

JP/LA

Generations

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SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN FROM DOHERTY BRIDGE, CAMPBELLTON, N. B.



See page 9.

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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.

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From the Editor's Desk



We've had a long hot summer and I didn't do much in the genealogy line – in August we started renovating our bathroom – in 32 C temperature and 95% humidity!

I did come across a couple of cemetery links that will be of interest to NB researchers looking for their relatives buried in Maine – one is for the Fairmount Cemetery in Presque Isle, ME (6000 burials) and the other is for several cemeteries in Bangor ME (35,500 burials).

The link for Fairmount Cemetery is:

<http://www.fairmountcemeterypresqueisle.com/>

and the one for the four Bangor cemeteries is:

http://www.bangormaine.gov/index.php?id=2&sub_id=864

These links were found in the Aug 22, 20112 edition of the NEHGS The Weekly Genealogist email list.

The 2013 membership form is on pages 33-34 – please renew early so that you don't miss an issue!

As always, submissions are welcome. I do have a few articles in the hopper for the Winter issue, but more is needed!

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Charitable Status

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

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A Few Strays

Contributed by David Christopher

Daily Times, Moncton, NB, Sat. 10 Dec 1904, front page.

Hillsboro News - A very pretty wedding ... at the Albert Mines Church on Wed (7 Dec) Jennie Milton, daughter of Samuel Milton and Wallace Steeves of Salem... Left next morning for Boston where they will live.

Daily Times, Moncton, NB, 14 Dec 1904.

Died at Boston, Mon. 5 Dec 1904, John Devine of Hillsboro age 64. Ill a few days with Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia. Leaves a widow and seven daughters: Mrs. M. J. Dunn, Mrs. George Litchfield, Mrs. H. V. Alward, Mrs. W. H. Rust, Mrs. H. P. Stimson, Mrs. Mande Dockrell, Miss Mary Devine.

Daily Times, Moncton, NB, Tue. 20 Dec 1904.

Bedford A. Tingley suddenly expired of apoplexy at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, California on the 27 October last. Mr. Tingley at the time of his death was associated with the above named company as mechanical expert in the construction of the U.S. battleship California. He was master mechanic of the Pacific Rolling Mill company for over 20 years.

At one time in his early career he was connected with the locomotive works at St. John, N.B. as well as with the machine shops at the Intercolonial Railway at Shediac, N.B., at that time the eastern terminal of that road. The deceased was the son of the late Josiah Tingley of Sackville, N.B. He was married in 1882 to Miss Lucilla A. Knight and his wife survives him. Mr. Tingley has several brothers in Canada and the United States; one, Frank A. Tingley, is district commissary of the Pullman Company with head quarters in Jersey City.

Daily Times, Moncton, NB, Thu. 22 Dec 1904.

Former Albert Co Man Dead at Seattle - Mrs. Calvin McKay of this city has received word of the death at Seattle of her brother Mr. Alexander McCrea, a former well known resident of Salmon River, A. Co.

Mr. McCrea went west about twenty years ago and has lived in Seattle the greater part of the time since. In addition to his sister in Moncton, he is survived by a brother Asa in Maine and another brother named John McCrae in Caledonia, A. Co.

Deceased was between 60 and 70 years of age and leaves a wife and seven children living in Seattle. Mr. McCrae's death occurred along the first of December.

Daily Times, Moncton, NB, Sat. 24 Dec 1904 p. 2

Mary Elizabeth aged 62 years, beloved wife of Elijah P. Embree and daughter of the late Charles Robinson of Hopewell Cape, Albert Co, N.B. died at Amherst Shores December 6th of pneumonia leaving a husband, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are married. The sons are Rufus, William and Elmer and the daughter Annie. Deceased is also survived by two brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Charles in Cookville, N.B., James in Boston, Mass., and the sisters are Rebecca, widow of the late Henry Jones of Hillsboro, N.B., and Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Alex Godfrey of Somerville, Mass. A. W. Bennett, barrister of the law firm of Powell & Bennett, Sackville is a cousin of the deceased. (Sackville Post and Albert Co Papers please copy.)

Correction – Dan Johnson Fund Address

Address for donations: c/o NBGS Saint John Branch, PO Box 2423, Saint John NB E2L 3V9

Andrew and Abigail (Tracy) Smith

By George H. Hayward

1. Andrew¹ Smith was born 29 May 1756 in Londonderry, New Hampshire.¹ He married **Abigail Tracy**, born about 1770 (daughter of Jeremiah Tracy and Sarah Leighton). She died 13 Mar 1813 in New Brunswick,² and was buried: in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., New Brunswick. Andrew died 15 Dec 1842 in Sunbury Co. and was buried in Rusagonis.²

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Andrew Smith, d. 15 Dec 1842, aged 86 yrs.; Abigail, his wife, d. 13 Mar 1813, aged 43 yrs.; Andrew, s/o Andrew and Abigail, d. 7 Feb 1830, aged 38 yrs.; George, s/o Andrew and Abigail, died an infant.

Children:

i **Elizabeth² Smith**, born about 1786 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

ii **Thomas Smith**, born about 1788 in Sunbury Co., N.B.³

Janice Seeley's notes say Thomas settled in Northumberland Co., N.B.

iii **Samuel Smith**,¹ born about 1790 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ died in his teens.³

iv **Andrew Smith**, born about 1791 in Sunbury Co., N.B.² He married 23 Sep 1819 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ Mary Gallisham. Andrew died 7 Feb 1830.²

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888, Vol. 1, Ref. C0177: Andrew Smith of the Parish of Lincoln and Mary Gallisham of the same place were married 23 Sep 1819 by John Hazen, J.P., in presence of Lemuel Nason and Amos Hill.

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Andrew, son of Andrew and Abigail Smith, died 7 Feb 1830, age 38 yrs.

2 v **Jeremiah Smith** born about 1796.

3 vi **Israel Smith** born 24 Jun 1797.

vii **Sarah Smith**, born about 1799 in Sunbury Co., N.B.³ She married 26 Mar 1818 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ Thomas Sherburn.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888, Vol. 1, Ref. C0136: Sarah Smith of the Parish of Lincoln and Thomas Sherburn of the same place were married 26 Mar 1818 by John Hazen, J.P., in presence of Thomas Smith and William Smith.

viii **William Smith**, born about 1801 in Sun-

bury Co., N.B.³ He married 13 Nov 1825 in Sunbury Co., N.B., Mary Barlow⁴.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888, Vol. 1, Ref. C0339: William Smith of the Parish of Lincoln and Mary Barlow of the same place were married 13 Nov 1825 by John Hazen, J.P., in presence of Jeremiah Smith and Andrew Smith.

4. ix **John Smith**, born 3 May 1803.

5. x **Samuel "James" Smith**, born about 1806.

6. xi **Solomon Smith**, born in Oct 1809.

7. xii **Abigail Smith** born about 1810.

xiii **George Smith**, died in infancy.²

Generation Two

2. Jeremiah² Smith (1.Andrew¹) born about 1796 in New Brunswick.² He married (1) 26 Sep 1816 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ **Elizabeth Smith**, born in 1795 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ (daughter of Samuel Smith and Hannah Olive Tapley), died 17 Aug 1839 in Sunbury Co.² He married (2) 31 Dec 1840 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁵ **Margaret "Ann" Foss**, born about 1818 in New Brunswick. Ann died 28 Jul 1870 in French Lake, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁵

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury Co., N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888, Vol. 1, C0096: Jeremiah Smith of the Parish of Lincoln and Elizabeth Smith of the Parish of Burton were married 26 Sep 1816 by John Hazen, J.P., in presence of Gabriel DeVebber and Israel Tracy.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury Co., N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888, C0798: Jeremiah Smith of the Parish of Burton and Ann Foss of the same place were married 31 Dec 1840 by Raper Milner, in presence of George Garrity and Thomas Hartin.

1851 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., p. 41: Jeremiah Smith, 55, husband, farmer, born in colony; Ann, wife, 33; John, son, 24; Absolom, son, 22; Amanda, dau, 12; Emmeline, dau, 9; Sophia, dau, 8; Charles, son, 5; James, son, 3; Christiana, dau, 1; Abigail J. Smith, lodger, 36, school teacher; Samuel Till, lodger, 18, labourer. [Note: Allen Boone said Christiana was later known as Caroline, and she has been recorded here as Caroline.]

1861 Census, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., p. 29: Jeremiah Smith, 66, husband, nat-

Andrew and Abigail (Tracy) Smith

ive, farmer, Baptist; Ann, 43, wife, native, Baptist; Emmaline, 20, dau; Sophia, 18, dau; Charles, 15, son; James, 13, son; Caroline, 11, dau; George, 8, son; Catherine, 5, dau; Albert, 2, son; John Smith, 23, servant, labourer.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol. 1, p. 48, from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.), 5 Aug 1870: Died - At French Lake, Burton, Sunbury County, on the 28th ult., Mr. Jeremiah Smith, aged 75 years. He leaves a wife and a number of children to mourn their loss.

Gravestone, Waterville Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Jeremiah Smith, died 28 Jul 1870, age 75 yrs.; Elizabeth, his wife, died 17 Aug 1839, age 44 yrs.

Children by Elizabeth Smith:

- i **Elizabeth² Smith** born about 1817 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.² She married **Thomas Kitchen**. Elizabeth died in Jan 1861.⁹

Gravestone, Burton Courthouse Cemetery, Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Elizabeth Kitchen, wife of Thomas, died Jan 1861, aged 44 yrs.

Gravestone, Waterville Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Elizabeth Kitchen, died 8 Jan 1861, age 44 yrs., daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Smith and wife of Thomas Kitchen [inscription on her parent's gravestone.]

- ii **Sarah Ann Smith** born about 1818 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁶ She married Rev. **George Garrity**, born about 1811 in New Brunswick.⁶

- iii **Hannah Smith** born about 1821.

- iv **Jeremiah G. Smith**, born in 1823.

- v **John Smith** born about 1827 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁶ He married **Althea Carr**, born about 1840 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁶ (daughter of Alexander B. Carr and Jane Sophia Hagerman. John died 25 Jun 1891 in Alberta.⁶

Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 3, p. 40, news items from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), 15 Jul 1891: Died - At Calgary, Alberta Territory, on the 25th June last, of pneumonia, John V. Smith, formerly of Fredericton, aged 64 years. [Note: No proof that John was a son of Jeremiah Smith has been located.]

