure for

small-pox. He developed places to quarantine the afflicted so others would not be exposed to the highly contagious, deadly disease. Since no one had money to pay him for his services, the family remained poor. In 1897, 14 years after he arrived in New Brunswick, and 37 years after he dedicated his life to the cure of small-pox, there was a medical breakthrough. Edward Jenner developed vaccine to prevent small-pox. Because of his life long commitment to eradicating small-pox, Azor promptly offered a free vaccination to everyone in King's County.

Azor Betts died in 1809 and is buried at Trinity Anglican Church in Digby, Nova Scotia. He was a man with passionate loyalties and beliefs, willing to exchange a comfortable life style for one of deprivation and poverty. He worked diligently to

reach his goals and had lived to see his life long dream fulfilled, that the world would one day see the end of small-pox.

Gravestone marking the burial place of John W. Wright, his wife Elizabeth Betts, and Elizabeth's father, Loyalist Dr. Azor Betts, in Trinity Anglican Churchyard, Digby, Nova Scotia. (27 May 1992)

Gravestone Inscription:

In memory of John W. Wright who died Sep. 15, 1852, in his 90th year. Also his wife Elizabeth, died Nov. 7, 1810, in her 44th year; and Dr. Azor Betts, died Sep. 15, 1811.

[Dr. Betts actual death date is said to have been Sep. 14, 1809.]

Researched and written by Mary Jane Perkins Galer, Great Great Great Granddaughter of Dr. Azor Betts

My Father Never Drove a Car

This is a piece by Michael Gartner, editor of newspapers large and small and former president of NBC News. In 1997, he won the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing. It is well worth reading and a few good chuckles are guaranteed.

My father never drove a car. Well, that's not quite right. I should say I never saw him drive a car.

He quit driving in 1927, when he was 25 years old, and the last car he drove was a 1926 Whippet.

"In those days," he told me when he was in his 90s, "to drive a car you had to do things with your hands, and do things with your feet, and look every which way, and I decided you could walk through life and enjoy it or drive through life and miss it."

At which point my mother, a sometimes salty Irishwoman, chimed in:

"Oh, bull---!" she said. "He hit a horse."

"Well," my father said, "there was that, too."

So my brother and I grew up in a household without a car. The neighbors all had cars – the Kollingses next door had a green 1941 Dodge, the VanLaningshams across the street a gray 1936 Plymouth, the Hopsons two doors down a black 1941 Ford – but we had none.

My father, a newspaperman in Des Moines, would take the streetcar to work and, often as not, walk the 3 miles home. If he took the streetcar home, my mother and brother and I would walk the three blocks to the streetcar stop, meet him and walk home together.

My brother, David, was born in 1935, and I was born in 1938, and sometimes, at dinner, we'd ask how come all the neighbors had cars but we had none. "No one in the family drives," my mother would explain, and that was that.

But, sometimes, my father would say, "But as soon as one of you boys turns 16, we'll get one." It was as if he

wasn't sure which one of us would turn 16 first.

But, sure enough, my brother turned 16 before I did, so in 1951 my parents bought a used 1950 Chevrolet from a friend who ran the parts department at a Chevy dealership downtown.

It was a four-door, white model, stick shift, fender skirts, loaded with everything, and, since my parents didn't drive, it more or less became my brother's car.

Having a car but not being able to drive didn't bother my father, but it didn't make sense to my mother.

So in 1952, when she was 43 years old, she asked a friend to teach her to drive. She learned in a nearby cemetery, the place where I learned to drive the following year and where, a generation later, I took my two sons to practice driving. The cemetery probably was my father's idea. "Who can your mother hurt in the cemetery?" I remember him saying more than once.

For the next 45 years or so, until she was 90, my mother was the driver in the family. Neither she nor my father had any sense of direction, but he loaded up on maps – though they seldom left the city limits – and appointed himself navigator. It seemed to work.

Still, they both continued to walk a lot. My mother was a devout Catholic, and my father an equally devout agnostic, an arrangement that didn't seem to bother either of them through their 75 years of marriage.

He retired when he was 70, and nearly every morning for the next 20 years or so, he would walk with her the mile to St. Augustin's Church. She would walk down and sit in the front pew, and he would wait in the back until he saw which of the parish's two priests was on duty that morning. If it was the pastor, my father then would go out and take a 2-mile walk, meeting my mother at the end of the service and walking her home.

If it was the assistant pastor, he'd take just a 1-mile walk and then head back to the church. He called the priests "Father Fast" and "Father Slow."

After he retired, my father almost always accompanied my mother whenever she drove anywhere, even if he had no reason to go along. If she were going to the beauty parlor, he'd sit in the car and read, or go take a stroll or if it was summer, have her keep the engine running so he could listen to the Cubs game on the radio. In the evening then, when I'd stop by, he'd explain: "The Cubs lost again. The millionaire on second base made a bad throw to the millionaire on first base, so the multimillionaire on third base scored."

If she were going to the grocery store, he would go along to carry the bags out – and to make sure she loaded up on ice cream. As I said, he was always the navigator, and once, when he was 95 and she was 88 and still driving, he said to me, "Do you want to know the secret of a long life?"

"I guess so," I said, knowing it probably would be something bizarre.

"No left turns," he said.

"What?" I asked.

"No left turns," he repeated. "Several years ago, your mother and I read an article that said most accidents that old people are in happen when they turn left in front of oncoming traffic."

"As you get older, your eyesight worsens, and you can lose your depth perception, it said. So your mother and I decided never again to make a left turn."

"What?" I said again.

"No left turns," he said. "Think about it. Three rights are the same as a left, and that's a lot safer. So we always make three rights."

"You're kidding!" I said, and I turned to my mother for support.

"No," she said. "your father is right. We make three rights. It works."

But then she added: "Except when your father loses count."

I was driving at the time, and I almost drove off the road as I started laughing.

"Loses count?" I asked.

"Yes," my father admitted, "that sometimes happens. But it's not a problem. You just make seven rights, and you're okay again."

I couldn't resist. "Do you ever go for 11?" I asked.

"No," he said, "If we miss it at seven, we just come home and call it a bad day. Besides, nothing in life is so important it can't be put off another day or another week."

My mother was never in an accident, but one evening she handed me her car keys and said she had decided to quit driving. That was in 1999, when she was 90.

She lived four more years until 2003. My father died the next year at 102.

They both died in the bungalow they had moved into in 1937 and bought a few years later for \$3,000. (Sixty years later, my brother and I paid \$8,000 to have a shower put in the tiny bathroom – the house had never had one. My father would have died then and there if he knew the shower cost nearly three times what he paid for the house.)

He continued to walk daily – he had me get him a treadmill when he was 101 because he was afraid he'd fall on the icy sidewalks but wanted to keep exercising – and he was of sound mind and sound body until the moment he died.

One September afternoon in 2004 he and my son went with me when I had to give a talk in a neighboring town, and it was clear to all three of us that he was wearing out, though we had the usual wide-ranging conversation about politics and newspapers and things in the news.

A few weeks earlier, he had told my son, "You know, Mike, the first hundred years are a lot easier than the second hundred." At one point in our drive that Saturday, he said, "You know, I'm probably not going to live much longer."

"You're probably right," I said.

"Why would you say that?" He countered, somewhat irritated.

"Because you're 102 years old," I said.

"Yes," he said, "you're right." He stayed in bed all the next day.

That night, I suggested to my son and daughter that we sit up with him through the night.

He appreciated it, he said, though at one point, apparently seeing us look gloomy, he said: "I would like to make an announcement. No one in this room is dead yet."

An hour or so later, he spoke his last words:

"I want you to know," he said, clearly and lucidly, "that I am in no pain. I am very comfortable. And I have had as happy a life as anyone on this earth could ever have."

A short time later, he died.

I miss him a lot, and I think about him a lot. I've wondered now and then how it was that my family and I were so lucky that he lived so long.

I can't figure out if it was because he walked through life, or because he quit taking left turns.

Life is too short to wake up with regrets. So love the people who treat you right.

Forget about the ones who don't.

Believe everything happens for a reason.

If you get a chance, take it and if it changes your life, let it.

Nobody said life would be easy, they just promised it would most likely be worth it.

ENJOY LIFE NOW- IT HAS AN EXPIRATION DATE

Mother's Memories

Contributed by Sandra Keirstead Thorne

The following was sent to our Keirstead/Kierstead list in 2001 by the late Bill Tufts of Ottawa. It was written by Mabel Edwina Kierstead who was born 7 July 1868 in Houlton, Maine and who died 9 March 1957 in Troy, New York. Mabel was the third child and third daughter of Edwin Kierstead and Margaret Jane (Cowan) Kierstead. Edwin was a twin, son of Isaiah and Lydia (Gray) Kierstead, and grandson of Loyalists James and Elizabeth (Shaw) Keirstead (as James himself spelled his surname) and Captain William and Lavinia (Purdy) Gray. Edwin was born in Springfield Parish, Kings County, NB in 1822 and died in Lansingburg, Troy, New York in 1895.

Mabel's mother, Margaret Jane Cowan, was the daughter of John and Eliza Ann (Snider) Cowan. She was born in Saint John in 1832 and died in Lansingburg, Troy, New York in 1928. John Cowan (1804-1892), was the son of Moses and Margaret Cowan. He was born in County Donegal, Northern Ireland. The Cowan family immigrated to New Brunswick prior to 1830. Eliza Ann Snider (1810-1840) was the daughter of Peter Snider and Magdalene Hennigar, both of whom came to New Brunswick as child Loyalists.

In January 1954 Mabel wrote the following story for her family. Later, the story was put into a pamphlet and a photograph of her was included. If more of our ancestors had had the foresight to write of their earlier days, our history would be far more complete and far more interesting to read about. The following is copied verbatim and gives a first-hand insight into the life of a young girl in the 1870s.

This is a glimpse into the story of Edwin Kiersted and family while living in the state of Maine. It might be called "Childhood Days in the Wilds of Maine". "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood, where fond recollections present them to view."

I was very young when we left Maine. However, with the help of my memory and my mother's recounting of early incidents about those days, I venture.

First, tribute should be given to our dear Mother who spent a long, beautiful life with us, and was an inspiration at all times. About a year before Mother's passing to her reward, one warm day, after I had returned from working in the garden, she said "Mabel, sit down awhile, I realize I am a very old lady (96 years at the time). I want you to know how much I love you and how very happy I

have been living with you and your family all these years."

"Why Mother, don't you feel well?" I asked. "Yes", she replied. "While I am in my right mind, I feel I must tell you that, although I have no great legacy to leave you, I do bequeath you a good name and a sound body." Whereupon I jumped right up and kissed her, exclaiming, "What more can a daughter expect than this! You know Solomon says 'A good name is better to be chosen than great riches'".

With this precious conversation in mind, I am led to find out just what a good name consists of. I know that Mother had set her spiritual life in order many years ago. She did not have much of the world's goods to leave behind, but she did pass on to her children a legacy which I count of even greater value than a good name – the example of a godly life, filled with these fruits of the Spirit – Faith, Hope and Love.

Dear Mother was the inspiration in our home and everybody loved her. She lived a long, beautiful, Christian life. I could not wish her back to this old world so disturbed and uncertain, but vivid memories of her still linger.

Of what does this good name consist? I am proud of our background. We are descendants of Hans Keirsted, who was Holland Dutch, of very sturdy stock – pious, God-fearing people, well-to-do farmers. Many of them settled in Springfield, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada. The name is legion where there is Keirstedville, Keirsted Hill, etc.

Looks like Hans Keirsted was our grandfather [ed note – Isaiah was her grandfather and Hans her 5th great grandfather] with a good sized family. Elias, his eldest son, was a Baptist minister, preaching at the age of 95. Then came Uncle James, Uncle Barzilla (we called him Uncle Zill), then Aunt Deborah, Aunt Sarah and finally the twins, Edmond and Edwin (1822-1895), my father, who married Margaret Jane Cowan (1832-1928), my mother, who was born in St. John, New Brunswick. This is our branch of the great family of Keirsted.

Their family consisted of Bessie – very serious child with a sense of leadership; Alice – very handsome, quite retiring disposition; Mabel Edwina – no comment, and chubby, good natured

Mother's Memories

little Edwin. When our Mother married our father he was a widower with three children; Pamela, fourteen years old; Anna, twelve years old, and Guilford, four years old. [editor's note – Edwin's first wife was Elizabeth F. Hatfield who died in 1859].

The cousins who stand out in my memory were Dr. Miles E. Keirsted, the distinguished son of Uncle Elias and Cousin Isaac and Cousin Amos. What nice people our people were. They served their generation well. May we follow in their train.