- vi **Absolom Smith** born about 1828 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁶ died 11 Apr 1853 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷

Gravestone, Waterville Cemetery, Sun-

bury Co., N.B.: Absalom, died 11 Apr 1853, age 25 yrs., son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Smith.

- vii **James Edra Smith** born in 1830 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,² died 16 Oct 1847.⁷

Gravestone, Waterville Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: James Edra, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Smith, died 16 Oct 1847, age 16 Yrs.

- viii **Amanda Smith** born about 1839 in New Brunswick.⁶

- ix **Orin Smith** born in 1837 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ died 11 Jan 1838 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷

Gravestone, Waterville, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Orin, son of Jeremiah & Elizabeth Smith, died 11 Jan 1838, age 9 mos.

Children by Margaret "Ann" Foss:

- x **Mary "Sophia" Smith** born about 1842 in New Brunswick.⁶ She married **John Foss**.

- xi **Emmeline Smith** born in 1844 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ died in 1889 in Sunbury Co.⁷

Gravestone, Waterville Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Emeline Smith, 1844-1889. [Inscription on her father's gravestone.]

- xii **Charles³ Smith**, born 17 Jan 1846.

- xiii **James Edra Smith** born 22 Jun 1848.

- xiv **Caroline M. Smith** born about 1850 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁶ She married **Samuel Thomas**.

- xv **George Smith** born about 1853.

- xvi **Catherine "Cordelia" Smith** born about 1856 in Sunbury Co., N.B.² She married **Albert Esrabrooks**.

- xvii **Albert "Edward" Smith** born about 1859.

3. Israel² Smith (1.Andrew¹) born 24 Jun 1797 in Sunbury Co., N.B.³ He married 3 Mar 1817 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.² **Sarah Tracy**, born 7 Mar 1797 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,² (daughter of Solomon Tracy and Mary Phillips), died 3 Feb 1866 in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B. Israel died 2 Apr 1877 in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888, Ref. C0108: Israel Smith of the Parish of Lincoln and Sarah Tracy of the same place were married 3 Mar 1817 by John Hazen, J.P., in presence of Daniel Whelpley and Israel Kinney.

1861 census, Parish of New Maryland, York Co., N.B.: Israel Smith, age 64, born in N.B., farmer, Baptist, his wife Sarah, age 64, born in

Andrew and Abigail (Tracy) Smith

N.B., Baptist, daughter Mary, age 37, school teacher, and daughter Lavinia, age 26.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 38, 16 Nov 1866: Died – At Rushagornish, on the 3rd Feb., Sister Sarah, beloved wife of Deacon Israel Smith, in the 69th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband, 5 sons and 2 daughters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol. 1, p. 89, 13 Apr 1877: Died – In Rusagornish (sic), on the 2nd inst., Deacon Israel Smith, aged 80 years. He was for 49 years a leading member and office holder of the Baptist Church. His life exemplified the religion he professed, and he died in peace. He was a brother of Rev. Solomon Smith.

Janice Seeley's notes say Israel and Sarah were buried in the Smith burial ground, across the road from the New Maryland United Baptist Church, Nasonworth, N.B.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol. 1, 16 Nov. 1866, Death, at Rushagornish, on the 3rd Feb, Sister Smith, beloved wife of Deacon Israel Smith, in the (69th) year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband, 5 sons and 2 daughters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Children:

- i **Abigail³ Smith** born about 1818 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ died in 1861 in Sunbury Co.³
- ii **Nehemiah Smith** born about 1819 in Sunbury Co., N.B.³ He married **Ann Haining**. Nehemiah died in 1896.³
- iii **Mary Smith** born about 1822 in New Brunswick,³ occupation school teacher. She married **John O. Flanders**.
- iv **Israel Smith**. He married **Sarah Kinney** (daughter of Israel Kinney and Mary Tracy).
- v **Jared Smith** born about 1825. He married, 20 Dec 1849, **Mehetabel Maude Hartt** (daughter of Thomas & Phoebe (Phillips) Hartt. He died 15 Feb 1858.
- vi **David H. Smith** born about 1828. He married **Elizabeth Hartt** (daughter of Thomas & Phoebe (Phillips) Hartt. He died in 1917.
- vii **Charles E. Smith** born about 1829. He married (1), after 1858, **Mehetabel Maude Hartt** (daughter of Thomas & Phoebe (Phillips) Hartt. He married (2) Mary Haining.

viii **Lavinia Smith** born about 1835 in New Brunswick.³ She married **John Morgan**.

ix **Solomon Smith** born about 1836 in Sunbury Co., N.B.³ He married **Victoria Hartt**, born about 1839 in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,² (daughter of David Hartt and Almira ____).

4. John² Smith (1.Andrew¹) born 3 May 1803 in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 12 Jul 1830 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ **Frances Amelia Smith**, born 10 Jan 1813 in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ (daughter of Thomas Smith and Phebe Bedell), died 6 May 1873 in Rusagonis.² John died 1 May 1874 in Rusagonis.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County N.B. Marriages, Vol. 1, 1766-1888, Ref. C0465: John Smith of the Parish of Lincoln and Frances Amelia Smith of the same place, were married 12 Jul 1830 by Stephen Peabody, J.P., in presence of Andrew L. Smith and Eliza Kitchen. (Note: Stephen Peabody submitted several marriage certificates on which the surname of the bride was the same as the surname of the groom. He obviously recorded the bride's married name. So John Smith's wife may or may not have been Frances Smith.)

1851 Census, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co. N.B., p. 11: John Grass Smyth, 47, husband, farmer, born in colony; Frances Smyth, 38, wife, born in colony; Sharman, 19, son, sick; Elizabeth, 16, dau; Eunice, 14, dau; John, 8, son.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 62, 23 May 1873: Died – At Rusagonis, Sunbury County, on the 6th inst., after a severe illness of 5 days, of meningitis, Frances A. Smith, wife of John Smith, aged 60 years, leaving a husband, 3 children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. She lived a consistent Christian life, and when death came she was ready.

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: John Smith, died 1 May 1874, age 71 yrs; Frances A., his wife, died 6 May 1873, age 60 yrs., 4 mos.

Children:

- i **Sherman W.³ Smith** born about 1832 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,² died 8 Apr 1851.²

Gravestone, Rusagonis United Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Sherman W., son of John Smith, died 8 Apr 1851, age 19 yrs.

- ii **Elizabeth Jane Smith** born about 1833.²

She married, about 1857, in Sunbury Co., N.B., **Reuben Smith**, born 19 Apr 1829 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹¹ (son of William Henry Smith and Rebecca Elizabeth Boone), died 17 Jul 1913.¹¹ Elizabeth died 5 Aug 1893 in Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹⁸

Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol. 3, p. 59, news items from the Religious Intelligencer, 19 Apr 1893: Died - At Geary, Sunbury County, April 5th, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation to the will of God, Elizabeth Jane Smith, beloved wife of Reuben Smith, in the 59th year of her age, leaving a husband, one brother and one sister, together with a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Sister Smith professed religion about thirty-eight years ago under the labours of Elder John Perry and united with the F.C. Baptist Church at Rusiagornish. Some years ago she took her letter from that church and united with the F.C. Baptist Church at Geary. Sister Smith was beloved by all who knew her, for her works sake; she was a thorough Free Baptist and excelled in the Christian graces because she was stable, rooted and grounded in the truth. Her last days were brightened by the prospect of soon entering into rest. She talked about dying as the child talks of going home. At her request the writer preached the funeral sermon. - W.H. Perry.

From the above obituary, and from the census records, it does not appear Reuben and Elizabeth had children, at least none that survived. However, Nancy Melary said they brought up an orphan child, Robert Williams, whose parents died while staying at the coach house. Robert used the surname Smith while attending school, but reverted to Robert Williams as an adult.

Gravestone, Branch Road, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Reuben Smith, died 17 Jul 1913, age 84 yrs.; Elizabeth J. Smith, died 5 Aug 1892, age 60 yrs.

- iii **Eunice Ann Smith** born about 1839. She married, 24 Jul 1856, in Sunbury Co., John Phillips (son of Zopher Bedford and Mehetabel "Matilda" (Dunphy) Phillips.)
- iv **John Smith** born 10 Feb 1841. He married, 16 Apr 1866, Keziah Marjorie Smith (daughter of Henry and Rebecca Elizabeth (Boone) Smith.) He died 14 Apr

1923.

5. Samuel "James"² Smith (1.Andrew¹), born about 1806 in Sunbury Co., N.B.³ He married **Charlotte M. Smith**, born about 1816 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ (daughter of Thomas Smith and Phebe Bedell), died 14 Oct 1855 in Sunbury Co., N.B.²

Janice Seeley's notes say James and Charlotte removed from Sunbury Co., N.B. to Ontario.

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Charlotte M. wife of James Smith, died 14 Oct 1855, age 39 yrs.

Children:

- i **Eleanor Charlotte³ Smith** born in 1853 in Sunbury Co., N.B.² died in Feb 1854 in Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹⁹

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 1, p. 1, 24 Feb 1854: Died - At Oromocto, on Thursday morning last, Eleanor Charlotte Smith, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Smith, aged 8 months.

- ii **Samuel James Smith** born 13 Feb 1854, in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B. He married, 16 Apr 1881, Theresa Alice Carr (daughter of Amasa and Hannah (Smith) Carr). They removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where they died and were buried in Lake View Cemetery.

6. Solomon² Smith (1.Andrew¹), born in Oct 1809 in Sunbury Co., N.B.² occupation farmer and clergyman. He married 8 Mar 1843 in New Brunswick, **Frances Slip**, born 10 Feb 1818 in the Parish of Hampstead, Queens Co., N.B.,³ (daughter of George Slip and Susannah Peters), died 15 May 1863 in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B.² Solomon died 15 Jun 1880 in N.B., probably Sunbury Co.²

1851 Census, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B., p. 14: Solomon Smyth, husband, 41, farmer, born in colony; Frances Smith, wife, 33, born in colony; Susannah, dau., 7; Elisha, son, 5; Ruth, dau., 4; Abigail, dau., 3; Ludlow, son, 2; Magdalen, dau.¹

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 25, 29 May 1863: Died - At Rushagornish, on the 15th inst., in the 45th year of her age, Frances Smith, wife of Solomon Smith and daughter of the late Mr. George Slipp, of Hampstead, leaving a husband and ten children to mourn their loss. She professed religion in her youth and died in hope of eternal

Andrew and Abigail (Tracy) Smith

life. Information contributed by Murray S. Thomson, 103 Bayview Drive, Saint John West, N.B., E2M 4E2.

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Rev. Solomon Smith, died 15 Jun 1880, age 70 yrs., 8 mos.; Frances, his wife, died 15 May 1863, age 45 yrs.

Children:

- i **Susan³ Smith** born about 1844 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married 19 Jul 1881 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰ **Sherman S. Bunker**, born about 1853 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,² (son of Henry Bunker and Margaret Wood). Susan died 9 May 1884 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.²

Janice Seeley's "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 2, p. 14, 29 Jul 1881: Married – On the 19th of July, by Rev. Jacob Gunter, Mr. Sherman S. Bunker, of Lincoln, Sunbury County, to Miss Susan Smith, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Solomon Smith.

Janice Seeley's "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 2, p. 14, 30 May 1884: Died – At Lincoln, on the 9th of May, Susan, the beloved wife of Sherman Bunker, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Solomon Smith, in the 41st year of her age, leaving a husband and 2 children to mourn their loss.

- ii **Elisha Smith** born about 1845 in Sunbury Co., N.B.
- iii **Ruth Smith** born about 1846 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married **William John Noble**. Ruth died in 1929.
- iv **Abigail Smith** born about 1847 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married 18 Jul 1869 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,² **Albert McDonald**.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1", news item from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), p. 45, 23 Jul 1869: Married – At the residence of the bride's father, Lincoln, July 18th, by the Rev. F. Babcock, Mr. Albert McDonald, of Canterbury, York County, to Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of Mr. Solomon Smith.

- v **Ludlow Smith** born 30 Aug 1848. He married **Amanda Jane Hodgson**.
- vi **Magdalen Smith** born about 1850 in Sunbury Co., N.B., died 27 Apr 1880.

She never married.

Gravestone, Rusagonis United Baptist

Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Magdalen, daughter of Rev. Solomon Smith, died 21 Apr 1880, age 30 years.

- vii **Sarah Augusta Smith** born about 1853 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married 4 Oct 1882 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,² **Robert A. Hudson**.

Janice Seeley, "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 2, p. 27, from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), 27 Oct 1882: Married – At Long's Hotel, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Jacob Gunter, Mr. Robert A. Hudson of New Maryland, to Miss Sarah A. Smith, daughter of Rev. Solomon Smith.

- viii **Mary Ann Smith** born about 1855 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

- ix **George Andrew Smith** born about 1856 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

- x **Francis Smith** born about 1858 in Sunbury Co., N.B.

7. Abigail² Smith (1.Andrew¹), born about 1810 in New Brunswick.¹⁷ She married 26 Jul 1829 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ **Thomas H. Smith**, born about 1802 in New Brunswick,¹⁷ (son of Thomas Smith and Phebe Bedell), died 9 Jul 1870 in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B.² Abigail died 29 Jul 1869 in Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B.³

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888: Thomas Smith of the Parish of Lincoln and Abigail Smith of the same place were married 26 Jul 1829 by Stephen Peabody, J.P., in presence of John Smith and Frances A. Smith.

1851 Census, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co. N.B., p. 11: Thomas H. Smyth, Esq., 49, farmer, born in colony; Abigail, 41, wife, born in colony; George F., 20, son; Thomas H., 18, son; Elizabeth, 15, dau.; Oran, 13, son; Adeline, 10, dau; Maria, 8, dau; Barbara, 5, dau; Abner, 2, son.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 46, 6 Aug 1869: Died – At Rushagornish, July 29th, Abigail Smith, beloved wife of Thomas Smith, Esq., aged 59 years. She served the Lord for many years, and fell asleep in Jesus.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 47, 17 Jul 1870: Died – At Rushagornish, on the (9th inst.), after a severe illness of four weeks, Thomas H. Smith, Esq., aged 68 years leaving 5 children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss

Andrew and Abigail (Tracy) Smith

of a kind father and friend. His end was peace.

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Thomas H. Smith, died 9 Jun 1870, age 68 yrs.; Abigail, his wife, died 29 Jul 1869, age 60 yrs.

Children:

- i George F.³ Smith, born about 1831 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹⁷ died 5 Sep 1862 in the Parish of Lincoln.²

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: George F. Smith, son of Thomas and Abigail Smith, died 5 Sep 1862, age 32 yrs. (inscription on his parent's gravestone.)

- ii **Thomas H. Smith** born about 1833 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B., died, 16 Feb 1874 in the Parish of Lincoln.

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Thomas H. Smith, son of Thomas and Abigail Smith, died 16 Feb 1874, age 41 yrs. (inscription on his parent's stone.)

- iii **Elizabeth Smith** born about 1836. She married, 5 Jun 1861, in Lincoln, Charles Bunker (son of Samuel and Rebecca (Thomas) Bunker).

- iv **Oran Smith** born about 1838 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁷ died 18 Aug 1886 in the Parish of Lincoln.²

- v **Adeline Smith** born about 1841 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁷ died 19 Jun 1869 in the Parish of Lincoln.²

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Adeline Smith, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Smith, died 19 Jun 1869, age 29 yrs. (inscription on her parent's gravestone.)

- vi **Marian Smith** born about 1843.⁵ She married 14 Aug 1862 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ Thomas Phillips. Marian died 1 Nov 1864 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol 1, p. 31, 11 Nov 1864: Died – On the 1st inst., after an illness of several weeks, Maria Phillips, wife of Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Lincoln, aged 21 years. Mrs. Phillips embraced religion and was baptized in March last, and died in faith.

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Marian Phillips, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Smith, died 1 Nov 1864, age 21 yrs (inscription on Thomas & Abigail Smith stone.)

- vii **Barbara Smith** born about 1846 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹⁷ She married **James Harris**. Barbara died 13 Jan 1891 in the Parish of Lincoln.²

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery: Barbara Smith, wife of James Harris, died 13 Jan 1891, age 45 yrs. (inscription on Thomas and Abigail Smith stone.)

- viii **Abner Smith** born in 1849 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,² died in 1927 in the Parish of Lincoln.²

Gravestone, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Abner Smith, 1849-1927 (inscription on Thomas and Abigail Smith stone.)

Endnotes:

- 1 Provincial Archives of N.B., MC 1, notes by Owen Smith, Rusagonis, Sunbury Co., N.B., 12 Dec 1950
- 2 Gravestone inscription, Rusagonis Baptist Cemetery, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.
- 3 Janice Seeley, "Who Was Abigail Smith? (Generations, Issue 63, Spring 1995.
- 4 Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriage Records, Vol. 1* (Fredericton, N.B., privately published, 1987.
- 5 Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriage Records, Vol. 1* (Fredericton, N.B., privately published, 1987.
- 6 N.B. Census of 1851, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1591)
- 7 Gravestone inscription, Waterville, Sunbury Co., N.B.
- 8 B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, news items from the Religious Intelligences (Saint John, N.B.)
- 9 Gravestone inscription, Burton Courthouse Cemetery, Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B.
- 10 Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, news items from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.)
- 11 Allan Boone, Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B., family history notes.
- 12 N.B. Census of 1861, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B. (PANB microfilm F1600)
- 13 Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County, New Brunswick, Marriage Records, Vol. 1, 1766-1888 (Fredericton, N.B., privately published 1987)
- 14 John C. Tracy Book (Fredericton, N.B., handwritten manuscript, c1930), PANB MC80/601
- 15 N.B. Census of 1851, Parish of Blissville, Sunbury County (PANB microfilm F1591)
- 16 B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, Sunbury County Happenings, news items from the Religious Intelligencer, (Saint John, N.B.), Vol. 1, p. 62
- 17 N.B. Census of 1851, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1591)
- 18 Gravestone inscription, Branch Road, Parish of Burton, Sunbury County, N.B.
- 19 B. Joan Davis and Janice Seeley, *Sunbury County Happenings*, news items from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.) Vol. 1, p. 1
- 20 Janice Seeley, *Sunbury County Happenings*, news items from the Daily Gleaner (Fredericton, N.B., Vol. 2, p. 14 ■

Sugarloaf Mountain of Campbellton, N.B.

by Suzanne Blaqui re, NBGS Inc., Restigouche Branch (2012)

The Sugarloaf Mountain is an icon for the greater Campbellton area in northern N.B. and has been part of our scenery for many centuries. It stands at almost 305 meters (1,001 feet) high. It has been a popular tourist attraction since a very long time. It got its name from the fact that it looks like a homemade loaf of bread.

Today, the mountain is surrounded by tourist attractions. A walking trail of 4.2 km surrounds the base of the mountain and is known as the Terry Fox trail in honor of this young man from Winnipeg, Manitoba who has been struck by cancer and had his leg amputated. He attempted to walk across Canada on his Marathon of Hope but his life was cut short on June 28, 1981 at the age of 22. In his honor, a plaque marks the entrance of the walking trail and each year, young and old, remember him as the Marathon of Hope continues.

The Sugarloaf Provincial Park stands in the immediate area and has year-round winter and summer activities which includes a camping ground, Atlantic Canada's only mountain bike park with lift service, great ski hills, lodge, lake and cafeteria. It is a paradise for photographers at weddings and other occasions.

The story of Sugarloaf Mountain needs to be told as it has known and seen many events since the 18th century and even way beyond. Let me take you on a journey.

The Sugarloaf Mountain is part of the Northern Appalachian Mountains Range and is a late Devonian Age volcano. Volcanic rocks dating back to 407 millions years compose a great part of the subsoil of the Val-d'Amour, Campbellton and Dalhousie areas. Geologists affirm that rocks found from the Sugarloaf Mountain are a result of an extinct volcano of that time. These rocks are very hard and did not suffer from the erosion as did other types of rocks from the area.

A Micmac legend:

A Micmac legend is also attached to this mountain. Margaret Labillois, an elder from the Eel River Bar First Nation Reservation in northern N.B., shares the following legend she heard from her grandfather:

The Micmac people noticed the salmon were not able to come up the Restigouche River to spawn, as a huge dam had been built by some giant beavers. They tried to destroy the dam but it was impossible; a solution had to be found as the salmon would lack food for the winter. They called upon their God Glooscap, through the intermediary of a loon messenger. Glooscap came as a tall and robust man sitting on a whale. He hit the dam with a mass and caught the beaver in charge sending him flying in the air. It landed away from the dam and was transformed into a rock formation. That rock is now called the Sugarloaf Mountain. Glooscap promised that beavers would never again stop the salmon from coming up the Restigouche River. As a matter of fact, the Restigouche River is well known for its salmon fishing and some very renowned people from all walks of life have fished here in the quiet of the river.