"Childhood days in the wildwoods of Maine". They tell me that to become a writer, you must get started. This is the first thing. I do not think so, for I have started many times and failed. I think you must have first, inspiration; second, meditation; third, concentration, and then you may get started.

I alone am responsible for this story. The only one left. No one to dispute whether it is true or not.

I do not know how we came to live in Maine, but father was interested in the lumber business. I think he was a surveyor of lumber. I know he had a large lumber camp, not very far from where we lived. Many me were busy in cutting down trees, pulling up large stumps. The logs were used for the making of "knees" [ship's knees were pieces of wood, such as roots, that were naturally bent in a shape suitable for use as ribbing in a ship's hull. By the mid-1800s, builders knew how to warp and laminate wood, so this reference seems out of place unless it was a reference to her father's early life – comment from Bill Tufts] for the prows of sailing vessels used at that time.

We lived on a 320 acre farm at Forest City, or Grand Lake. There were on our farm groves of pine and maple trees, 800 young apple trees, a large vegetable garden, large barn and store house. I can see the big swing in the doorway of the barn. We would swing out of the door, over the ravine – such a thrill!

The farm was well stocked with cows, oxen, pigs, ducks, chickens and turkeys. I must tell about the turkey gobbler we had. He weighed 27 pounds, a very handsome bird, all white. How he would strut and gobble. We were afraid of him because he would strut up and down the yard, so very important. When he would get too important, father would duck him in the pond to bring down his pride. On day we had him for dinner. Mother said it took three days to cook him. There was a trap door off the kitchen and while Mother was ironing Mr. Turkey came in and, not knowing the door was

open, went right down in the cellar. His pride was gone again.

I remember the oxen Brindle and Bright dragging the big sled down the hill – along with four or five men and many kettles of all sizes to be used in the making of maple sugar. We knew this was a sure sign of spring.

Our home was very nice, painted white, with a stone foundation, and situated on top of a hill. Downstairs there was one large living room with many windows having wooden blinds. Father would shut these blinds every evening. (Just a little incident.)

We were very much frightened one Sunday evening when Father said to Mother, "Tell the children to come to the window". There, about 100 feet from us, was a large panther, walking very majestically along. Nothing more was known about him. It was an every-day event to see cub bears, porcupines, weasels, and many beautiful strange birds. Did we live in the wilds of Maine!

The house was heated with a Franklin stove with a grate, making it look like a fireplace. The only heat came from the pipes from the stove below. We did not mind the cold. (40 degrees below zero). Sometimes everything froze solid. We did not mind this as it was a very dry cold. The summers were quite warm but with no humidity.

We were surrounded with log houses. There were not many people to get acquainted with. The school house, boasting of one large room, was not far from our house. There was no church sermon, only Sunday school. Father was a self-educated man who had travelled much. He lectured, and knew how to expound and teach the scriptures, so this fitted him to be the head of the Sunday school.

We lived very simply. Had only rag dolls made by Bessie and Alice and such faces. I will never forget the faces, with made-made dye for cheeks, sort of purple-red, 'magenta' I think they called it. Later on I will tell you of the lovely dolls we did have.

I can see the little brook that ran by the north side of the house, so quiet and clear, the banks dotted with white and purple violets. Ed and I had many happy days right there, building dams, houses, etc., with some little fights with broken dishes now and then. We both had marks of these glass fights for some time. Oh yes, we loved each other.

Then there was the day we went fishing by ourselves, just Ed and I. There was great excitement

Mother's Memories

when we finally came home. Everybody was alarmed. Before dark we returned with one, very large, dead fish, satisfied with knowing Mother would have it for our supper. Alas! Guilford cut it up for bait! We cried ourselves to sleep.

After five years in the wilds of Maine, Father sold our home and we made preparations for going to the "States" as we called it at that time. There was much excitement in the camp! I was nearly seven years old at the time. This was in May, 1875.

We had never seen a train, or any kind of a station. I do remember that Father went to Boston and brought home many wonderful things to wear, such as dresses, hats, shoes, etcetera.

Mother was so pleased to leave the woods. I remember she had a dress made by the lady who lived way down the road. Bessie and mother hitched up the old horse and took Eddie with them. Guilford was supposed to look after Alice and me while Mother was away, but he went hunting instead. We were afraid to be alone so decided to go down the road where she was, also decided to dress up in our new togs.

I remember going down the road, passing many log cabins, picking wild strawberries on the way. Mother and Bessie must have been very much surprised to see us with the new hats on and our faces smeared with wild strawberries. We stayed for supper and Eddie disgraced us by eating so many hot biscuits with maple sugar.

The day came when we went off to Boston. It was "Memorial Day" and we gazed with eyes and mouths wide open, when some of the men with high hats and plumes entered the train. I well remember Bessie saying to me, "Mabel, will you please close your mouth? I can see your palate." I could not help that my two front teeth were out.

Next stop was Providence, Rhode Island. We visited the Arcade. While there, Father bought Alice and me such wonderful wax dolls! We almost worshipped them.

Then we moved to Fall River, Massachusetts, where we had a very nice place to live - lovely large yard. One day, while Alice and I were playing, we left our dolls in the hot sun. How amazed we were when we looked at them. Their faces had fallen and they did not look like our precious dolls. Just another event in our young lives!

We came from Maine to Massachusetts, to Paterson, New Jersey, where we spent two years, and

then to New York State. In 1880 we settled in Troy, New York, making dear old Lansingburg, our home. There we have lived, were married, and raised our families.

This completes the story of the Keirsted family with glimpses into the early family life.

Written by his daughter, Mabel Edwina Keirsted (Mrs. Walter Snyder).

The following newspaper account gives further information on the family of Isaiah and Lavinia (Gray) Keirstead (from the *The Daily Sun* September 26 1894 Saint John):

While many instances of longevity are from time to time reported, it is rare, if ever, to find a case equal to that of the present living descendants of a branch of the old loyalist families of Kiersteads and Grays who settled on the Belleisle Bay (Kings Co.) Of these, the children of the late Isaiah KIERSTEAD, there were living on the 15th September, five sons and two daughters: Rev. Elias KIERSTEAD, age 87 years 3 mos. 24 days; William KIERSTEAD, age 85 years 3 mos. 18 days; James KIERSTEAD, age 81 years 9 mos. 5 days; Mrs. Sarah WEST, age 77 years 1 month; Mrs. Deborah R. GANONG, age 74 years 3 mos. 28 days; Barzillai KIERSTEAD, age 79 years 4 mos. 8 days; Edwin KIERSTEAD, age 70 years 9 mos. 19 days - Making an average of 79 years 5 mos. 6 days. Three of these married into the same family, that of the late James GANONG. Two only of his children survive: Mrs. William KIERSTEAD, age 81 years 8 days; William GANONG, age 72 years 8 mos. 26 days. These with the first five of the Kiersteads named above, sat at dinner on Sept. 16th at the home of Jacob KIERSTEAD near Collina. This reunion was arranged by G.W. GANONG of St. Stephen and took place on the farm occupied by Rev. Elias Kierstead for the past 54 years.

The family of Edwin and Margaret Jane (Cowan) Kierstead:

1. Bessie Emma b. 12 June 1864 d. 7 Jan 1917
Schenectady, NY m. 3 Aug 1886 to Isaac Sheldon Holloway b. 19 May 1886 at Union Town, PA d. 1924 NY

2. Alice Maud b. 7 Oct 1866 Houlton, ME d. 8 Dec 1942 Los Angeles, CA m. 7 Apr 1888 NY Frank O. Barton b. 28 Jan 1860 Eagle Bridge, Renss. Co., NY d. 28 Jan 1940 Los Angeles, CA

3. Mabel Edwina b. 7 Jul 1868 Houlton, ME d. 9 Mar 1957 Troy, NY m. 14 May 1890 Troy, NY Walter Snyder b. 4 Jul 1867 Fowler, MI d. 23 Mar 1948, Troy, NY

4. Edwin John b. 7 Aug 1870 ME d. 13 Nov 1942 m. 1) 14 Jun 1899 Mary Alida Reiley b. 12 Aug 1876 d. 3 Nov 1912 m. 2) 23 Dec 1929 Ella Deyton.

Members of the New Brunswick Association of Graduate Nurses, 1918

Extracted from The Royal Gazette Jan 23, 1918, pp 14-15. Contributed by David Fraser

Albert Co.	Ella Cambridge	Annie Craig
Lena A. Janes	Ida Brodie	Marguerite Lee
Beaufort	Helen McLellan	Agnes Lawlor
Claribel Scovil	Georgie Schofield	Margaret Murdock
Blackville	Ethel Delaney	Emma J. Mitchell
Helen McCormack	Bertha Dunham	Ethel K. Moody
Carleton Co.	Margaret Dunham	Josephine Miles
Lillian Nelson	Helen Dalton	Jennie Malcolm
Charlotte Co.	Mabel Drake	Josephine Mahony
Odessa McConnell	Nellie Donohue	Elizabeth H. Williams
Chatham	M. E. Davies	Georgia A. Story
Sara A. Sears	Eva Edgett	Anne E. McIntyre
Annie Fitzpatrick	Martha Frazer	Annie McLeod
Fredericton	Nellie Floyd	Augusta McGrath
Violet A. Stevenson	Nora Gleason Foss	Helen McConnell
Helen Burden	Aleta Field	Sadie McKenna
Elizabeth C. Sampson	Florence Fear	Mary McKinney
Loretta McGivney	Mariane Horseman	Josephine McGuire
Grace M. Murray	Maud Gaskin	J. Mitchell
Marian H. Hanson	Bessie E. Gaskin	Alice M. Powers
A. Pearl Mitchell	Margaret Hennessey	Charlotte Poole
Rilla G. White	Margaret Holder	Annie Poole
Leila E. Kitchen	Gertrude Horgan	Mary Slattery
Gertrude McKinnon	E. A. Hoyt	Georgie Small
Jennie Cogle	Kate A. Holt	Ella K. Tait
Mabel D. Richards	Belle Howe	Ada Tapley
Alice L. Norwood	Gwendolyn E. Haley	Rachel Dunlop
Florence E. Colman	Mary O. Loomer	Gretchen Turner
Jessie H. Robinson	Theresa Colewell	Mildred P. Vaughn
Mar McAllister	Mary M. Quinn	J. L. Walsh
Winifred Shoolbred	Maude E. Retallick	Margaret Gertrude Williams
Miss Gilbert	Alma F. Law	Joyce Wishart
Eliza Keyes	Florence Carman	Mabel Welsford
Edith Prince	Florence M. Geddie	Annie L. Wilson
Lottie Corbett	Mildred Akerly	Elizabeth Walsh
Isabel Stewart	Mary Barnhill	Lyla Christine Belding
Edna M. Davidson	Hattie Blanche	Bertha Nase
Lydia Brenton	Saraph Brophy	Edna Swim
Susie Holt	Emma Barry	Margaret Hetherington
A. Winifred Dunn	Jennie Burpee	Jessie M. Forbes
Sadies Steeves	Charlotte Brown	Edith Lindsay
Julia Peters	Alberta L. Burns	Lucinda Young
Mary Magowan	Ada A. Burns	Annabel Logan
May E. Magee	Mary Burns	Elizabeth Logan
Lillian H. McAlpine	Alma Bourinot	Nan G. Elliott
Jennie Hains	Hazel Carpenter	Lilian Blanche Kaine
St. John	Maude Godard	Marian Dunlop
Loretta Canning	Blanche Costley	Beatrice Davis

Members of the New Brunswick Association of Graduate Nurses, 1918

Mary Easson
Eva B. Smith
Elizabeth Jones
Myrtle M. Burnham
Minnie Armstrong
Ella Betts
Gertrude E. McCullough
Eugenie G. Taylor
Augusta M. Pitt
Edith Dalzell
Ella McGaffigan
Sadie Lingley
Julia McCarthy
Agnes Lawlor
Catherine Shea
Annie Stammers
Vinie Patterson
Elizabeth Brittain
Gertrude C. Wilson
Jessie Murray
Cecelia M. Gleason
Lily A. Smith
Lyla H. Gregory
Emma Bell

Laura B. Burns
Elsie Katherine Matthew
Stella Ryan
Musetta Compton
Bertha Barry
Lenna Maie Jenner
Janet Fowler
Miss Hicks
Blanche McDonald
Bertha L. Gregory
Ethelyn Armstrong
Jennie M. Newlands
Ruth Kingston
St. Stephen
Delia S. Sharp
Clara M. Boyd
Mabel McMullin
Arthurette Branscombe
Clara M. Boyd
E. Margaret Baskin
Winifred Leonard
Margaret Hetherington
Bernice Bell
Mary J. Porter

Sunbury Co.
Jessie H. Patterson
Sussex
Melissa B. Freeze
West Bathurst
Annie A. White
Woodstock
Etta N. Lane
G. E. Starret
Hilda Cora Cummings
Isabel London
Edith MacRoberts
Elizabeth Stokes
Helen Sullivan
Agnes S. Birmingham
Sadie M. Shaw
Annie J. Ferguson
Claribel McGuire
York Co.
Alice A. Kierstead
Margaret B. Stewart
Ada M. Burns, Corresponding
Secretary

You Know You are a Loyalist When...