Year 1757:

In December 1757, a group of approximately 750 Acadians, who were fleeing the deportation of 1755, spent the winter at the base of the Sugarloaf Mountain. Most of them had been hiding in the Miramichi area for some time on Beaubears Island but many had died of cold, disease and starvation. In search of a better haven, they came to the Restigouche and used the Sugarloaf Mountain as a shelter. Once again it was a hard winter and by the next spring most of them crossed the Restigouche River and established a new village called "La Petite Rochelle", to the east of Cross Point, Quebec.

As war continued between English and French, they were once again put under fire. The result of this Battle of the Restigouche in July 1760 had their village of "La Petite Rochelle" burned to the ground by the English. A large number of people were deported back to France, in the jails of England or to the USA. Some hid in the woods or later returned and opened communities in the Carleton and Bonaventure areas of the province of Quebec.

Approximately Year 1922:

The face of the mountain which had been covered with spruce and fir trees was stripped by fire and the rain washed the rocks bare.

November 3, 1923:

A man by the name of Joseph Pierre Lacasse, known as Jos Lacasse who had a severe handicap

Sugarloaf Mountain of Campbellton, N.B.

to one leg due to a childhood disease, undertook the project of climbing the Sugarloaf on horseback. He was 37 years old at the time. The ascension, lasting one and half hour, was difficult because the path leading to the top was not well taken care of like it is today. It is said that the horse had to go up on its knees in some places as the slope was steep. Jos Lacasse and his horse Kitty had to stop often for a rest but once at the top of the mountain, he could benefit fully from his exploit and enjoy the amazing view of the area. Two of his friends and a photographer accompanied him and it is the reason we have the picture to offer proof; he stands proud on his horse.



(picture courtesy of Irene Doyle)

This event with the photo made the local newspapers. Jos Lacasse lived in Campbellton most of his life and was known as a man who lived a happy life despite his handicap. In later years, he moved to Causapscal, Quebec where his parents, François Albert Lacasse and Alida Tremblay, were married. When he became ill, he was brought to the Hotel-Dieu St-Joseph Hospital in Campbellton where he died November 11, 1949 at approximately 63 years of age. The inhumation was in Campbellton on November 12, 1949.

November 9, 1924:

Sunday November 9, 1924 was a beautiful fall day, a great day for an outing. Two sisters, Dorvil Ramsay married to Edmund McLean and her younger sister Lottie Ramsay set out at about 4:00pm to go for a walk and climb Sugarloaf Mountain.

The trek up the mountain would be challenging as the path was rough, strewn with boulders and brush; it would be nearly dark by the time they would reach the top.

A friend descending the mountain with another group remembers meeting the Ramsay girls on their way up. They stopped and had a conversation

for a few moments, they would be the last persons to see the sisters alive.

From this point on it is not known what happened, except that footprints led to the top of the mountain and ended near the edge of the cliff. This latter detail was known because of snow on the ground. It would seem that one of the sisters could have slipped and the other may have tried to help her.

At 8:00 pm, the families became alarmed especially since Mrs. MacLean had a 6 month old baby boy at home. At 10:00 pm, they were frantic with worry, it was thought that they had become lost, a number of men set out to look for them in the beautiful moonlit night but found no trace.

At daylight, a party of seven men set out and the search resumed; with the light snowfall at that altitude four of them found sliding footprints going to the edge of the cliff. Mr. J. H. Moores, Policeman William Smith and Mr. Gay very shortly afterwards found the body of Mrs. Dorvil MacLean among the rocks and Lottie's body a distance away caught on a tree. It was a shocking and tragic discovery. They had found them at almost 700 feet from the tip of the mountain.

Many scenarios were thought possible for this tragic accident but the coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

There are discrepancies in the different records as to their right ages as their exact dates of birth cannot be found due to the Campbellton fire of 1910. Although the N.B. Vital Statistics started in 1888, it does not seem that their births were sent to the province.

On their death certificates, it states that Dorvil was born May 21, 1903 and Lottie was born December 29, 1904 but some newspaper accounts states they was a 2-3 years difference.

The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Campbellton. A large number of autos, carriages and people walking followed the cortege to the Campbellton Rural Cemetery where a special service was conducted by the Jennie Gordon Lodge to which Dorvil belonged.

Their grave marker stands in the shadow of the mountain that claimed their young lives.

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(picture courtesy of Irene Doyle)

Surviving the Ramsay girls were their parents Sydney Ramsay and Jane Smith, Dorvil's husband Edmund McLean and their young son Sterling, 2 sisters: Mrs Ernest White (Katie) of Knee Valley, Alberta and Miss Ella of Buffalo, NY; 4 brothers: Sydney in England, James, Calvin and Auley at home.

Dorvil and Lottie's ancestors came from Prince Edward Island.

Sydney Ramsay was the son of Catherine Ramsay, who was the daughter of Angus Ramsay and Mary Strahern/Strachen of Bathurst, who were married on June 15, 1840 (Gloucester County Marriages). On the various censuses of Gloucester County from 1861 to 1881, Angus Ramsay's age is consistent and it is mentioned that he was born on PEI (ca. 1811).

The PEI Ramsays:

The "**Annabella**", a brigantine from Campbelltown, Kintyre, Scotland arrived at Prince Edward Island on October 1770. She had on board many passengers which included 60 families for a total of 200 people. Among them was a Ramsay family consisting of John Ramsay and Margaret Taylor with their 6 sons and 2 nephews. They became the progenitors of all the PEI Ramsays and of many

who moved to other parts of North America. They were part of the Clan Ramsay and had lived in the Campbelltown, Kintyre area in Scotland for about 100 years. Because of the Great Plaque in 1665, their forebears moved from Ayreshire in the south to Argyleshire.

John Ramsay and Margaret Taylor's sons were: Donald, John, Neil, Archibald, Angus and Malcolm.

They settled first in Princetown, PEI then on the west bank of Shipyard River in Hamilton. About 1794, they moved near Keir's Wharf.

Donald married Mary MacMillan, who was also a passenger on the Annabella; they settled on Lot # 13, at Low Point, PEI.

They had 9 children: John, Neil, Donald, Malcolm, Michael, Archibald, Angus, Mary and another daughter.

+ **Donald** died before the 1798 census.

John married Catherine McKay settled on Lot # 16 in Cape Malpeque, PEI.

They had 8 children: Mary, Nellie, Christy, Donald, John, Alexander, Jennie and Sarah.

John was a Corporal in the Royal Highland Immigrant Regiment in the American War.

Neil married Mary Cole and settled on Lot # 18 at Shipyard Point, PEI.

They had the following children: John, George, Dugald, Edward, Neil, Donald, Benjamin, Jennie and Mary.

Archibald married Helen Montgomery, daughter of Hugh Montgomery & Mary McShannon of Princetown, PEI. They settled on Lot # 18 at Beach Point, PEI. Their children were: Mary, John, Margaret, Hugh, Donald (married to Penelope McNutt), Archibald, Helen and Norman McLeod.

Angus: there is no record of Angus after her left the island for the Thirteen Colonies to the south (USA).

Malcolm married Margaret Murphy, who came with her parents on the Annabella. They settled on Lot # 17.

Sugarloaf Mountain of Campbellton, N.B.

They had 9 children: Jennie, Nellie, John, Donald, Mary, Margaret, Archibald, Charles and James.

*** The nephews were Malcolm and Edward Ramsay.

Malcolm married Agnes McNeil who came on the Annabella as well. They settled in Indian River near the Hamilton boarder and had a family of 11 children.

Edward married Flora McKay. They lived near Keir's Wharf and later Oyster Cove, near Hamilton and had 13 children.

*** Note on the Ramsay and Montgomery families:

The Ramsay and Montgomery families were closely connected through interrelated marriages and their history.

John and Hugh Montgomery, merchants, had a lumber and shipbuilding business in Dalhousie, N.B. in the early 1820's.

Donald Montgomery known as "Big Donald" came to the Restigouche as a young man to work with his brothers in the lumber business. He was no longer in Dalhousie by the 1851 census time having returned to the island. He was **Lucy Maud Montgomery's** grandfather, to whom she was very close. The latter was the well known authoress of the "Anne of Green Gables" books. She has perhaps been the most renowned member of the Montgomery family of Malpeque, PEI.

Two Ramsay cousins followed them to Dalhousie:

Archibald Ramsay came to Dalhousie in 1820 and was still living in Dalhousie as per the 1851 Restigouche County census, he was 45, a bachelor and a farmer.

Hugh Ramsay came in 1828 and was still living in Dalhousie by the 1851 census taking, he was 51, a bachelor and lumberer.

Spring 1925: Coming back to the Ramsay sisters of Sugarloaf Mountain

Alex Johnson was a friend of the Ramsay sisters and when the girls died, he knew he had to do something to keep their memories alive. At age 27, he had had his share of "meet thy fate" experiences having served in World War 1 in combat.

When the accident happened, Alex was a bridge painter for the Canadian National Railway (C.N.R.) and an enthusiastic painter and illustrator in his spare time at home. He had an idea, he would paint a cross to mark the spot where the sisters had met their fate but he realized he would have to wait for the spring. In May, with his older brother Seeley, they had to grab trees and rocks to scale the face of the mountain and paint one cross.



Thirty years later in 1955, the brothers would once again climb the mountain to repaint the cross and it must be then that they added the smaller cross.

It took another 12 years before the crosses were painted again.

Also in 1925, the City of Campbellton bought a part of Sugarloaf Mountain to make a quarry of crushed rocks. The latter were known to be the best in eastern Canada.

In the 1950's:

Cable television was able to come to the region in the 1950's due to the installation of receptive antennas at the top of Sugarloaf Mountain. This equipment has since been replaced by parabolic antennas which do not need to be set in altitude. One of the pioneers in cable television in Restigouche was Guérette & Sons Ltd.

Sugarloaf Mountain of Campbellton, N.B.

June 1967:

The 3rd Campbellton Boy Scouts of St. Thomas Aquinas undertook the challenging task of repainting the crosses as a Centennial year project. Scouts Roy Payne, Charlie Thomas and Wayne Walsh, along with Scoutmaster Lionel Parent pitched their tents on the mountain, determined to complete the 2 day job. The equipment was provided by the Civil Defense League and the paint by the city. Security was provided by the leader of the troops, V.H. Graham. Charlie Thomas remembers how the boys had to lower themselves with ropes, in chairs, to get to the crosses. He said people may not realize how huge these crosses are. The small one is at least 10 x 10 feet (3 x 3 meters) and the bigger one 40 x 40 feet (9 x 9 meters).

Spring 1972:

In the spring of 1972, an article in the local newspapers stated that a certain gentleman had a dream for the Sugarloaf Mountain, his name was J. Charles (Charlie) Van Horne. He was the N.B. Tourism Minister at the time and he had a vision. He wanted to make Sugarloaf Mountain and the Sugarloaf Park an extraordinary tourist attraction.

He could see an aerial cableway bringing tourists to the summit of the mountain year-round where a rotating restaurant would serve local food including a souvenir boutique which would be annexed to it. This idea would have brought more tourists to our area.

Unfortunately this did not come about although it would have been a grand & wonderful idea.

However, this gentleman left his name to the interprovincial bridge (the J. C. Van Horne bridge) linking Campbellton, N.B. to Listuguj (Ristigouche) and Cross Point, Quebec.

June 1976:

In June 1976, approximately 15 acres of woodland, mostly pine trees, were destroyed on the south-east side of the Sugarloaf Mountain. It took 4 bomber water planes to control the situation.

August 12, 2001:

A few firemen from the City of Campbellton took on the task of repainting the crosses.

The crosses of the Sugarloaf Mountain which are most unique and of historical value continue to fascinate tourists and the citizens of Campbellton and the surrounding areas. They generate questions

from the younger generations and serve as a reminder of the Ramsay girls' tragic event.

September 5, 1992:

Denis Lord from Campbellton is known to be a very determined man despite the fact that he is in a wheelchair. He succeeded in many challenges, one of them being able to go up the Sugarloaf Mountain in his wheelchair.

With the help of a few friends and a cable, he decided to try his luck. The ascension was very steep in places and not always easy. To his great surprise, it took him 67 minutes and with great pride, he reached the top surrounded by friends and some journalists.

It took 45 minutes to come down. Several security measures had been taken for him.

Denis Lord had challenged himself to accomplish this exploit to gather funds in order to help buy a vehicle for the transportation of the handicapped people of the area.

Spring 1993:

An unusual incident happened at the top of the Sugarloaf Mountain implicating an RCMP helicopter. They were flying at a low altitude while searching for some stolen goods when the helicopter hit a cable serving to hold an antenna at the top of the mountain.

Fortunately they had on board instruments to cut cables before it reached the propeller rotor thus preventing a serious accident and saving lives. Only minor damage was done to the helicopter but the pilot and the three policemen on board had a good fright.

July 1st 1995:

For the first time, people of the surrounding area had a chance to see the Canadian flag floating at the top of the mountain. This project was made possible through the initiative of Armand Doucette, Jack Laviolette and a few people who had collected funds by canvassing local businesses and citizens to cover the cost.

This Canadian flag came from the Peace Tower at the Parliament building in Ottawa, where a new flag is hoisted every day. The city had made the request to obtain one and it was with great pride that it was put on the summit of the Sugarloaf Mountain for everyone to see.

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Unfortunately this flag was stolen shortly afterwards which angered many people and generated some local news. The 15 by 7 foot flag was later recovered and later returned to the Sugarloaf Park officials.

1996:

The staff at Sugarloaf Provincial Park erected a new viewing platform of galvanized steel at the top of the Sugarloaf Mountain. It would add to the safety of hikers who make the trek to the summit. It was not an easy task for park workers because most of the steel structure had to be brought up by hand; a generator had to be carried to the top each day of the project which took a week to complete. Their next project would be to erect a permanent structurally sound flagpole base to fly the Canadian flag from the top once again. A few other changes along the trail would be noted by hikers because a new stretch of stairway has been built along one of the steeper sections of the climb and a lot of cable guide-ropes had been added over a larger length of the trail. One thing that cannot be improved upon is the spectacular view of the surrounding area awaiting anyone who makes the climb.

Two marriages were celebrated on top of Sugarloaf Mountain:

In August 1996, a couple from Windsor, Ontario, Rick Truant and Kendra Hardcastle, were visiting some friends in Campbellton, N.B. They decided to exchange their vows and hiked to the top of the Sugarloaf to be married before Campbellton lawyer Suzanne Bernard and witnesses Jean-Claude Savoie and Jeanie Bourdages. It was believed to

be the first marriage to ever be performed atop the mountain.

On September 19th, 1996 a couple living in the area also held their marriage ceremony on the mountain summit.

Sources:

*** From the booklet: "Le merveilleux mont Sugarloaf " par /by Anne Gauvin avec la participation de l'enseignante et les élèves de la 4^e année de l'École Versant-Nord d'Atholville, N.-B. (with the participation of the teacher, Anne Gauvin, and the grade 4 students of the Versant-Nord School in Atholville, N.B.) (2004)

*** *Campbellton Tribune* newspaper, June 19, 1996

*** The *Campbellton Graphic* newspaper November 13, 1924

*** Information for the crosses was taken from some articles found in the *Campbellton Graphic* newspaper and the *Campbellton Tribune* newspaper August 12th, 1987.

***The Provincial Archives of N.B. (PANB) website section Vital Statistics.

*** Book: *Malpeque and Its People, 1770-1982*, pages 331-338, compiled by the Malpeque Historical Society (1982)

*** Wikipedia on the internet

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Wilson Cemetery

Contributed by J. A. Raymond Short. Secretary, Board of Directors, Wilson Cemetery. He may be contacted at 506 855 5486 or eshort@rogers.com

The old Horsman Cemetery on the Salisbury Road is now known as the Wilson Cemetery.

Following the restoration of the cemetery in 1970 and its incorporation in 1972, Jessie McCrea collected and recorded the information from each monument. It was updated by Ray Short, November 2011.

The family stones are listed alphabetically. The number to the left of the name indicates the position of the tombstone in the cemetery.

(6) Baggs, W. R. died June 10, 1883, Aet. 49 years.

(24) Balland, Thomas - modern footstone in ground with part of a limestone monument beside it.

(38) Bowser, Erected by John, in memory of his wife, Margaret, died July 9, 1827. Aged 47 years.

(1) Capson, Winsmore A. 1870-1952 (Modern Stone). His wife Alice Metzler 1871-1947

(10) Chapman, Margaret, wife of Robert C. 1851-1900.

Tyle 1875-1893

Allison E. 1881-1883

(7) Charters, James, died Feb. 12, 1844, Aet. 67 years

Samuel, died Oct. 18, 1869, Aet. 80 years
His wife, Mary Brundage, died May 24, 1885. Aged 84 years.

Henrietta, wife of W. R. Baggs, died July 25, 1881. Aet. 52 years.

Abigail, wife of William Capson, died Sept. 2, 1871. Aet. 36 years.

William Capson, died Nov. 27, 1908. Aet. 75 years

Sarah Jane, died Oct. 18, 1916. Aet. 75 years.

Crane, died Apr. 17, 1917. Aet. 71 years

(*) Richard T. died March 12, 1833. Age 9 yrs.

(*) Benjammin died Feb. 18, 1869. Age 35 yrs.

(*) Eleanor died May 12, 1869. Age 15 yrs.

(43) Dunlap, Catherine, born Nov. 28, 1843. Died Sept. 2, 1844

(44) Dunlap, Catherine, wife of James Dunlap and daughter of Charles Trites, born July 12, 1816, died Nov. 21, 1844

(9) Gibson, Ella M.P. Dec. 22, 1885. Aged 6 years.

(13) Gibson, William C. (No dates) Charlott, his wife. (No dates)

(19) Gibson, Alice Maud. Sept. 17, 1874. Aged 8 years, daughter of John & Annie Gibson.

(11) Hoar, Margaret, daughter of John and Martha. Sept. 25, 1845. Age 14 years.

(2) Horsman, William, died Oct. 5, 1908, Aged 84 years.

His wife, Lydia, died Feb. 8, 1906. Aged 83 years.

George, died Nov. 15, 1908. Aged 57 years.

(17) Horsman, John 1798-1850. (Modern stone)

His wife, Olive (Steeves) 1796-1875
Jane, 1826-1850
James, 1835-1847

(15) Horsman, William died Dec. 10, 1811- 67 yrs. ?

A large stone in the centre of the cemetery. The top part reads "In Memory Of". The remainder of the stone is indecipherable.

Wilson Cemetery

(16) Horsman, John, son of John and Olive
Horsman born Feb. 16, 1821 died Aug. 31, 1839.
Aet. 18

John, second son of John, born Oct. 16,
1839, died 1849. Aet. 10 yrs.

(47) Jones, Aaron, died July 7, 1895. Aged 88
years. (Modern Stone)

His wife, Caroline Bennett, died Dec. 5,
1860. Aged 42 years

Lionel B. died May 23, 1902. Aet. 82
years.

(37) Kelly Erected by James M. Kelly in
memory of his late wife, Jerusha, who on the 20th
of April, 1836 unfortunately fell into a
subterranean channel made by the freshet near the
mill dam and was drowned. This worthy woman
when called into the presence of her God was in
the forty-fifth year of her age.

This is the most unusual stone in the cemetery.

(*) Lutes, Susan. No stone found.

(20) Matthews, John W. died Nov. 9, 1891. Aged
28 years.

His wife, Ida M. died May 5, 1891. Aged
26 years.

Ada M. died Sept. 5, 1891. Aged 18
months.

Babe, died April 1889.

(27) McDougall, Neil, born Sept. 4, 1826, died
May 25, 1896.

Elizabeth A. born Nov. 14, 1827, died
June 4, 1898.

John Shaw McDougall, born June 24, 1862,
died July 8, 1877

Duncan Howe McDougall, born Feb. 4,
1872, died June 19, 1880.

(45) Mollins, Elmyra, wife of Thos. E. Mollins,
died May 4, 1893. Aged 29 years.

Meta and Maud, died Dec. 18 and 19,
1891. Aged 4 months.

Frederick, died Feb. 14, 1895. Aged 10
yrs.

Rebecca, wife of Ernest Mollins, died Mar.
15, 1897. Age 84 yrs.