• *It's a little known fact that Jeff Foxworthy's great-great-great-grandfather was living in Saint John around 1785 and did a little stand-up comedy...(from a UNB Loyalist History class, author unknown. If you know who wrote it, let us know so we can give proper credit)*

You know you are a Loyalist when ...

- you move to Canada so fast you forget to bring along your wife and children.
- you complain about the weather in Canada.
- you retain British manners, speech, customs, and formality
- you are dressed like a hunter and carry a rifle.
- your team of horses is named King and Queen.
- when everybody at the tavern orders ale, you order King Cole tea.
- your family sleeps on sheets that are patterned like the Union Jack.
- you ask you for directions to Nova Scotia.
- you do a lot of "sighing" for the old days.
- you often shout like "the Rebels must die."
- your grandfather clock in the parlour chimes

"God Save the King" on the hour.

- your family just moved from America.
- you have a tattoo of the British flag.
- after you have been drinking, you claim you owned two houses, one shop, one slave, 4 horses, and a wife all which the British owe to you.
- you say, "I miss a really good British ale. They don't make the same brew here as back home."
- you recite bad poetry.
- you give a shudder at the smell of tar, especially when near chickens.
- you brag about keeping your British Army uniform.
- in a boat heading to Nova Scotia, you complain about the land and start veering back to America.
- your favourite colour is red.
- you think independence is overrated.
- you are fond of toasting King George.
- you claim you only received 20 to 40 percent of what you are owed.

Some Descendants of Matthew Phillips and Mary Ackerman

Compiled by George H. Hayward

Introduction: This is a work in progress. While several sources have been cited, readers are cautioned that the data may not be 100% complete or accurate. Corrections and/or additions will be appreciated.

Matthew Phillips was a Loyalist during the Revolutionary War. He was a brother of Thomas Phillips (see *Generations* Fall 2010). They were sons of Matthew Phillips⁽²⁾, born about 1712 in Essex Co., New Jersey, and his wife Lydia. Both are said to have served in the 1st Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers, but neither is listed by William S. Stryker in his "The New Jersey Volunteers, In the Revolutionary War", 1887. Matthew was born about 1749 in Horseneck, Essex Co., New Jersey. His father, according to Lisa C. Montgomery, was Matthew Phillips.⁽⁸⁾ He married **Mary Ackerman**. She was born about 1747, perhaps in New Jersey, and died in the 1830s, in New Brunswick. He died 3 Jul 1823, in New Brunswick, age about 74 years.

Matthew came to Saint John in 1783, and settled first in Sunbury County.⁽¹⁾ He later moved up the Saint John River to Carleton County, where his sons Caleb and Thomas were grantees in 1809. Sharon Dubeau⁽⁶⁾ said he was in Northampton by 1796, but his name does not appear in Arthur Nicholson's population return of 19 May 1803 for the Parishes of Woodstock and Northampton, although Robert and Caleb's do. He was in the Parish of Southampton, York Co., in 1795, opposite Eel River at Meductic, where he said he had made considerable improvements, so he probably went there at least as early as the previous year, and the N.B. Dept. of Natural Resources *Crown Land Grant Index* shows that he was granted the lower half of Lot No. 28, 130 acres, there 5 Jun 1813. In addition, the N.B. Dept. of Natural Resources Land Grant Map No. 112 shows Matthew Phillips as grantee of Lots No. 24, 25, 26, 27, and the lower half of 28. David Phillips, presumably his son, was granted Lot No. 23, 320 acres, adjacent to Matthew's Lot No. 24, 5 Jun 1813. It is said that Matthew Phillips built a saw and grist mill farther up the river, at Northampton, and died there in 1823, but it seems more likely that the mills were built by his sons Robert and Caleb, and that Matthew's residence was in Southampton until he was an elderly man, when he

may have retired to Northampton and lived there with his sons.

Children of Matthew and Mary (Ackerman) Phillips

- 2 i **Robert Phillips**, b. 12 Jan 1774,⁽⁴⁾ m. Elizabeth Lydicker.
- ii **Sarah Phillips**, b. 4 Jan 1776⁽⁴⁾
- 3 iii **Caleb B. Phillips**, b. 2 Feb 1778,⁽⁴⁾ d. 11 Dec 1853, m. 1st Ann Ackerman; 2nd Mary Ann _____.
- 4 iv **Thomas Phillips**, b. 7 Jun 1780,⁽⁴⁾ d. 5 Sep 1854, m. Sarah Cunliff
- v **Charlotte Phillips**, b. 7 Jul 1784,⁽⁴⁾ d. 6 Apr 1858, m. Henry Jones
- 5 vi **Lydia Phillips**, b. 15 Dec 1786,⁽⁴⁾ d. 23 Sep 1854, m. Peter Dickinson
- vii **Martha Phillips**, b. 19 Jul 1789,⁽⁴⁾
- 6 viii **David Phillips**, b. 5 Oct 1790,⁽⁴⁾ d. 31 Mar 1866, m. 1st Hannah Dow; 2nd Mary S. Moore

References

- (1) *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, by Esther Clark Wright, 1972, p. 319: Matthew Phillips, settled first in Sunbury County, later in Carleton County.
- (2) New Jersey Colonial Documents, p. 328: 8 Dec 1760. Matthew Phillips, of Essex Co.; will, to wife Ledia, all real and personal estate, and after her death to my children. Son Robert, 5 shillings, and after death of wife, 1/9 to him. Sons Richard, David, Thomas, Mathew, Feady, Jesse, each 1/9; and to daughters Sarah Phillips and Mary Phillips, each 1/9. Executors, my wife and Peter Degarmo. Witnesses, Thomas Gould, Alexander Peterson, Peter Tice. Proved 24 Feb 1761. Lib. G, p. 394.
- (3) *The New Brunswick Census of 1851, Carleton County, N.B.*, edited by Robert F. Fellows, 1972, Appendix D, Carleton County Settlers Before 1820: Phillips, Matthew; earlier residence, Sunbury Co.; Carleton Co. residence, 1790 - 1834; Loyalist.
- (4) *Anglican Church Records*, Woodstock, N.B.: 24 Feb 1793, baptized, Robert, born 12 Jan 1774, and Sarah, born 4 Jan 1776, and Caleb, born 2 Feb 1778, and Thomas, born 7 Jun 1780, and Charlotte, born 7 Jul 1784, and Lydda, born 15 Dec 1786, and Martha, born 19 Jul 1789, and David, born 5 Oct 1790, children of Mathew and Mary Philips.
- (5) *Now and Then*, by Ruth W. Grant, 1967, p. 34: There is a Capt. Matthew Phillips buried in the Lenentine Cemetery. George Matthew Dow Phillips went to Utah with the Bagley family where they became Mormons around 1854. His wife Elizabeth is buried in Southampton. Descendants of the Phillips are compiling the family records. Capt. David

Some Descendants of Matthew Phillips & Mary Ackerman

Phillips and his wife Mary died in 1866. They also are buried in Southampton. Phillips Creek is named for the Phillips family. Matthew Phillips was one of the first settlers on the east side of the river in Lower Southampton.

- (6) New Brunswick Loyalists, by Sharon Dubeau, 1983, p. 115: Matthew Phillips - During the War, he served as an officer in a Loyalist corps. He settled first in Sunbury County, N.B., but by 1796, he was living in Northampton, Carleton Co. In 1802, he built a sawmill and gristmill near Northampton. He died at Northampton in 1823, aged 74. Several children of Matthew and Mary Phillips were baptized at Northampton: Robert b 1774 m Elizabeth Leydeker in 1800, Sarah b 1776, Celeste b 1778, Thomas b 1780 m Sarah Cunliffe in 1805, Charlotte b 1784, Lydia b 1785, Martha b 1789, and David b 1790.

- (7) The Last Will and Testament of Matthew Phillips, of the Parish of Northampton, made 18 Jan 1820, proved 12 Aug 1823 before Samuel Denny Street, Surrogate for the County of York, original at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, transcribed 7 Jan 1988:

In the name of God Amen. I Matthew Philips of the Parish of Northampton in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick being weak and low in health but perfect in mind and memory blessed be God for this amongst all his other mercies and knowing at all times the uncertainty of human life have thought best to make my last will and Testament which I do in the manner following: Viz - To Mary my beloved wife her dower according to law. Next I give and bequeath unto my eldest son Robert ten pounds. To Caleb Fifty pounds, and to Thomas ten pounds. To my daughter Sarah one hundred and fifty pounds. To Charlotte one hundred and fifty pounds, and to my daughter Lydia the wife of Peter Dickinson Fifty pounds. To my grand son Matthew Davis to be paid when he shall reach the legal age ten pounds. And to my son David the residue (after the payment of my just debts and the before mentioned legacies) of all my estate Real and personal. And I do further hereby constitute and appoint my two Sons Robert Philips and David Philips my Executors to the due and faithful execution of this my last will and testament, in testimony of which I have hereunto set my hand and Seal in Northampton aforesaid the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Declared and pronounced
to be the last will and
testament of the said Matthew Philips (Seal)
in the presence of
John Bedell
Wm. Dibblee

John Bedell Jr.

- (8) Provincial Archives of N.B., MC1, Lisa C. Montgomery, Bountiful, Utah, Family Record, 1989 (PANB, MC-1).

- (9) Matthew Phillips, Petition for land, dated 7 Feb 1795 (PANB, RS-108):

To His Excellency Thomas Carleton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Matthew Phillips

Humbly sheweth:

That your Memorialist is a sitter upon the block number seven opposite to Eel River where he has made considerable improvements. That your Memorialist, since the said block has been re-surveyed by Mr. Hedden by order of Government has purchased the lot number twenty two adjoining his own lands of Thomas Simmonds who had settled thereon and had made improvements.

Your Memorialist therefore most humbly prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to grant him the said lot No. 22 in addition to the lands returned to him in Mr. Hedden's survey.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will pray, &c.
7th February 1795, Matthew Phillips.

- (10) Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.(C), Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers, Vol. 18, #532 (contributed by Shirley McKay Hesse): Died, at his residence, Woodstock, Monday, 5th inst., Thomas Phillips, age 79. Mr. Phillips was born in Staten Island, N.Y., and was but a child when his father, the late Matthew Phillips, removed from the Oromocto where he had lived for a short time after leaving the States at the close of the Revolutionary War and settled upon the farm now owned by David Phillips, the youngest and only survivor of a large family of sons and daughters and where for many years his house was the resort of travellers passing up and down the river and where food and lodging were freely bestowed upon the weary and often the benighted traveller, there being no taverns in those primitive days. (The Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., 10 Sep 1859).

2. Robert Phillips, son of Matthew & Mary Ann (Ackerman) Phillips was born 12 Jan 1774⁽¹⁾, in New Jersey⁽⁴⁾. He married, 12 Jun 1800, in Woodstock, N.B., **Elizabeth Lydicker**. She was born about 1782⁽³⁾, a daughter of possibly Samuel B. Lydicker, and died 7 Nov 1849 in the Parish of Northampton, Carleton Co., N.B.⁽³⁾ Robert died 15 Apr 1853 in the Parish of Northampton⁽⁴⁾.

Alma B. Phillips said in her manuscript⁽⁶⁾ that Robert and Elizabeth are buried in the cemetery at

Some Descendants of Matthew Phillips & Mary Ackerman

Pembroke, but there is no monument there to mark their grave.

She also said there were thirteen children: six boys and seven girls. Her list of names is the same as mine, except that she has a daughter Elizabeth, which I do not, and I have a daughter Charlotte, which she does not.