(*) Price, ___ Son of Tyle & N. Price, died Dec.
25, 1890. (Broken Stone)

(46) Ryan, Thomas, who died Dec. 13, 1888.
Aged 69 years.

Catherine, wife of Thomas Ryan, who died
June 11, 1872. Aged 50 years.

(40) Trites, Abraham, who departed this life 29th
day of November, 1810 in the 59th year of his age.

(41) Trites, Abram, who died 7th Sept. 1811 in
the 15th year of his age.

(33) Trites, Alfred, died June 4, 1894. Aged 67
years, 6 mo.

(36) Trites, Charles, who died June 3, 1856.
Aged 22 years.

(34) Trites, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Trites, d.
Oct. 1856.

(35) Trites, Henry, died Oct. 10, 1856. Aged 32
years.

(39) Trites, Margaret, wife of Abraham, died
April 15, 1806 in the 46th year of her age.

This is the oldest known stone in the cemetery.

(42) Trites, Rachel, who died 9th June 1812 in
her 9th year.

(26) Wilmot, John, July 4, 1812. Aged 16 years.

(23) Wilson, Emilia, wife of Jacob Wilson, died
July 18, 1878. Aged 65 years.

Jacob, died Dec. 4, 1878. Aged 83 years.

Abel, son of Jacob and Emilia, died Feb. 3,
1864. Aged 17 years.

(3) Wilson, Harvey F. Wilson killed in action.
1886-1917

Harvey, died July 28, 1904. Aged 65
years.

(21) Wilson, J. W. Very old stone - not
decipherable.

Wilson Cemetery

A Heritage Cemetery established in the eighteenth century. Restored 1972 under the leadership of J. Hugh McCrea, Sr. and John N. Lutes.

(25) Wortman, William - remainder of the inscription is indecipherable.

(12) There is an iron tombstone of circular design set in a base of field stone, but the inscription is totally indecipherable.

(5) FATHER – At top of stone. Remainder of stone indecipherable.

(4) M - --IL - indecipherable.

(14) Wilson Cemetery Monument

(22) Lutes Monument

In memory of Michael and Katherine Lutz, the first Lutz family who settled on this land in 1766. Erected by Michael Lutz (1766) descendants - 1971

(*) No stone has been found for these individuals.

Map of tombstone positions in Wilson Cemetery							
(Not shown to scale)							
South							
	3						
		13					47
		12					
	4	11	19	27			
		10	18	26			
1			17	25		44	
		9	16	24		43	
			15	23		42	
West		7	8			41	East
					32	40	
		6			31	39	
					30	38	
		5			29	37	
				22	28	36	46
						35	
						34	
	2		14	20		33	45
Row 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				North			
				Salisbury Road			

Some Causes of Deaths in New Brunswick (1897 – 1919)

Compiled by Dorothy Wiggs.

Several years ago I prepared an index of New Brunswick deaths between the years 1897 to 1919 for the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, which is now included in the Vital Statistics database. While working on this project I kept two lists for my own interest.

The first list consisted of some of the causes of death that I found interesting. There were many other causes that I did not include. There are blanks in places as I didn't always use the same criteria and the cause of death was not always given in those early years of record keeping by the province. I kept track of World War I deaths but found that the only ones identified were from Northumberland County. The total number of deaths is derived from the number of documents I

indexed. Although all deaths were supposed to be registered there were probably many that weren't.

The second list was a selection of ages of people at death. I did not include any deaths between ages 10 and 79 as I was looking for the percentage of infant deaths and quite old people. In 1908 I began including children between ages 1 and 10 as there seemed to be a great number of young children dying.

I had always assumed that people didn't live nearly as long a century or more ago. The results I found surprised me. The other big surprise to me was the leprosy deaths. Before I started this project I was unaware that there was leprosy in our province.

CAUSE OF DEATH	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
appendicitis						13	12				
cancer	55	46	60	51	59	64	92	82	98	84	87
childbirth	31	15	17	20	27	16	25	18	25	19	14
cholera	1	6	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	0	0
cholera infantum	134	149	120	102	165	111	119	152	139	187	97
consumption and TB							291	344	320	302	304
croup	38	56	38	46	34	35	17	26	20	23	17
diabetes						8	8	10	16	17	13
diphtheria	120	77	40	19	30	25	21	19	31	41	31
epilepsy		10	4	6	5	6	8				
WW1 deaths (NO. Co.)											
la grippe & influenza							53				
Spanish Flu											
leprosy	5	1	3	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
measles	16	36	8	3	16	5	19	10	48	8	14
meningitis						16		26	41	39	31
murder	1										1
railroad accident											
scarlet fever	8	5	1	3			6	4	1	0	7
small pox				1	13	1	3				
suicide							2		7		5
typhoid	26	28	17	17	62	26	24	22	34	40	24
whooping cough	11	12	27	29	3	1	28	34	24	80	32
worms	9	12	7	6	7	7	1	5	3	4	5

Some Causes of Deaths in New Brunswick (1897 – 1919)

No cause given		583	619	564	515	554	520	442	536	400	379
TOTAL DEATHS	2665	2502	2546	2217	2572	2495	2635	2705	2828	2719	2579
AGE AT DEATH	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
over 100	2	1	5	2	2	12	5	5	2	0	2
90-99	44	49	46	40	59	40	51	56	42	46	46
85-89	79	61	67	66	63	66	90	88	81	66	88
80-84	131	108	141	111	114	127	155	123	151	137	152
to 10											
under 1	521	585	524	488	533	528	554	624	643	757	502
TOTAL DEATHS	2665	2502	2546	2217	2572	2495	2635	2705	2828	2719	2579

CAUSE OF DEATH	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
appendicitis	7	5	17	13	7	11	8	12	24	17	21	13
cancer	82	97	85	104	88	99	115	106	115	113	108	104
childbirth	10	25	22	19	24	21	16	23	34	20	24	26
cholera	1	1	2	7	0	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
cholera infantum	108	120	132	150	84	145	156	162	134	81	77	54
consumption and TB	316	293	333	328	314	278	300	297	268	296	296	239
croup	17	22	9	9	11	29	16	23	28	12	15	26
diabetes	10	17	10	11	9	15	12	19	10	9	19	14
diphtheria	49	46	43	36	13	16	16	27	27	22	14	10
epilepsy	10	8	5	11	10	9	11	6	12	9	9	4
WW1 deaths (NO. Co.)									26	28	2	
la grippe & influenza						56					208	33
Spanish Flu											794	179
leprosy	0	1	1	1	0	1	7	1	1	0	1	2
measles	5		22	21	6	71	3	5	44	17	32	1
meningitis	46	43	51	45	45	41	47	47	56	41	63	41
murder		1					2	1		1		
railroad accident		6	11	5	9	10	14	5	6	7	0	3
scarlet fever	21	24	8	2	0	4	10	1	0	1		
small pox											1	2
suicide		3	6	5	2	8	7	4	4	4	4	1
typhoid	24	40	26	20	32	27	25	32	52	28	19	18
whooping cough	3	3	44	9	30	26	23	13	137	23	23	22
worms		3	3	2	2	1	1	2	5	10	3	2
No cause given	391	431	440	502	458	482	571	468	555	431	586	318
TOTAL DEATHS	2540	2646	2806	2739	2598	2880	2902	2939	3509	3155	4362	2567

Some Causes of Deaths in New Brunswick (1897 – 1919)

AGE AT DEATH	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
over 100	0	5	1	7	5	0	4	6	2	5	3	2
90-99	49	39	49	78	45	43	49	64	52	68	49	53
85-89	96	74	100	101	107	96	111	100	109	101	119	99
80-84	147	134	155	150	140	162	152	151	193	192	194	155
to 10	314	302	355	321	276	358	257	293	465	338	549	274
under 1	475	561	582	566	511	490	665	640	769	589	714	496
TOTAL DEATHS	2540	2646	2806	2739	2598	2880	2902	2939	3509	3155	4362	2567

Biographical Profiles

Contributed by Barbara Pearson



Evelyn (Brown) Northrup of Berwick, Kings County, retired from teaching in 1972 after 35 years. Evelyn was born in Piccadilly, attended Normal School in 1930, and was teaching at Upper Ward's Creek in 1931 at the age of sixteen. She then taught at Berwick for the next 13 years and married Frank Northrup. As the War was on, she filled in for 2 more years and then went to Pleasant Ridge. She was Principal at Lower Millstream, Apohaqui, and Sussex Corner, then taught at Sussex High for the next 17 years and became head of the French department. She also obtained a taxi license, which allowed her to take a carload of students to high school daily. Evelyn was the first President of the Kings County New Brunswick Teachers' Assoc.



Eleanor (Murray) McLean

Eleanor Murray was born March 28, 1820, at Sugar Island, Keswick, N.B., a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Swan) Murray, who had emigrated from Scotland in 1819. The family later moved to Studville and then to English Settlement. Eleanor married Duncan McLean on February 20, 1840. They had 13 children and settled at Long Creek. Eleanor and Duncan, members of Woodland Presbyterian Church, rest in Woodland United Cemetery, as do her parents. A son, William, married Janet Elizabeth McLeod on June 2, 1891 in Milltown, Charlotte County. They settled at Long Creek, Queens County, with children; Eleanor, Lena, Everett, and Arthur. Lena Marion McLean, born Aug. 4, 1894, married James Morrison. A son, David, married Ruby MacDonald of Belleisle, a schoolteacher.

Your Introduction to GOONS!!

Submitted by Linda J. Hauley, PLCGS, APG, Regional Rep.-
Canada East for the Guild of One-Name Studies



What, you may ask, is a One-Name Study? Directly from the website, www.one-name.org, the Guild defines a One-Name Study as:

“Research into the genealogy and family history of all persons with the same surname and its variants.”

“This is distinct from family history, in that it is the surname that is of interest, rather than the family tree of members of the same family with several different surnames. However, it does involve many of the same research skills and techniques as family history, and most one-namers are actively researching both their own family and their one-name study.”

Now you may wonder why or how anyone would get involved in what appears to be an seemingly overwhelming task when you are already well into doing your own genealogy and family history but maybe my own experience can help you understand the benefits of taking on a study such as this.