Children of Robert & Elizabeth (Lydicker) Phillips

- 7 i **Matthew "Davis" Phillips**, b 23 Mar 1801⁽¹⁾, m. Esther J. Boyer.
- 8 ii **Mary Lucretia Phillips**, b. 1802, d. 21 Oct 1875, m. Enoch Dow.
- iii **Charlotte Sarah Phillips**, b. 30 Aug 1804, d. 14 Jul 1806, aged 2 yrs.
- iv **Robert Phillips**, b. 28 Apr 1806.
- 9 v **James Alpheus Phillips**, b. 15 Apr 1809, d. 17 Jul 1888, m. (1) Emmeline Gallop, m. (2) Mary Ann Smith.
- vi **Lydia Jane Phillips**, b. 15 Feb 1811.
- 10 vii **Sarah Ann Phillips**, b. 2 Jun 1812, m. Jacob Bacon Jr.
- 11 viii **Charles Phillips**⁽⁵⁾ b. about 1814, d. 20 Jan 1851, m. Maria Card
- 12 ix **George E. Phillips**⁽²⁾ b. about 1816, d. 25 Feb 1893, m. Mary Agnes Boyer
- 13 x **Frederick Phillips**,⁽²⁾ b. about 1821, d. 21 Mar 1882, m. Mary Jane Card.
- 14 xi **Harriet Phillips**, b. May 1822, d. 25 Feb 1886, m. George N. Brewer
- xii **Nancy Phillips**⁽⁶⁾.
- xiii **Emily Phillips**⁽⁶⁾

References:

- (1) Anglican Church Records, Woodstock, N.B.: 24 Feb 1793, baptized, Robert, born 12 Jan 1774, child of Mathew and Mary Philips; also, Mathew Davis, born 23 Mar 1801, son of Robert & Elisabeth Phillips.
- (2) PANB: 1851 Census, Parish of Northampton, Carleton County, N.B.: Phillips, Robert, 76, born in N.B., father, miller and farmer; Frederick, 30, son, husband, farmer; Mary J., 25, wife; Alpheus, 4; (Moriah), 2; George, 35, son, husband, farmer; Mary, 23, wife; Allison, 1.
- (3) Harriett Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Newspapers on microfilm, 1988: The Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., 27 Nov 1849, p. 183: Died - At Northampton, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., after a long and protracted illness, in the 68th year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Phillips, leaving a husband and ten children, and a large circle of friends to lament their loss.
- (4) Harriett Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Newspapers on

microfilm, 1988: The Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., 30 Apr 1853, p. 342: Died - At his residence in Northampton, on the 15th inst., Mr. Robert Phillips, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Phillips was born in New Jersey, U.S., and landed in St. John in 1783. He immediately went up the river and has not been in St. John since, or scarcely five miles above his residence. He was known through life as an honest and upright man.

- (5) Daniel F. Johnson, Vital Statistics from N.B. Newspapers, Vol. 13, #1965, Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., 28 Jan 1851: Charles, fourth son of Robert Phillips of Northampton, fell from a scaffold in his barn on Sat, 18th inst., and was so badly injured that he lived only until the following Monday, age 37, left wife, two children.
- (6) Alma B. Phillips, Hillside (Pembroke, Carleton Co., N.B.: handwritten manuscript, 1935).

3. Caleb B. Phillips, son of Matthew & Mary Ann (Ackerman) Phillips, was born 2 Feb 1778⁽⁸⁾ in New Jersey. He died 11 Dec 1853⁽⁶⁾ in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B. He apparently married first about 1802 a girl who the Woodstock Anglican Church records say was buried 23 Mar 1804 in the 17th (or 19th) year of her age, died "with the fever." So she was born about 1786⁽³⁾. Her name is not recorded in the church record.

He married 2nd, 16 Mar 1848, Elsie Ann Ackerman. She was born about 1788⁽⁷⁾, and died 8 Sep 1846⁽⁷⁾.

He married 3rd, widow Mary Ann (—?) Laskey. She was born about 1811⁽²⁾.

I have no record of where I located Ackerman as surname of his second wife.

Children of Caleb Phillips & his 1st wife:

- 15 i James Farnham Phillips, b. about 1803 in Carleton Co., N.B. He married Sarah Dickinson. *Children of Caleb Phillips & Elsie Ann Ackerman*
 - ii Frances Jane Phillips⁽⁴⁾ born 17 Jul 1807
 - iii Mary Ann Phillips, born 23 Jul 1809⁽⁴⁾ married Elisha Shaw
- 16 iv Matthew Lee Phillips, born 30 Jan 1811⁽⁴⁾ married Catherine Shaw
- 17 v Charlotte E Phillips, born 20 Apr 1812⁽⁴⁾ married James Henry Clark
- 18 vi Cornelius A Phillips, born 10 Dec 1813 died 14 Apr 1885, married Frances C Stevens
- 19 vii David Phillips, born about 1821, died 27 Dec 1887, married Mary Ann Shaw
- viii Caroline Phillips, born about 1822⁽²⁾ She married (1) Adam H. Shea; she married (2) Elisha Shaw

Some Descendants of Matthew Phillips & Mary Ackerman

ix Margaret Phillips, born about 1826⁽¹⁰⁾, died 12 Nov 1893. She married Frederick Shaw⁽¹⁾

x Richard J. Phillips, born about 1827⁽²⁾ He married Rebecca Ann Moore

xi Esther, born about 1829⁽²⁾

Children of Caleb Phillips & Mary Ann

(__?__) Laskey

xii Robert Phillips, born about ⁽²⁾

References

- (1) PANB, microfilm reel F88, Carleton County, N.B., marriage records, Book A, p. 284: Caleb B. Phillips of the Parish of Wakefield and Mary Laskey, widow, of Brighton were married 16 Mar 1848 by Joseph F. Bent, Wesleyan Minister, in presence of William Richardson & Reuben Robinson.
- (2) 1851 Census, Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.: Phillips, Caleb, 73, born in New Jersey, farmer, blind, entered colony in Sept. 1783; Mary Ann, 40, wife, born in N.B.; Caroline, 29, dau; Richard, 23, son; Esther, 21, dau; Robert, 3, son; Jerusha Catherine Laskey, 12, stepchild; Mary Laskey, 7, stepchild.
- (3) Anglican Church Records, Woodstock, N.B.: 23 Mar 1804, buried, the wife of Caleb Phillips, in the 17th (or 19th) year of her age, died with the fever.
- (4) Anglican Church Records, Woodstock, N.B.: 10 Mar 1811, baptized, Mary Ann, born 23 Jul 1809; Francis Jane, born 17 Jul 1807; and Matthew Lee, born 30 Jan 1811, children of Caleb and Mrs. Phillips. Also, 3 Mar 1813, baptized, Charlotte, born 20 Apr 1812, daughter of Caleb and Mrs. Phillips.
- (5) Dept. of Natural Resources, Fredericton, N.B., Land Grant Map #101: River Front Lots 1 and 2, 425 acres, Lower Wakefield, Carleton County, N.B., granted to Caleb Phillips.
- (6) Grave Stone, Victoria Corner Cemetery, Car. Co., N.B.: Phillips, Caleb B., died 11 Dec 1853, ae 76 yrs.
- (7) PANB, Vital Statistics from Newspapers, Vol. 11, #1108 (Saint John, N.B.: Daniel F. Johnson): N.B. Courier, Saint John, N.B., 19 Sep 1846 - d., Wakefield, 8th inst., Elsy Ann, wife of Caleb Phillips, age 58.
- (8) PANB, microfilm reel F1094, Anglican Church Records, Woodstock, N.B.: 24 Feb 1793, Calep, born 4 Jan 1776, son of Mathew & Mary Philips.
- (9) PANB, Vital Statistics from N.B. Newspapers, Vol. 14, 1852-1854, #3085: Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., 14 Jan 1854 - d. 11th inst., Wakefield, Caleb Phillips, age 76, many years inhabitant, left family.
- (10) Alma B. Phillips, Hillside (Pembroke, Carleton Co., N.B.: handwritten manuscript, 1935).

4. Thomas Phillips s/o Matthew and Mary (Ackerman) Phillips, was born 7 Jun 1780⁴, probably in New Jersey, and died 5 Sep 1854 in Carleton Co., N.B.² He married **Sarah Cunliff**, daughter of Joseph Cunliff and Phoebe Ayers. She was born 25 Oct 1780⁴, in Morristown, New Jersey.

Thomas Phillips was the son of a Loyalist, and came to Woodstock, N.B., in 1805. He engaged in the lumber business with Jabez Upham, and kept a store and tavern at his place near Upper Woodstock. He had a commission as Captain in the First Battalion, Carleton County Militia, and was commonly referred to as Capt. Phillips.⁽²⁾

Children

- i **Mary Ann Phillips**, b. 24 Sep 1807⁽⁴⁾ m. George Ketchum⁽²⁾
- ii **Joseph A C Phillips**, b. 28 Aug 1810⁽⁴⁾ m.(1) Mary E Nevers, m.(2) Priscilla A Hazen⁽²⁾
- iii **Phebe Phillips**, b. 28 Aug 1813⁽⁴⁾ d. 14 Feb 1814⁽⁴⁾
- iv **Richard Parr H. Phillips**, b. 10 Aug 1820⁽⁴⁾ d.

References

- (1) 1851 Census, Parish of Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B. (PANB, microfilm F1589): Thomas Phillips, 70, American, farmer, entered colony in 1783; Mrs., 70, American, entered colony in 1783; J.A.C., 39, farmer; Mrs., 29; Nevin, 13; Henry, 4; M.A., 2, daughter; Mary Curi, 20, servant.
- (2) The Dispatch (Woodstock, N.B.), 9 Oct 1895: Thomas Phillips was the third son of Matthew Phillips, one of the first settlers on the east side of the river in Lower Northampton. Rev. F. Dibbles' register supplies the names and dates of birth for his children namely, Robert, born January 12, 1774; Sarah, born January 4, 1776; Caleb, born February 2, 1778; Thomas, born June 7, 1780; Charlotte, born July 7, 1784; Lydia, born December 15, 1786; Martha, born July 19, 1789; and David, born October 5, 1790. Thomas Phillips was a very active and enterprising man; he came to Woodstock about 1805. He had previously been engaged with Jabez Upham in lumbering, a business in which he continued to be deeply interested for many years. He kept a store at his place near Upper Woodstock in connection with which there was the customary tavern with entertainment for travellers. He owned a tow-boat, then regarded as quite a possession there being not more than five or six on the River as late as 1820. The Island at Upper Woodstock, formerly Indian Island (and now called Sharp's Island), was owned by Thomas Phillips in 1809. His house, like those of other early settlers, was built facing the river with the road running past the back door; the river was looked upon as a great highway in olden times, the roads being for years in

Some Descendants of Matthew Phillips & Mary Ackerman

very rudimentary condition. Mr. Phillips held a commission as captain in the First Battalion, Carleton County Militia, and was commonly spoken of as Capt. Phillips. His wife was Sally, daughter of Capt. Joseph Cunliffe. Their children were Mary Ann who married George Ketchum; Joseph C. and Richard Parr Hiram. Joseph C. married first a Miss Nevers, and second Ann Hazen who now resides with her daughter Mrs. Dr. Nevers in Houlton. Her son Henry was for some time a station agent at Woodstock. Captain Thomas Phillips died Sept. 5th, 1854, aged 79 years.W.O. Raymond.

- (3) Ruth Winona Grant, *"Now and Then"* (Woodstock, N.B.: Bugle Publishing Limited, 1967), p. 34: Capt. Thomas Phillips' wife, Sally Cunliffe, was a daughter of Capt. Joseph Cunliffe who was born in New Jersey in 1746 and at the outbreak of the war joined The New Jersey Volunteers ("Skinner's Greens") and was a senior suburban officer until the rank of Capt. Lieut. His wife's name was Pheobe. The summer of 1784 he pushed up the river where he secured a grant of 700 acres at the mouth of the Nackawick. He lived there until 1796 when he moved to Woodstock. He was a parish officer of Northampton (which included the present Parish of Southampton) while he lived there. He died at Woodstock Mar. 24, 1831, aged 85. He and his wife were communicants of the parish church, enrolled by Rev. F. Dibblee in 1803.
- (4) *Family record*, provided by Mary Findlay, Bristol, N.B., Oct 1989.

5. Lydia Phillips, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Ackerman) Phillips, was born 15 Dec 1785⁽¹⁾, in N.B., and died 23 Sep 1854 at 68 years of age. She married **Peter Dickinson**, 3 Mar 1813 in Carleton Co., N.B.⁽²⁾ He was born about 1787, in New Brunswick. The names of his parents are uncertain, but he was referred to in some documents as Peter Dickinson Jr., and may have been a son of Peter Dickinson Sr. and his wife Hannah (Shea). A complete list of children has not been located. A partial list follows.

Children

- i **Darius Dickinson**, b. about 1821.
- ii **Elizabeth Dickinson**, b. 2 May 1829, d. in Oct 1914.
- iii **Sarah Ann Dickinson**, b. about 1834

References:

- (1) Provincial Archives of N.B., *Anglican Church Records*, Woodstock, N.B., Christenings, Northampton & Southampton: Christened, 24 Feb 1793, Lydda, born 15 Dec 1785, daughter of Mathew and Mary Philips.
- (2) Provincial Archives of N.B., *York Co., N.B., marriage records*, Vol. 1, p. 15: Peter Dickinson

of the Parish of Wakefield and Lydia Phillips of the Parish of Northampton were married 3 Mar 1813 by Thomas Neals, Curate of Woodstock, in presence of Joseph Wolverton and Caleb Phillips

- (3) *1851 Census*, Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B. Census of 1851, Carleton Co.: Peter Dickinson, 64, born in N.B., farmer; Lydia, 64, born in N.B.; Darius, 31, farmer; Elizabeth, 22; Sarah Ann, 19; William Dunn, 18, born Ireland, ap prentice; Daniel Scana, 27, born N.B., laborer. [Note: it is not clear on the census, but Elizabeth, age 22, was probably Darius' wife and Sarah Ann was probably Darius' sister.]

6. David Phillips, son of Matthew and Mary (Ackerman) Phillips, was born 5 Oct 1790 in N.B., probably in the Parish of Southampton, York Co., N.B., and died 31 Mar 1866, in Southampton.⁽³⁾ He married (1) **Hannah Dow**, 4 Dec 1826, in York Co., N.B.⁽¹⁾ He married (2) **Mary S. Moore**, born about 1801⁽⁴⁾, died 6 Apr 1866 in Southampton⁽⁴⁾.

References:

- (1) Provincial Archives of N.B., *York County, N.B., marriage records*, Vol. 1, p. 47: David Phillips of the Parish of Northampton and Hannah Dow of the Parish of Woodstock were married 4 Mar 1815 by F. Dibblee, Rector of Woodstock, in presence of John Dow and John Dickinson.
- (2) It does not appear David & Mary Phillips were enumerated on the 1851 census. Their names do not appear in either Carleton or York Counties, and they should have been living in one of those places.
- (3) Harriett Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Newspapers on microfilm: *The Carleton Sentinel*, Woodstock, N.B., 14 Apr 1866: Died - On the 31st March, at his residence, Southampton, York Co., David Phillips, youngest and last surviving son of the late Matthew Phillips, aged 75 years. Also, on the 6th inst., Mary S., wife of David Phillips, aged 65. The deceased were deservedly respected, and by the entire community in which they for so many years lived, will be greatly missed, and deeply regretted. They leave behind to their children and friends the rich legacy of an untarnished reputation for moral worth, a pure example, and better than all else, an unwavering hope that for them "to die was gain".
- (4) Ruth Winona Grant, *Now & Then*, 1967, p. 34: Capt. David Phillips and his wife Mary died in 1866. They also are buried in Southampton. Phillips Creek is named for this family.

A gravestone in the New Lenentine Cemetery in the Parish of Southampton, York Co., N.B., is inscribed: Capt. David Phillips, d. Mar. 31, 1866, aged 75 yrs.; Mary S., his wife, d. 5 Apr 1866, aged 65 yrs. ■

James Ross, Early Pioneer

Submitted by Debbie Thompson, Southeastern Branch, NBGS

Sometimes we'll read something that interests us, or amuses us, or stirs our emotions; and, if we're lucky, something that captivates. I found the following obituary in the 1902 Saint John Daily Sun and it wasn't the words or the writer's style of narration that captivated me; it was all that was left unsaid, the story that lies beneath the words and between the lines.

James Ross from Port Maholmach, Scotland, came to Pictou, Nova Scotia in 1812; on what I'm sure was a rickety old boat. He was a pioneer; he built a life for himself, and paved the way for ours. He died in 1902 at nearly 112 years of age, his life spanning three centuries. Imagine what this man experienced, what he saw, felt and lived in that time. I wish I had met him; I would have loved to hear his story, to capture it, all of it, not just this bit that teases and whispers to us from the pages of a dusty old newspaper.

The following is verbatim, from *The Daily Sun*, St. John, N. B., Tuesday, May 13, 1902:

James Ross Dead - The St. Martin's Centenarian Passed Away Friday Night

James Ross, the St. Martin's centenarian, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. He was almost 112 years old.

James Ross was born at Port Maholmach, Farbbeach, Ross-shire, Scotland, on June 19th, 1790. He came to this country in 1812 in a vessel called the *Rover*, landing at Pictou, Nova Scotia. From Pictou, he went to Londonderry, N. S. where he worked for about six and a half years with the late Captain Martin, being at that place when the battle of Waterloo was fought. He lived a short time at Truro and Pictou and finally, about 1820, he went to St. Martin's, where he has resided continuously ever since.

In 1837 he married **Phoebe Amelia Brown**, who died in 1888. They had nine children, of these four are still living, two sons, Jacob and John S, and two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Clark and Mrs. Mary Gallan. There are 23 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Mr. Ross was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a very active man until a year or two ago and was a great smoker. A little over a year ago the municipal council of St. John County presented him with a chair. The deceased spoke Gaelic quite fluently, never having for-

gotten his native tongue. Mr. Ross never rode in a railway train.

His discourse was timely, practical and helpful. The interment took place in the burying ground in the eastern end of the village, near where most of the old man's days were passed.

It is believed that at the time of his death, Mr. Ross was the oldest man living in Canada, and St. Martins has naturally felt much interest in this aged pioneer. The esteem in which he was held was evinced by the large numbers who attended his funeral.

His funeral on Sunday afternoon in the Baptist church, of which he was a member, and whence his remains were taken for the service, was largely attended. In the absence of a pastor of the Baptist church, Rev. R. D. Fulton, Methodist Clergyman, officiated.



James Ross at 106 years of age.

From the NB Provincial Archives: F18709; James Ross, died May 10, 1902 at 111 years, 10 months and 23 days. He was a farmer, born in Ireland, a Baptist, and his cause of death - old age.

Also from the Archives - Daniel F Johnson's NB Newspaper Vital Statistics: June 1, 1894, *The Daily Sun*, Saint John. A St. Martin's correspondent writes: James ROSS of eastern St. Martins, Wednesday, May 9th, ploughed and made ready for this year's crop one-half acre of ground. He is 103 years old and enjoying the blessings of good health.

NB Provincial Archives: F13649; Phoebe A Ross, age 68, died, at home, Feb 13, 1889 of kidney and liver troubles, wife of Jas. Ross.

I could find nothing conclusive regarding the ship Mr. Ross traveled on, the *Rover*, but will keep looking.

Next time I'm in St. Martin's, I think I'll look up Mr. Ross' resting place, drop in awhile, and say hello.

(Editor's note - any further information on the man or his family would be welcome for a future issue)

Some Orsers in Carleton County, New Brunswick

By George H. Hayward

Editor's Note: It is believed all Orsers in New Brunswick are descended from William Orser, a Loyalist, who settled first in Prince William, York County, and later at Hartland, Carleton County.

1. **William¹ Orser** was born in Mar 1763 in Ossining, New York,¹ (son of John Orser and Rachel Belyea). He married (1) **Mary Craig**. She died about 1800 in New Brunswick,² He married (2) **Mary Blake**. She was born 6 May 1772 in Saint John, N.B.,³ (daughter of Christopher Blake), and died 7 May 1856 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.³ William died 24 Dec 1844 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.¹

When William Orser came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists from New York in 1783, his regiment, *The King's American Dragoons*, was assigned land in Block 4, at Prince William, York County, where he was granted Lot 49, on the 19th of May, 1786.

His first wife, Mary Craig, was a sister of James Craig. They are said to have had six Orser children. She died, and William married second, Mary (Blake) Craig, whose first husband was James Craig. She too is said to have had six children by her first marriage to James Craig.

Tradition has it that William and his second wife came up the Saint John River, presumably from Prince William, in canoes about 1802 with their 12 children and settled at the mouth of the Becaguimec where the Town of Hartland is now located. There is good evidence, however, that William was in the Hartland area well before 1802, and that he had "set himself down on a vacant tract of land at the lower side of the Becagwemic Creek" in 1797.

On the 20th of June, 1809, he was granted Lots 45, 46, and the lower half of 47, including Middle Becaguimec Island, a total of 500 acres, where the Town of Hartland later grew. It is there that their six children were born, and where they lived the remainder of their lives. History has recorded that they were the founders of the Town of Hartland.

Both William and Mary lie buried in the old Orser cemetery in Hartland where a monument marks their final resting place.

Children by Mary Craig

- i. **John Orser**, born 1791, killed at Kingston, Ontario during the War of 1812.
- ii. **Lydia Orser**, b. c1795, m. **John Giberson**.
- iii. **William Orser**, born 1796, m. **Mary Shaw**.
- iv. **Ann Orser**, m. **Joshua Bishop**.
- v. **Elizabeth Orser**, m. **James Lovely**.
- vi. Name of 6th child, if there were 6, unknown.

Children by Mary Blake:

2. vii. **Stephen² Orser**, born about 1802.
- viii. **Edward Orser**, b. 1805, m. **Abigail Shaw**
- ix. **George E. B. Orser**, died young.

x. **John A Moses[@] Orser**, born 13 Sep 1810, m. **Martha Hamilton**.

xi. **George W. Orser**, born 27 Jun 1813, m. (1) **Abigail Shaw**, (2) **Harriet Shaw**.

xii. **Samuel B. Orser**, b. 1815, m. **Irene Shaw**.

Generation Two

2. **Stephen² Orser**, (1. William¹) born about 1802 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.² He married (1) 25 Nov 1826 in Carleton Co., N.B.,² **Jane McIsaac**, born about 1805 in Ireland,⁴ (daughter of Benjamin McIsaac and Jane _____) died in 1834 in the Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B.,² He married (2) 2 Dec 1835 in Carleton Co., N.B.,⁵ **Sarah Foster**, born about 1812,² died 20 Nov 1889. Stephen died 29 Oct 1868 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.²

Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B. marriage records, Book A, p. 32: Stephen Orser of the Parish of Brighton and Sarah Foster of the same Parish were married 2 Dec 1835 by Henry Daniel, Wesleyan Minister, in presence of Edward Orser and Seth Siprell.

Stephen Orser is said to have died in the Autumn of 1868 as a result of injuries received when he fell from a moving wagon to the frozen ground.

Dr. Turner, in "Orser", said Jane McIsaac died in childbirth. Sarah Foster died at the home of her son Blake Orser in Maple Grove, Fort Fairfield, Maine. Sarah was buried beside her husband in Hartland, N.B.

Children by Jane McIsaac:

- i. **Asenath Orser**, born in 1829, m. **Edward McIsaac**.
- ii. **Mary Orser**, born 1831, a deaf mute, never married
3. iii. **Stephen Orser**, b. 1832, m. **Lydia McGee**.
- iv. **Jane Orser**, born 1834, m. **Daniel Gray**.

Children by Sarah Foster

- v. **Lanor Orser**, born 1836, m. **Hugh Logan**.
- vi. **Esther Orser**, born 1837, m. **John Gray**.
- vii. **George Orser**, born 4 Mar 1840, m. **Mary Shaw**.
- viii. **M. Moriah Orser**, born 17 Feb 1842, m. **John Fraser**.
- ix. **Isaiah Orser**, born 1845, m. **Amanda Irish**.
- x. **William Orser**, born 1846, m. **Eliza _____**.
- xi. **Susan Orser**, born 1848, m. **Mr. Robinson**.
- xii. **Rachel Orser**, born about 1849, m. **Allison McCreedy**.
- xiii. **Alice Orser**, b. c1852, m. **Isaiah Giberson**.
- xiv. **Blake Orser**, b. c1856, m. **Emma Morgan**.

Generation Three

3. **Stephen³ Orser**, (2. Stephen², 1. William¹) born 22

Some Orsers in Carleton County, New Brunswick

Apr 1832 in Carleton Co., N.B.¹ He married 21 Jul 1853 in Carleton Co., N.B.,⁵ **Lydia Frances McGee**, born 17 Jul 1833 in Carleton Co., N.B., (daughter of George McGee and Rhoda Shaw) died 10 May 1919 in Carleton Co.

Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B. marriage records, Book A, p. 395: Stephen Orser of the Parish of Brighton and Lydia Frances McGee of the same place were married 21 Jul 1853 by Joseph Noble, Free Christian Baptist Minister, in presence of Samuel Hayden Jr. and Mary Ann McGee.

The Observer (Hartland, N.B.), 29 Mar 1912: After three weeks illness Stephen Orser, Sr., died at his home in Windsor on Saturday. He was 79 years and 7 month old and leaves a widow who was Lydia McGee... They had spent 59 years of wedded life. The funeral was held at the Windsor Union Church, the sermon preached by Rev. J.A. Cahill, Reverends A. Tedford and J.A. Corey assisting.