My maiden surname, VODDEN, was one that seemed to be rather rare. I was born in Wales and my ancestors came from Devon, England where at one time it was spelled Vawden. Try as I might, I couldn't get past my second great grandparents, Henry and Mary Ann Vodden (left), nor could I find them after the 1881 Census in England. They had vanished into thin air! So I started keeping track of all the references to this particular surname in whatever dataset of information I came across whether a British, Canadian or USA Census, Birth, Marriage or Death record, wills, probates, land records etc. thinking that at some time this would

lead to a break-through in my brickwall. And sure enough, it did!

One day, while looking through the US Censuses and continuing to gather the instances of the surname for possible emigration patterns, I came across my great grandfather's brother living on a farm in Illinois. About this same time, after I had posted a query on the Rootsweb page over two years before, I received an email from an older gentleman who asked if my second great-grandfather was a Henry Vodden from Devon with – and he proceeded to tell me of his wife, Mary



Ann, and the family as I knew it but with two younger daughters I knew nothing about.

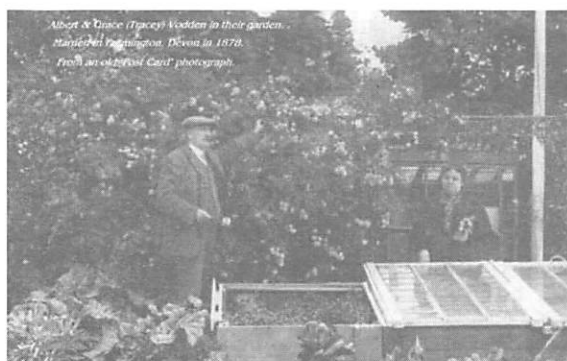
Well, all of a sudden, those US Censuses lit up like fireworks as I was able to find all of my great grandfather's siblings in Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota and California. His parents, my second great grandparents, Henry and Mary Ann Vodden, whose graves are just west of Chicago, Illinois were no longer a mystery. Their elder sons had emigrated first to the Illinois area where one stayed to farm, two others travelled farther west where their descendants spread south to California. Henry and Mary Ann at the age of 50 were per-



Your Introduction to GOONS!!

suaded to join them in the US about 1880 and settled near the son in Illinois. My great grandfather (Albert & Grace Vodden, c 1878, below) was the only member of the family that had remained in England!

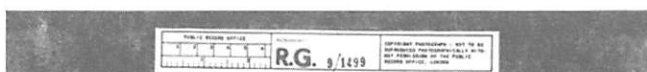
Since then, assisted by other researchers of the



Vodden's who had obtained parish records, etc. for research on their trees, I was able to eventually go back to the 1600's in my Devon ancestry. Other sourced records of the name not associated with my family revealed other Vodden's who had travelled to the New World arriving in Halifax and eventually making their way across Canada to the Prairies where they continued their journey to different western States. Others had moved to Cornwall, England and from there travelled to Australia. Subsequently, the data accumulated from these records has been analysed, found links to families and has contributed to the main nucleus of my study, a very large family tree connecting with cousins all over the world. I have found some as distant as 8th cousins – once or twice removed – and I have enjoyed meeting a number of them through travels and reunions!

Of course, I still have these little pockets where the Vodden name or variants of the name have turned up, one being not 100 miles away from my current home in Ontario and others in Yorkshire, England and Australia and Tasmania but with persistence in my data collection and analysis of the results, we manage to eventually find a connection. New websites, on line records and resources are continually showing up with references of the name. If a fact does not attach to someone in my study initially, it is kept in data files until something again triggers a possible match. Even contacts through Facebook have helped add some of the younger generations. It has been and continues to be an immensely rewarding experience!

I would encourage anyone who may be collecting data similarly to consider doing an official One Name Study on the surname. There are many reasons one would want to do a One Name Study besides breaking down a brick wall. One might want to find emigration patterns, links to famous people, traits or medical history that run in the family and many other reasons. No study is too big or small

[illegible]

not to be beneficial.

However, you do not have to commit to a One Name Study to be a member of the Guild. In fact, as quoted from the Guild's website, "the Guild welcomes applications from the broader family history community, including those undertaking DNA surname projects, family historians researching a family name on a restricted basis, local historians, librarians, archivists, and those from academia, all of whom may benefit from the learning opportunities." For further information on names that have been registered, to investigate becoming a member or how to start a One Name Study, I invite you to look at the Guild's extensive and informative website at www.one-name.org. ♣

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An experienced genealogical researcher who knows the records at the Provincial Archives. Work done at a reasonable hourly rate. Copy work from microfilm as required.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH GREEN, PART 1

By Stanley Corey, of Green Valley, AZ, 1991

Edited, and contributed by George H. Hayward

Introduction

My paternal great grandfather was William Riley Green who married (1), Hannah Elizabeth Hallett, probably about 1862 for their first child, Rhoda, was born about 1863; William married (2) Helen Blanche Hatch after Hannah died in April 1871. William and Hannah had three daughters, Rhoda, Amelia and Lillian. William and Helen had more than nine children, including Dibblee, Whitfield, Leona, Bessie, Ella, Mona, Hiram, Laura and Gladys. A newspaper article, dated 5 Apr 1928, said he was father of 19. When William died in Plaster Rock, Victoria Co., N.B., 23 Jan 1930, his death certificate recorded his birthplace as Florenceville and his parents as William Green and Elisa Tompkins. One or both of them may have died shortly after William Riley Green was born for he and John Green, perhaps his brother, were listed on the 1851 census of the Parish of Brighton in the household of Joseph and Deborah Rideout, John Green age 10, under care, infirm, and William Green age 8, under care. A reference to William Green's parents, other than the subject death certificate, has not been located. It seems odd they are not mentioned in the following article, or in The Tompkins Families of Carleton & York Counties, by Stanley Corey, or The Tompkins Roots, by Jennie Grace Fisher & Rowena Tompkins. Does anyone have information about William Riley Green's ancestors they are willing to share; or information about any Greens in Carleton or Victoria County, N.B., or Aroostook County, Maine?

1. Thomas¹ Green was a Loyalist. He married **Elizabeth** _____. Thomas died about 1781 during the Revolutionary War in the 13 Colonies.¹

Stanley Corey, in *Some Descendants of Three by the Name of Green*, said: Thomas and Elizabeth Green lived before the Revolution in Courtlandt Manor, in Westchester County, New York. He joined the Guides and Pioneers, a Loyalist Regiment, but did

not survive the war, dying in Oct. 1781. His widow, Elizabeth Green, came to New Brunswick, and from the memorials written for or by her it seems safe to say she and Thomas had two sons who served in the Guides and Pioneers, Henry, who served as a private, and Isaac who was a drummer and who died in 1784. It also seems safe to say it was son Henry who was eventually, in 1809, granted considerable land just west of the St. John River in what later became the Parish of Wicklow in Carleton Co., N.B. There was a John Green who was granted land in 1809 next to Henry's grant, and it was accepted by at least some of John's descendants that John was a younger brother of Henry Green. My tentative conclusion is that Thomas and Elizabeth Green had at least three sons.

- There follows summaries of memorials written for or by Elizabeth Green and Henry Green, and also certain other evidence.
- Memorial of 19 March 1785 for Elizabeth Green states that her son was a drummer boy in the Guides and Pioneers, that he drew 100 acres near St. Anne's, but was unfortunately drowned 22 Oct. "last come twelve month" (22 Oct. 1784?). She asks for her boy's land as she is "a widow, poor and needy". In the memorial she states that her son was in Capt. McAlpine's Company, and the muster rolls of the Guides and Pioneers show that Isaac Green, drummer, was in that company.
- Memorial of 16 Feb. 1786 for Elizabeth Green states that she is a refugee from Courtlandt Manor, where she and her husband resided; that he was in Col. Emerick's Corps, that he died in Oct. 1781; and that they had two sons in the Guides and Pioneers, one of which has since died.
- Memorial of May 1789 for Elizabeth Green states that she is the widow of Thomas Green of the late Guides and Pioneers; that she drew 200 acres on the Madamkeswick Creek which has since been taken from her; and she asks for a lot in the rear of the town on which she will build.
- It took a long time but in 1832 Elizabeth Green was granted 115 acres in York County. On 14 April 1832 Elizabeth Green of Queensbury Parish sold, for £10, the upper half of lot 71 in Block 3 set aside for the Guides and Pioneers. The land map put out by the Crown Lands Office shows that Elizabeth Green was granted the upper half of lot 71 in Queensbury, and that it did contain 115 acres.

Children:

2. i **Henry² Green** born about 1765.

ii **Isaac Green**, died 22 Oct 1784 probably in York Co., N.B.¹

- Stanley Corey said: Isaac Green, a drummer in the Guides and Pioneers; drowned 22 Oct. 1784. The muster rolls of the corps list an Isaac Green, drummer.

3. iii **John Green** born about 1781, or earlier.

Generation Two

2. Henry² Green (1.Thomas¹), born about 1765 probably in Courtlandt Manor, Westchester Co., N.Y.¹ He married **Mary Mitchell**.

- Stanley Corey said Henry Green was a private in the Guides and Pioneers. His wife's given name was Mary, and her maiden name was probably Mitchell. According to the Nicholson Report of 19 May 1803 they had at that time two children age 10 or over, and three children under 10.
- Henry Green was probably born in Courtlandt Manor, Westchester County, N. Y., since his parents resided there before the Revolution. The year of his birth was probably 1765 or earlier since he was serving in the Guides and Pioneers by 1781 as a private. Luck was not with him for some time in getting a grant of land from the New Brunswick government. He was disappointed more than once. His name was on the list as early as May 1785 in the area of the Parish of Queensbury, York County, that had been set aside for those in the Guides and Pioneers, but he did not receive any land until 1809 when he was granted 400 acres on the west aide of the St. John River a short distance northwest of Florenceville in the present Parish of Wicklow. He was apparently the Henry Green who served as Corporal in the King's New Brunswick Regiment from the time the corps was organized in 1793 until it was disbanded in 1802, and that service could well have accounted for the 1809 grant. It is clear from a memorial of Oct. 1802 that he was already making some improvements on the land in the Parish of Wicklow that he was later granted. In a memorial of June 1806 he wrote that his eldest child was 19 years of age, so presumably he was married by 1786 or earlier. (In a memorial of Oct. 1802 he had stated that that same child, Henry, was 17 at that time.) The given name of Henry's wife was hazy, but there is good evidence that her maiden name was Mitchell. The death record of their daughter Elizabeth gave the names of Elizabeth's parents as Henry Green and Mary Mitchell. Also the middle name of son Henry was Mitchell. Mary may well have been the daughter of John Mitchell who in a memorial stated that he had taken refuge from the rebels at Burton Point on the Oromocto in 1779. John Mitchell had ten children. Henry Green must have died before 1842 because in that year Mary was put on the Schedule of Old Revolutionary Soldiers and their Widows chargeable on the Relief Fund. She was still receiving the pension when she died 1 Jan 1859 at

the home of her son Joseph. According to the pension record she was born in 1770. Henry stated in a memorial of 23 June 1806 that he then had eight children, and at least one more was born after 1806, but the names of only six children are known to me.