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Orser book, said: According to the dates on his stone, he was only one month away from his 80th birthday. Perhaps someone writing the obituary misunderstood "eleven months" for "seven months". Both Stephen and Lydia are buried in Windsor Cemetery.

Children:

4. i. **Amanda Jane⁴ Orser**, born 27 May 1854.
5. ii. **Laura Orser**, 13 Mar 1857.
- iii. **Janie R. Orser**, born 12 Mar 1858 in Carleton Co., N.B., died 20 May 1859.
6. iv. **George "Oddbur" Orser**, born 21 Apr 1860.
7. v. **Manzer "Stephen" Orser**, born 24 Apr 1862.
- vi. **Frank Orser**, born 16 Apr 1864 in Carleton Co., N.B., died 7 Dec 1878 in Carleton Co.
Frank died by drowning at age 14 years.
8. vii. **Bessie Belle Orser**, born 28 Jul 1866.
9. viii. **Annie Emma Orser**, born 15 Jan 1869.
- ix. **Rhoda Orser**, born 3 Apr 1871 in Carleton Co., N.B., died 1 Dec 1872 aged 1 yr., 8 mos.
10. x. **Scott Edward Orser**, born 5 Jun 1873.

Generation Four

4. **Amanda Jane⁴ Orser**, (3.Stephen³, 2.Stephen², 1.William¹) born 27 May 1854 in Carleton Co., N.B.⁶ She married 24 Jan 1880 in Carleton Co., N.B.,⁷ **John "Colby" Henderson**, born 17 Mar 1855 in Carleton Co., N.B.,⁶ (son of John Henderson and Martha Sipprell) died 13 Dec 1936 in Seattle, King Co., Washington.⁸ Amanda died 25 Mar 1925 in Langley, B.C.⁶

Dr. Daniel Turner, in his Shaw book, said Amanda was 46 years old at the birth of her last child, Bessie, according to the dates given here. This is generally confirmed by family tradition; in fact, one relative stated that Amanda was 52 when Bessie was born.

J. Colby Henderson went to Dawson City, Yukon, where he worked for a few years in the gold fields. In 1908 he moved with his family to British Columbia. The following list of children may not be in order of birth.

Children:

- i. **George⁵ Henderson**, born in Maine, died in infancy.⁸
- ii. **Alice Henderson**, died in infancy.⁸
- iii. **Frank Arnold Henderson**, born 29 Sep 1881, m. **Cora Fern Henderson**.
- iv. **John Crowell Henderson**, born 6 Dec 1886 in Carleton Co., N.B.,⁸ died 28 Sep 1918 in France.⁸
John was killed in France during World War I. He never married.
- v. **Roy Sipprell Henderson**, born in 1889 in Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B., died 12 May 1901.
Roy drowned in a river near his home while trying to save his younger brother Russell, who also drowned.
- vi. **Russell Max Henderson**, born 8 Apr 1890 in Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B., died 12 May 1901.
Russell lost his life by drowning.
- vii. **Anna Evelyn Henderson**, born about 1895 in Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B.,⁸ died in 1902 in Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B.⁸
- viii. **Barbara "Bessie" Henderson**, born 27 Jun 1900, m. **William James Pendergast**.

5. **Laura⁴ Orser**, (3.Stephen³, 2.Stephen², 1.William¹) born 13 Mar 1857 in Carleton Co., N.B. She married (1) 13 Mar 1877 in Carleton Co., N.B., **Michael Ambrose Simonson**, died 10 Aug 1880, She married (2) 23 Jun 1884 in Carleton Co., N.B.,⁵ **James McIsaac**, born about 1850,⁹ (son of James McIsaac and Elizabeth Woodburn) died in 1926. Laura died 29 Jul 1939.

Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B., marriage records, Book B, p. 748: James McIsaac of the Parish of Peel and Laura J. Simonson of the Parish of Brighton were married 23 Jun 1884 by Elder John Perry in presence of J.H. Noble and G.H. Ackerson.

A gravestone in the East Florenceville Cemetery is inscribed: James McIsaac, 1850-1926; Laura Orser, his wife, 1858-1939.

Laura and James McIsaac lived at Florenceville, N.B.

Children by Michael Ambrose Simonson:

- i. **Lorne Ambrose⁵ Simonson**, born 21 Jul 1880, m. **Helen Mary Tompkins**.

Children by James McIsaac:

- ii. **Benjamin Clare McIsaac**, born 16 Jan 1886, m. **Annabelle Miller**.
- iii. **James Arthur McIsaac**, born 5 May 1888, m. **Ethel Frances Tompkins**.
- iv. **George "Woodburn": McIsaac**, born 9 Oct

Some Orsers in Carleton County, New Brunswick

1892, m. **Alberta Ethel Golding**.

- v. **Idella McIsaac**, born in 1896 in Florenceville, Carleton Co., N.B., died in 1929. The birth and death dates for Idella are from her gravestone at East Florenceville. She never married.

6. **George "Odbur"⁴ Orser**, (3.Stephen³, 2.Stephen², 1.William¹) born 21 Apr 1860 in Carleton Co., N.B. He married 23 Jun 1884 in Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B.,⁵ **Eliza Ackerson**, born 25 Mar 1861 in Bridgewater, Aroostook Co., Maine,¹⁰ (daughter of George Alfred Ackerson and Anna Lloyd) died in 1945.¹¹ Odbur died 2 Aug 1943 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.

Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B., marriage records, Book B, p. 763: Odbur Orser of Windsor and Eliza Ackerson of the same place were married 23 Jun 1884 by Joseph Noble, Free Christian Baptist Minister, in presence of James M. Read and Laura Simonson.

Gravestone, Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B.: G. Odbur Orser, 1860-1943; A. Eliza, his wife, 1862-1945; Archie B., their son, 1900-1917, buried in France.

Children:

- i. **Frank H.⁵ Orser**, born 25 Dec 1886, m. (1) **Rachel L. Shaw**; (2) **Nellie L. Clark**.
- ii. **Ethel Mae Orser**, born 16 Jun 1888, m. **Samuel "Chesley" Estabrooks**.
- iii. **Anna "Aurilla" Orser**, born 9 Apr 1890, m. **Alton Harry Cook**.
- iv. **George Bliss Orser**, born 1 Jan 1892, m. **Ida Elizabeth Loupin**.
- v. **Hannah "Laura" Orser**, born 2 Mar 1894, m. **Oscar LeBaron Shaw**.
- vi. **Arthur Henly Orser**, born 8 Apr 1895, m. (1) **Ruby Cora Fisher**; (2) **Hazel "Maude" Seeley**.
- vii. **Stephen "Arnold" Orser**, born 6 Feb 1897, m. **Edna Clara Nicholson**.
- viii. **Archibald Blake Orser**, born 29 Apr 1900 in Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B., died 9 Nov 1917 in Flanders, Belgium.²

Private Archie Orser, Regimental No. 818063, served with the 26th Battn., Canadian Infantry (New Brunswick Regiment) during World War 1. He died of wounds 11 Nov 1917, at age 17, and was buried in Etaples Military Cemetery in France. Etaples is a town about 27 km south of Boulogne. The Military Cemetery is to the north of the town, on the west side of the road to Boulogne. His name is also inscribed on his parent's gravestone in the Windsor Cemetery in Carleton Co., N.B.

- ix. **Mildred Fitzgerald Orser**, born 2 Jul 1907 in Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B., died 31 Jan 1979 in Carleton Memorial Hospital,

Woodstock, N.B.,¹² buried: in Windsor.

Mildred was a Registered Nurse. She lived in Woodstock, N.B. She never married.

7. **Manzer "Stephen"⁴ Orser**, (3.Stephen³, 2.Stephen², 1.William¹) born 24 Apr 1862 in Lower Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B. He married 28 Oct 1894 in Carleton Co.,¹³ **Nora Cornelia Connolly**, born 15 Jun 1873 in Carleton Co., N.B., (daughter of Cornelius James Connolly and Eleanor "Jane" Cameron) died 10 Dec 1951 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁴ Stephen died 8 Sep 1941 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141B7, Index to New Brunswick Marriages: Nora C. Connolly and Manzer S. Orser were married 28 Oct 1894, Carleton Co., number 2466, Ref. B4/1894, microfilm F15522.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141C5, Index to Death Certificates: Norah C. Orser, died 10 Dec 1951, Carleton Co., N.B., Reg. 5708, Vol. 201, microfilm F20829.

Children:

- i. **Hazel "Ferne"⁵ Orser**, born 25 Jan 1895 in Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B., died 25 Oct 1895 in Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B.
- ii. **Flora "Maude" Orser** born 1 Mar 1896, m. **Harlie Phillips Burpee**.
- iii. **Ernest "Earl" Orser**, born 28 Feb 1897, m. **Eva May Dow**.
- iv. **Jennie Willa Orser**, born 23 Feb 1898, m. **Hudnut "Wilbur" Dickinson**.
- v. **Flossie Olevia Orser**, born 6 Jul 1899, m. **Albert Eldon Pond**.
- vi. **Velma "Belle" Orser**, born 3 Jul 1903, m. **Clifford Albion Shaw**.
- vii. **Vera Mabel Orser**, born 12 Oct 1904, m. **Russell Charles Dow**.
- viii. **Anna Laura Orser**, born 25 Jun 1910, m. **Garrett Chadwick Banks**.

8. **Bessie Belle⁴ Orser**, (3.Stephen³, 2.Stephen², 1.William¹) born 28 Jul 1866 in Carleton Co., N.B.² She married 27 Jun 1885 in Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B.,⁵ **William M. Britton**, born in Apr 1862 in Carleton Co., N.B., (son of William Henry Britton and Martha Maria Paget) died in Oct 1950 in Carleton Co., N.B. Bessie died 18 May 1910.¹⁵

Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co. marriage records, Book C, p. 1 (microfilm reel F1308): William M. Britton of Windsor and Bessie B. Orser of the same place were married 27 Jun 1885 by Elder John Perry in presence of Herbert Britton and Mary E. Britton.

A gravestone in the Windsor cemetery is inscribed: Bessie B., wife of Wm. M. Britton, d. 18 May 1910, aged 43 yrs. [age 43 in 1910 suggests she was born about 1870, but Dr. Turner gives her birth date as 28 Jul 1866, which is used here].

Some Orsers in Carleton County, New Brunswick

Children:

- i. **Alma⁵ Britton**, born 12 Mar 1889, m. **Myron Palmer**.
- ii. **Guy Manzer Britton**, born 3 Jul 1894, m. **Catherine E. Niles**.

9. Annie Emma⁴ Orser, (3.Stephen³, 2.Stephen², 1.William¹) born 15 Jan 1869 in Carleton Co., N.B. She married 2 Jul 1891 in Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine, **Edward Albert Britton**, born 20 Sep 1865 in Carleton Co., N.B., (son of William Henry Britton and Martha Maria Paget) died in 1947 in Carleton Co. Annie died 11 Apr 1943 in Carleton Co., N.B.

Children:

- i. **Alice Pearl⁵ Britton**, born 3 Jan 1896 in Carleton Co., N.B., died 18 May 1896 aged 4 mos.
- ii. **Queenie Victoria Britton**, born 27 Jul 1897, m. **Gage Workman Montgomery**.
- iii. **Lorne Edward Britton**, born 7 Mar 1904, m. (1) **Mary Louise Birmingham**; (2) **Hazel McDonald**.
- iv. **Russell Henry Britton** born 18 Jun 1907, m. (1) **Evelyn Seeley**; (2) **Mildred _____**.
- v. **Ruth Ernestine Britton** born 18 Jun 1907,

m. (1) **George Whitfield Craig** (2) **Les Barton**.

10. Scott Edward⁴ Orser, (3.Stephen³, 2.Stephen², 1.William¹) born 5 Jun 1873 in Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁶ He married 2 Oct 1900, **Effie May Ackerman**, born 7 Aug 1884 in Carleton Co., N.B., died 10 Aug 1942. Scott died 15 Oct 1944.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births: Scott Edward Orser, born 5 Jun 1873, Windsor, Carleton Co., son of Stephen Orser and Lydia Frances McGee, code 1873-O-7, microfilm F18762.

Children:

- i. **James Edward⁵ Orser**, born 25 Feb 1901, m. **Elsie Violet Hall**.
- ii. **Edna Pauline Orser**, born 1 Jun 1904, m. **Hugo H. Paul**.
- iii. **Bessie Belle Orser**, born 7 Jul 1908, m. **Cyril Dodwell**.
- iv. **Harold Bennett Orser**, born 15 Jul 1914, m. **Helen Dahlman**. ☐

¹ Stephen Orser & Lydia McGee Family Bible.

² Dr. Daniel Turner, *Orser* (Cranston, R.I.: published by the author, 1975).

³ Dr. Daniel Turner, *Craig* (privately published, Cranston, R.I., 1977).

⁴ Contributed by Murray McIsaac, Florenceville, N.B.

⁵ Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B., Marriage Records.

⁶ Dr. Daniel Turner, *Shaw* (Cranston, RI: privately published, 1973).

⁷ Family Bible.

⁸ Harold F. Sipprell, "William Siprell, Senr., and The Family He Founded," (Halifax, N.S.: privately published, 1969).

⁹ N.B. census of 1861, Parish of Peel, Carleton Co., PANB microfilm F1594.

¹⁰ Contributed by Deborah (Shaw) Mason, Westfield, Maine.

¹¹ Ruth Estabrooks, Family History Notes (Hartland, N.B.).

¹² Belle Shaw Diary, Hartland, N.B., 1952-1976.

¹³ Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141B7, Index to New Brunswick Marriages.

¹⁴ Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141C5, Index to Death Certificates.

¹⁵ Gravestone inscription, Windsor, Carleton Co., N.B.

¹⁶ Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births.

A Job Looking for Someone

Once upon a time, there were four people;
Their names were; Everybody, Somebody,
Nobody and Anybody.

Whenever there was an important job to be
done, Everybody was sure that Somebody
would do it. Anybody could have done it,
but Nobody did it.

When Nobody did it, Everybody got angry
because it was Everybody's job. Everybody
thought that Somebody would do it, but
nobody realized that Nobody would do it.

So, consequently, Everybody blamed
Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody
could have done in the first place.

Anonymous.

There was a Lanchester cemetery - was there also a Lanchester church?

Submitted by Eldon Hay

The Lanchester cemetery is located in Murray Corner, just west of Lanchester Creek, on private property behind 1778 Route 955." Was it, however, "always a private cemetery"?¹

The property was also the site of a church, a Reformed Presbyterian Church, the first in Botsford Parish. It was built under the leadership of Rev. Alexander Clarke (1794-1874), of whom it was said in a report dated 20 September 1830: "Mr. C[larke] has completed the erection of a commodious house of worship in a promising district called Chimoque [sic: Shemogue] and Botsford."² Later in life, Clarke himself wrote that "the first Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house ever erected in British North America was erected in 1830 in Chimague [sic: Shemogue], a parish of Botsford Co., Westmoreland, New Brunswick."³ The Irish mission board again reported hearing from a letter Clarke wrote on 13 July 1831: "He had just finished the labours of celebrating with his people the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, being the first ever dispensed in that quarter of the world according to the good order of the Covenanted Church. On the sacramental Sabbath, a numerous audience was collected from remote parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and fifty-two persons joined with their minister."⁴ Later, Clarke gave the exact date: "the first Sabbath of July, 1831", that is to say July 3.⁵

The deed for the Lanchester/Simpson property exists. According to the deed, 28 June 1830 is the date of the sale of a plot of land; 6 July 1830 is the date of registration. The deed shows that "Henry Lanchester and Alexander Simpson sold one acre of land, for five shillings, which was paid by William Peacock, John Anderson and David Murray ... duly and lawfully chosen by the Reformed Presbyterian congregation ... being in connection with and under the care of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland ... for a meeting house and burying

ground."⁶ It is to be noted that the three men representing the congregation had been appointed specifically for the purpose of buying the property for the Reformed Presbyterians (Covenanters).

According to the eyewitness, Alexander Clarke, the Lanchester church, "stood for a few years."⁷ Then it was abandoned though a small cemetery still marks the site.⁸ Clarke does not say why the site was relinquished; but Burns notes that "a difficulty arose about the title to the property on which the church stood."⁹ As already noted, two persons sold the land - Henry Lanchester and Alexander Simpson - perhaps the acre was on the border between the properties. Tension must have arisen, and the title came under some question.. (Henry Lanchester bought Alexander Simpson's land in 1836¹⁰. The Lanchester farm remained in the family until at least 1942¹¹).

David Murray had been one of the three appointed to close the sale of the Lanchester/Simpson one acre of land. Later, after the church was erected, and difficulties arose, "it was abandoned without being finished. A new site for a church [was] procured from David Murray who owned a farm adjoining the Lanchester farm. On the new site a church was at once begun."¹² That new venue "was where the [Pioneer] Cemetery still is."¹³

It seems true that "most of those interred in the Lanchester cemetery have some connection to the Lanchester family." However it seems false to say that "it was always a private cemetery."¹⁴ For a time - Clarke said a few years - perhaps more accurately a few months - it was also the site of a Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) church.

1. "Lanchester Cemetery," Cemeteries of Westmorland County: Botsford Parish, 109.

2. The Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 1830.

3. Alexander Clarke, "The Church Property of the Eastern Presbytery," Reformed Presbyterian Advocate 4 (June 1870): 170.

4. Covenanter 1 (September 1831): 328.

5. Clarke, "The Church Property," 170.

6. Book L, p. 5, Westmorland County Register, Moncton, NB
7. Clarke, "The Church Property," 170.

8. "Lanchester Cemetery," 109: "It is on private property behind 1778 Route 955. It is just behind the house in a small clump of trees and terribly overgrown."

9. W.M. Burns, The History and Story of Botsford ([1933], repr. Sackville, 1962), 43.

10. Book O, p. 426, Westmorland Co. Register, Moncton NB.

11. "Lanchester Cemetery," 109.

12. Burns, The History and Story of Botsford, 43

13. Samuel Crothers Murray, "A Biography[sic]" (ca. 1940), 99.

14. "Lanchester Cemetery," 109.

Accessing Vital Records in Maine

From NEHGS The Weekly Genealogist, Vol. 14, # 39, whole # 550; September 28, 201. Edited by Lynn Betlock, Jean Powers, and Valerie Beaudrault; and excerpts from Accessing Vital Records in Maine by Helen A. Shaw, CG

On September 28, 2011, a new law on accessing vital records in Maine took effect. The law changes the one hundred year closure set by law in 2010.

The new regulations are:

1. Vital records before 1892

Certificates and records of birth, marriage and death, including fetal death, created prior to 1892 are open to the public without restriction

2. Open vital records:

Birth records more than 75 years from the date of the event,

Marriage records more than 50 years from the date of the event,

Registration of domestic partnerships more than 50 years from the date of the event,

Fetal death records more than 50 years from the date of the event,

Death records more than 25 years from the date of the event,

Access to these records is open to anyone.

3. Closed vital records:

Birth records 75 years or less from the date of the event,

Marriage records 50 years or less from the date of the event,

Registration of domestic partnerships 50 years or less from the date of the event,

Fetal death records 50 years or less from the date of the event,

Death records 25 years or less from the date of the event,

Access to these closed records is restricted to:

1. The person named on the record,

2. That person's spouse, registered domestic partner, descendant, parent or guardian, grandparent, sibling, stepparent, stepchild, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, mother-in-law or father-in-law,

3. That person's personal representative or that person's duly designated attorney or agent or attorney for an agent designated by that person or by a court,

4. Genealogists holding a ODRVS Researcher Identification Card.

Accessing Vital Records in Maine, a six-page document written by Maine Genealogical Society Vice President Helen A. Shaw, CG, provides a detailed look at the new law, how to access original vital records in Maine, and what resources researchers can and should use before accessing original records. A link to a PDF is available on the Maine Genealogical Society's website:

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~megs/index.html>

(Editor's note – this is generally good news for genealogists – the earlier law seemed to have been passed in haste without much consultation with the genealogical community. It's a lesson for us to keep an eye on what our governments are up to, even if it is with good intentions...)

NBGS Saint John Branch Genealogy Fair

A successful Fair was held October 1st – a full report will be in the Spring issue.

Life in Carlisle around 1880

Ralph H. Tedford

Introduction: *Dr. Daniel Turner, in his book, "Shaw," 1973, said: "I first came into contact with Ralph Tedford by correspondence in the early 1940's. I soon learned that he had been brought up in Carlisle, Carleton County, N.B., a small settlement on the Becaguimac Stream, about three miles east of Hartland. That fact excited me considerably because that was the very community where both my parents had been born and brought up. I wrote to Ralph and asked him if he would put into writing some of his recollections of Carlisle and of its people about whom I had heard my parents speak so often (and I named some of the people). In response to that request Ralph delighted me with the personal chronicle which I quote here in its entirety."*

Ralph Henry Tedford, born January 30, 1864, at my Grandfather Tedford's Home, Pleasant Valley, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia.

My father was a seagoing man, went aboard ship at the age of 15 and followed the sea most of the time as cook until he was 36; part of the time as First Mate. I crossed the Bay of Fundy from Digby, Nova Scotia to St. John, N.B., three times before I was six years old.

When but five years and three months old I began to go to school, walking five miles each day for nearly five months missing only two days. One day it rained too hard; the other there was no one to go with me. My teacher was a Captain Saunders, 1st class. [Note: At that time public school teachers in New Brunswick were certified as "1st Class" or "2nd Class".] I was in the Fourth Reader when I quit school.

In the fall of 1869 I crossed the Bay for the third time, leaving Digby, Nova Scotia, for St. John, New Brunswick, on our way to Grandfather Shaw's, at Windsor, N.B. We went by cab from St. John to a small out-of-the-way place where we met Father who came ashore from his ship to spend the night with us. Mother, myself and two small brothers, William Arthur and Harry Judson. In the morning Father said goodbye and returned to his ship. We continued our journey up the St. John River in the old "Side Wheel Steamer". I think it was called *The Bonnie Doon*.

We were met at Hartland by Grandfather Shaw, who took us to his home, where we lived for a little

over a year. In the spring of 1870 I began to go to school in what was then called the "Stockford" schoolhouse, about a mile and a half away from a brook that was named "Gin Brook". I don't know why, for when I went in swimming, it didn't taste any different to me than other water.

Our teacher was Miss Sarah Henderson, a beautiful Irish girl of whom I was very fond. Her brothers John, George, Robert, and William, lived at Windsor and East Windsor, coming there from St. John. Later a young sister came to teach at Windsor and soon afterward married my Uncle Alfred Tedford.

That summer I was vaccinated from a young woman's arm and got something in my blood stream that was not wholesome, as my arm had to be kept done up in greased bandages from my shoulder to my wrist. The following winter I took Typhus fever from my Uncle Urban Shaw who was on a visit to Grandfather's and died there. This wrecked my life. They said I lay for three weeks without speaking or turning in bed. No one expected me to ever leave my bed, but I did leave it, a wreck, with the most violent headaches which left me a weakling. These headaches continued at frequent intervals for over forty years.

We were then living at what was called the Holmes place, a two-room log house. The following spring Father rented the Tamberlain Shaw place just over Gray's Hill, for a year. It was here that my sister Mary (Tedford) Dickinson came to us. And here I had at the age of 8 my second summer of school, with a 1st Class teacher, Donald McLeod Vince, who afterward practiced law at Woodstock, N.B.

In the spring of 1872 my father, who had followed the sea most of the time from 1850 when he was 15 years old when he shipped as Cook, had now been home for good, almost a year. He rented the Tamberlain Shaw place for the farming season. That fall we moved over to Carlisle, in the old Raymond mill house about a mile above the Sandy Shaw place, home and Grist Mills, also a saw mill. This is where your Great-Grandfather Shaw and your Grandmother lived. That winter of 1872-73 there was an epidemic of Scarlet Fever. Many died. One whole family. I think it was the six children of the Reverend John Prosser who was living at the lower end of East Windsor. Quite a number in Carlisle died. Ziba Orser was the hardest hit; it left him blind. But he made a

Life in Carlisle Around 1880

brave fight of it all through life.

There were five of us children that had it: my brother Willie, next to myself, (who later was known as Arthur), even though he had it ran out in the snow with wet feet every night, and there was no doctor to see us. We lived in a very cold house, and Mother gave us all the cold water we wanted to drink, and it did us no harm, and we came through all right.

In the spring of 1873 Father took from the government 100 acres of land, all woods, except about two or three acres, at a place they called Skedaddle Ridge. They said it was so called, because some parties who did not want to go to war got so far from civilization that they could not be found. How much truth there was in this I do not know as I was too young to be interested in such things. The following winter was hard on us, as my father, the best woods cook in all the country around was cooking in a camp on the Nashwaak. I was not quite nine, my brother Willie about 7½, and we cut the wood in the woods and hauled it home on a homemade handsled that Father had made for us. What would boys of that age accomplish in this day, keeping the home fires burning? We lived on that place for about a year, and then back again to Windsor, father having rented the Ammi Shaw farm for a year.

It was here that my brother Willard was born, who came to be a missionary to India for three terms, and who is now living in Windsor for the present. Here also was my last term of school, for the following year my father traded farms with Joseph Scott, giving the Skedaddle Ridge place for one on a hill three miles above the Sandy Shaw place on the North Branch. We called this Upper Carlisle.

Then I began to contact the folks in your neck of the woods, which, of course, was not so much woods, as our end. It was nearly all woods at that time from Sandy Shaw's to our place, there being only a few clearings and only a few houses. It was several years before I got to know the Carlisle folks much as I was still very young. Was around Sandy Shaw's mill quite a lot as that was where we got our grain ground and our lumber sawed. I used to think it great fun to ride on the log carriage. It went slow going forward, and then shot backward as to almost take my breath away.

As we had no school or place of worship at upper Carlisle, my father being a Baptist took us down to the Bela Shaw schoolhouse where they had estab-

lished a Baptist Church. But as I grew older, I went as often as I could to the Orserite Church next to John Turner's. I believe it is now known as "The Primitive Baptist". That made a walk of eight or ten miles, to and return, depending on which one I went to. We used oxen in those days, so we walked and let them rest on Sunday.

I remember that my Uncle Alfred Tedford was carpenter on the church building, finishing it up. It was in the fall of the year and, of course, quite cold. As I remember it your Grandmother Turner and some other ladies were inside. Uncle Alfred came in with cold fingers. He threw his saw across the building and said a cuss word or two. Of course the ladies were properly shocked to see an exhibition of temper, and words that should only be used in the pulpit. This reminds me of the time your Aunt Ruth Turner heard their adopted son, who was Willie Prosser, using swear words when he was a little fellow and she was indeed shocked. She asked him where he had heard those bad words, and he shocked her again by saying, "I heard Papa say them when he was preaching." And that reminds me of my first meeting with your Uncle William Turner's oldest girl, Bessie, who married Andy Faulkner of Windsor. We were living at Windsor at the time. Father was cooking on the river drive at that time. Their tents I think were pitched a little below your Mother's home. Mother sent me down with some clean underwear and socks for Father. On my way down through the woods I came across some very bright colored leaves and tucked them in the band of my hat, straightway forgetting all about them. But I was destined to remember them in a way that embarrassed me greatly. As I was passing her home, Bessie came out to a spring beside the road to get a pail of water, she being a small girl and I only 10 years old. When she spied the headgear, she straightened up and said: "Oh, dear Heavens!" But the tone. I wish you could have heard it. I can to this day. Growing up I did not come in contact with her very much, but when I was 25, working in the cotton mill in Lowell Mass., at the time she was assistant Matron in an orphanage for small boys, we became good friends and had some good times together.

As I grew older I was down to Sandy Shaw's more and George W., Sandy's oldest boy and I became pals. When about 16, I got to know his cousin, Abbie Shaw (and my "half" second cousin, but at that time I thought that we were much further

removed.) She was Jerry Shaw's and Mary (Orser's) daughter, and I thought her the one and only girl. Soon after that I remember one evening a few of us young folks sat around the stove in the corner of the church, before service began, she and I exchanging pieces of what we called conversation candy, used in such cases as mine, when a boy was too bashful to talk. By the way, my father as a young man was called the most bashful man that ever came up the St. John River, and as a boy I was a close second.

Well, after the meeting was over, however I did it I don't know, but in broken, bad English, I managed to let her know that I would like to see her home. When she took my arm, I nearly fainted. Our line of march was down between your mother's home and William Orser's and on past Edward Orser's. A few of the young boys were bent on embarrassing me, and were trying to trip me up. Abbie reached her foot out behind and tripped the ring leader and sent him sprawling headfirst in the snow, which ended the trouble for that time.

That winter William Mallory went in the woods with his team of horses, after engaging Father to supply the wood for the family while he was away. So I was around their home quite a lot. This suited me, as it was next door to Abbie's home. I remember an incident that occurred one evening I was at Mallory's. David Melvin had been paying attention to their oldest daughter, Annie, which was not at all to the old folks's liking. This evening, about the middle of the evening to the amazement of all, they went upstairs together, without saying a word to anyone. They had gone off and got married that day. Two of the younger girls married Hiram and Harvey Biggar, twin brothers.

The Orserites held what they called their big meetings. I don't know what the official name of those meetings was. Jerry Shaw was sick in Hartland and Mrs. Shaw was taking care of him. Her father, Evard Orser, was staying with the children. Colby Orser and Maretta Kimball were boy and girl sweethearts, and Abbie asked Maretta to stay overnight with her, and they stayed with the children while her grandfather went to evening service. Of course Colby and I were invited to stand by, which we were tickled to death to do. At any rate I was, as it was my first experience. The main part of the house had two unfinished rooms, with only sitting room and bedroom fit to live in, especially in winter time. The

L was a long large one, and Mr. Orser and the children slept in the extreme north end.

During the night we heard Mr. Orser stirring around, and were we scared. They had a Franklin stove that had front doors in it that opened up making a fireplace out of it, on a miniature scale. We hustled the doors shut, put chairs in front of it and rugs over them, so the fire would not be noticed if he opened the door of the room. If Mr. Orser had not been very, very deaf, I'm sure that we would not have fared so well as we did, but it was a very uneasy night for us as it was, until the roosters began to crow and we had to bid the girls goodbye and depart for home. After leaving Colby I had over four miles to go, and found the family eating breakfast when I got home.

Father was going to take the big stick to me for staying away overnight without permission, but considering what kept me away, I did not feel inclined to submit to chastisement, and told Mother so, and she persuaded him that it would not be wise. This was my first escapade with the girls, laughable was it not? to get a whipping for my first night sitting up with a girl? Of course Father didn't know how or where I had spent the night.

I was too dull for almost any girl, so a young fellow, a "Dick Belyea" full of fun and lots of chitchat stepped in one evening, and I was out in the cold. But that did not last long. Her mother kept telling her that if she would go with me she might be somebody. I didn't know why, and thought it strange, as I had met her mother only a few times.

Even Abbie had changed her mind, but in the meantime I had gone to Jacksontown and met a young lady, in whom I became greatly interested, but that summer I drove over to a picnic at Windsor, and went down to Carlisle and got Abbie and Rebecca Turner, a second cousin of yours, and took them up to the picnic. That was after Becky's father and Abbie's mother were married. Abbie wrote me that at the time, she could not see things as her mother did, but she guessed that anyone could change their mind.

The year before that I went a little with Ada Turner, and Becky told her that if she couldn't get a better fellow than me, she just wouldn't have any. I guess that must have put me on my mettle, for three weeks later I was going with her. If I was talking with you I would tell you a little story that might throw some light on her attitude.

Now to go back a little. Bela Shaw and a few others organized what they called "A Tobacco Club" and pledged themselves to abstain from the use of tobacco in any form. This became quite an organization, and one night the Shaw young folks watched your Uncle Samuel Turner squire Clara Shaw home. I, too, was in the bunch, and of course, we got up to the Shaw place ahead of them, and shame on us, we got somewhere so we could hear what your Uncle would talk about and perhaps gain some pointers. We did, for he proposed to her. We had quite a time teasing her when she made her appearance a little later. I remember writing up a little story about it in a funny strain, just to amuse us young folks. Your Uncle's first wife was a Swaim, as you would know. It amused us that he turned to Clara's Uncle's widow later. About the time of this incident, I used to be going home alone late at night and had to pass the old mill house in which we had lived years before. It was close to the side of the road and had been deserted for years, and for many years long before we lived in it, it was reputed to be haunted, which struck terror to most kids. I was not scared of Ghosts, for in that day the whole tribe of Shaws believed in them. But one dark night just as I was passing, a window was raised several times and dropped down, making quite a racket. I guess my hair began to stand on end, but like my mother, I was not satisfied until I found the reason for anything unusual. In this case I found a horse on the other side of the house amusing himself by raising the window and I suppose it would get away from him and drop, making an awful noise, or at least it seemed to me to be an awful noise coming from a haunted house.

I suppose one reason that my nerves were so on edge was the fact that I was about to enter a long stretch of woods a mile through, and twenty or thirty acres had been burned over, and had grown up to red raspberries that grew up to the edge of the road. The bears' works in them were almost as great as in a sheep yard. And the road was nothing but a winding trail in those days. One night a year or two before this I had been out to Windsor with my oxen and a dump cart, taking a load of sand to my Uncle Alfred Tedford who was building a home for himself. An Irishman who lived on the hill beside us was working for my uncle. About dark we started for home. When we got to this stretch of road the night was as black as pitch. I could not see a thing. I walked beside the oxen, holding on to the bow of the yoke sticking a

few inches above the yoke. The Irishman was walking behind, probably holding on to the tail end of the cart. We had just gotten to the bottom of a little hill, and going along a little piece of level road, when a bear near the off ox [the ox on the right hand side] frightened him. He made a lunge against the other ox which knocked me clear out of the road. I picked myself up and lost no time getting started after the oxen. The Irishman was wearing boot feet, long legged boots cut off at the ankles. They came off and he yelled and begged me to wait for him. I yelled back that I had to catch the oxen, but truth to tell, I wanted to put as much space between me and "that ar bar" as was possible in a short time. No doubt our yelling scared him as badly as we were. The road now became a short letter-S, the end of a log sticking almost out to the wheel track caught a wheel and broke the bow-pin off, which was just above the yoke to hold the bow up. The oxen ran up another hill and down to the bottom of it, when the bow, dropping out, released one ox and he made for home, leaving the other one stranded there. This was on the edge of an old clearing about a mile and a quarter from home. Feeling quite safe now, I generously waited for my partner to come up to me. We unyoked the other ox, pushed the cart off the road, and plodded wearily home.

I realize that a good deal of what I have written is sheer nonsense, but thought it would give you a background of doings in those primitive days, which I guess we enjoyed as much and perhaps more than the young folks of today do.

By the way, did you ever hear your father say anything about your Grandfather Turner and some of his brothers being in the woods when they were boys, and got to scuffling, and one of the boys got a broken leg out of it. Your Grandfather told my uncle that they told the story that a limb off a tree fell on his leg and broke it. Then they told the story so many times that way that they almost got to believe that it happened that way.

You see I was only in my teens when I left Carlisle. I am fully conscious that I have not been able to add a thing that you can use. I have only written this to prove to you that I would have been glad to help you if I could have done so.

Ralph H. Tedford
P.O. Box 312
Atascadero, California
(about 1944) □

John and Sarah Chapman Gravestones

Contributed by Harry MacKay hmackay@ncf.ca

Are the gravestones for John 1761 Chapman & Sarah 1760 (Black) Chapman at Dorchester Pioneer Cemetery now restored, or pieces available for restoration by interested descendants who might finance same (see pictures below, taken in 1989) ?

John & Sarah Chapman are my 5G Grandparents (and of Prime Minister Stephen Harper as well.)

Please contact Harry MacKay if interested. hmackay@ncf.ca

(My son Michael's family research web site: www.magma.ca/~mmackay/
Just click on "Chapman" family.)



John Chapman



Sarah Chapman

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An Unusual Red Cross Quilt

This article is submitted by Allan Roy, member of the Restigouche Branch. It first appeared in the Family Herald of March 18, 1942 and The Dalhousie News of September 29, 1982

A Red Cross Society formed in Jacquet River, New Brunswick during the Second World War was looking for a way to raise money in order to keep up with the demands made upon them. How to get the money to cover the cost of the material was the question.

In June 1941, one of the society's active members, Mrs. Irvin McNair, had "A bright idea". Why not make a real "Red Cross quilt"? The idea was adopted and a quilt was started. They used turkey red cotton on a white background for the crosses. It was not easy to find the fast turkey red; but here and there the material was found and the quilt was pieced.

Children were glad to take blocks and collect family names at ten cents each as their share of the work. Others were ready to help in different ways.

Then over 500 names had to be written in. The task was passed on to Miss Katherine MacNair and the result was a work of art. The names written in

indelible ink, like spokes on a wheel, adorned the white squares. The coverlet had been quilted at Red Cross meetings and then bound, thus leaving the cleaning to the last. A dry cleaning establishment offered to clean the quilt as their contribution and the offer was gratefully accepted.

It was now ready for its journey across the ocean to bring comfort and amusement to the patients at one of the overseas hospitals. Imagine some wounded and homesick military member from Jacquet River and vicinity finding it on his bed. How he/she would pore over those familiar names and many of his/her long weary hours would be shortened.

The quilt raised \$60.00 for the Red Cross: \$55.00 went to the Headquarters to purchase garments for layettes, and two dollars towards a blanket.

The Jacquet River Society was not a large group but they had some fine energetic workers. Nearly one hundred quilts were made in 1941, as well as knitted garments of all kinds. Some went to evacuees and some to our boys who were trying to keep the enemy from our door.