- Memorial, dated 1788?, Henry Green states that he belonged to the late Guides and Pioneers; that on his arrival after being discharged he settled on a piece of land above the mouth of the Madam-keswick, being informed by Mr. Campbell, the surveyor, that that was the land allotted to the Regiment; that he was obliged to relinquish the land to a French inhabitant without any satisfaction for his labour; that the land that fell to him by draught was allotted to the Queens Rangers; that he has now settled, built, and improved upon half of lot No. 18 by order of Capt. Brown; that the other half is settled by Henry Ryer; and that as he has a wife and family he hopes for some assurance that he will not be disturbed from his present possession.
- Memorial of 26 Oct. 1802. Henry Green states that he is desirous of settling upon a piece of land commonly called White Marsh about three miles above the Presque Isle [stream] on the west side of the River St. John where he has made some improvement and is building a house for the reception of his family; and he asks that he and his son Henry Green, a lad of 17 years of age, be granted lots of 200 acres each.
- Memorial of 23 June 1806. Henry Green states that he has a wife and eight children; that the eldest is 19 but speechless and injured in the intellect by sickness. He asks for land in Wakefield. (Wakefield Parish at that time included Wicklow, which was where Henry, and several sons, and a brother did receive land.)
- Memorial of 2 Oct. 1808. Henry Green states that he has two sons aged 19 and 15 who have not received any land and asks for 200 acres for son Elijah and 200 acres for son Joseph adjoining land granted to Henry Mitchell Green (Henry Mitchell Green was the son who was "inured in the intellect by sickness".)
- According to the Nicholson Report of 19 May 1803 Henry Green then had two children age 10 or over and three under 10. This agrees with the list of children (below) whose dates of birth are based on census and other records, except for Elijah. It could be that Elijah's age was greatly overstated in the 1808 memorial, but it could also be that he had lost track of his own age by census time in 1851. The memorial of June 1806 states that Henry then had eight children. If that was correct it then follows that three children, names now unknown, either died young or left no discovered record that would connect them with this family.
- This Henry Green is not to be confused with another Henry Green who was a sergeant in the Guides and Pioneers, who was granted lot 85 in Block 3, in the Parish of Queensbury, York County, N.B., and who lived in Queensbury. His wife's given name in 1796 was Margaret (evidence

of a deed of 22 June 1796), but she must have died and he married again because in his will dated 2 Jan. 1818 his wife's name was given as Elizabeth.

Children:

- 3 i **Henry Mitchell³ Green** born about 1787 in New Brunswick,¹ died before 21 Dec 1833.¹
 - Stanley Corey said that Henry Mitchell Green was born in 1787 (or possibly in 1785). He was the son "injured in his intellect by sickness". His father wrote that he was incapable of maintaining or taking care of himself. The father asked that the son be granted land as a means of financial aid, and he was granted over 200 acres in 1809 next to his father's grant. He had died before 21 Dec. 1833 since on that date two of his brothers sold some land they had inherited from him.
- 4 ii **Elijah Green** born about 1797.
- 5 iii **Joseph Green** born about 1799.
- 6 iv **Elizabeth Green** born 12 Feb 1800.
- 7 v **Sarah Green** born about 1801.
- 8 vi **Isaac Green** born about 1813.

3. John² Green (1.Thomas¹), born about 1781 probably in Westchester Co., N.Y.¹ He married 30 Nov 1813 in Carleton Co., N.B.,² **Catherine Gee** [daughter of Cornelius Gee & Rachel Fowler], born about 1796 in New Brunswick,³ died between 1861 & 1871 in New Brunswick. John died between 1838 & 1851 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.

- Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co., N.B. marriage records, Book A, p. 20: John Green of the Parish of Wakefield and Kathine Gee of the same place were married 30 Nov 1813 by William Turner, J.P., in presence of Samuel Fulton and Henry Green.
- Stanley Corey said John Green, presumably the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Green, was probably born 1781 or earlier. Gideon Green of Centreville, N.B., a descendant of John Green, told me that John was a younger brother of Henry Green. If that was correct then presumably he was a son of the Thomas Green who died in 1781. (Gideon Green also told me that both Henry and John came from Mass.) He was single at the time of the Nicholson Report in 1803. He received a grant of land next to Henry's grant and at the same time Henry did in 1809. On 30 Nov. 1813 he married Catharine Gee, b. in 1796 to Cornelius and Rachel Gee. Henry Green was a witness at the wedding. John and Catharine Green lived in the Parish of Wicklow where John died between 1838 and census time in 1851. Catharine died between 1861 and 1871.
- 1851 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., p. 17: Catherine Green, 55, born N.B., par-

ent; James Green, 26, born N.B., farmer; Rachel Green, 23, born N.B.; John Green, 16, born N.B.; Matilda Green, 13, born N.B.

Children:

- 9 i **Cornelius³ Green** born about 1814.
- 10 ii **Mary Green** born about 1817.
- 11 iii **Thomas Green** born 28 Aug 1818.
- 12 iv **Esther Green** born 9 Nov 1821.
- 13 v **James Green** born about 1825.
- 14 vi **Rachel Green** born about 1828.
- 15 vii **John Green** born about 1835.
- viii **Matilda Green** born about 1838 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³
 - Stanley Corey's notes say Matilda probably married Cornelius Desmond.

Generation Three

4. Elijah³ Green (2.Henry², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1797 in New Brunswick.⁴ He married 17 Oct 1815 in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.,⁵ **Jane Skidgell**, born about 1796 in New Brunswick,⁴ (daughter of Henry Skidgell and Mary Tompkins).

- Stanley Corey said Elijah Green was born in 1797 (census of 1851, 61, and 71). [But in a memorial of Oct. 1808 Henry had written that Elijah was then 19, which would make 1789 his birth year. However, in those years it was not unusual for a father to overstate the age of a son in a memorial, perhaps to make the son eligible for a grant of land.] On 17 Oct 1815 Elijah married Jane Skidgell, b. 1798 to Henry and Mary (Tompkins) Skidgell. They lived in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton County.
- Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co., N.B., marriage records, Book A, p. 54: Elijah Green of the Parish of Wakefield and Jane Skedgal of the same place were married 17 Oct 1815 by William Turner, J.P., in presence of Nehemiah Tompkins and Elijah Tompkins.
- 1851 census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.: Elijah Green, 54, born in N.B., farmer; Jane, 55, born in N.B.; William, 30; Mary, 28; Charlotte, 26; Isaac, 20; Nathan, 18; Elizabeth, 13.
- 1861 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., household 9, p. 13: Elijah Green, head of household, 64, native, farmer, Baptist, infirm; Jane Green, wife, 65, native, Baptist; William, son, 33; Isaac, son, 23; Mary, dau., 36; Charlotte, dau., 34; Elizabeth, dau., 22.
- The 1871 Census, Carleton County, N.B., compiled 1998 by the Carleton County Branch of the N.B. Genealogical Society, Parish of Wicklow, family #58: Elijah Green, 74, born in N.B., F.C. Baptist, of Irish origin, farmer, married; Jane, 76, born in N.B., F.C. Baptist, of Irish origin, married; Isaac, 45, farmer; Mary, 43; Charlotte, 40; Elizabeth, 35.

Children:

- 16 i **Joseph⁴ Green** born about 1816.

- ii **Henry Green** born about 1819.⁶
- 17 iii **William Green** born about 1821.
- iv **Mary Green** born about 1823 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.⁴
 - Stanley Corey said Mary was on the Maysville, Maine, census of 1880.
- v **Charlotte Green** born about 1825 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.⁴
 - Stanley Corey, said Charlotte was on the Maysville, Maine, 1880 census.
- 18 vi **John N. Green** born about 1828.
- vii **Isaac Green** born about 1831 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.⁴
 - Stanley Corey said Isaac was on the Maysville, Maine, census of 1880. Three of his sisters, Mary, Charlotte, and Elizabeth, were also living in Maysville, which was just north of Presque Isle. The ages of all four were greatly understated, by twenty years or more. None was married. Also with them was their nephew William R. Green, son of William & Mary Ann Green. If his age was under-stated, it was only by one year.
- 19 viii **Nathan Green** born about 1833.
- ix **Elizabeth Green** born about 1838 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co.⁴
 - Stanley Corey, said Elizabeth was on the Maysville, Maine, 1880 census.

5. Joseph³ Green (2.Henry², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1799 in New Brunswick.³ He married 29 Nov 1823, **Susannah Kinney**, born about 1805 in New Brunswick,¹ (daughter of John Kinney and Phebe Tompkins).

- Stanley Corey said Joseph Green was born in 1798 or 1799 (census of 1851 and 1861). (In the memorial of 1808 he was said to be 15, so perhaps his father overstated Joseph's age as well as Elijah's.) On 29 November 1823 he married Susanna Kinney, born about 1805 (census records) to John and Phoebe (Tompkins) Kinney.
- Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co., N.B., marriage records, Book A, p. 259: Joseph Green of the Parish of Wakefield and Susannah Kinney of the same place were married 29 Nov 1823 by John Bedell, J.P., in presence of Mary N. Kearney and John Dunphy.
- 1851 census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., p. 8: Joseph Green, 52, born in N.B., farmer; Sophronia, 46, wife, born in N.B.; Mary, 23; Eliza, 20; Isabella, 18; Joshua, 16; Susannah, 13; Ephraim, 11; Robert, 6; William, 6; Joseph, 2. [Note: The enumerator recorded Joseph's wife as Sophronia on this census, but she was Susannah on their marriage record and Susana on the 1861 census.]
- 1861 Census, Parish of Kent, Div. 1, p. 18: Joseph Green, Head of household, 62, born N.B., farmer,

F.C. Baptist; Susana, 57, wife, born N.B., FCB; Ephraim, son, 21; Robert, son, 18; William, son, 18; Joseph, son, 13.

- Stanley Corey said Joseph and Susannah were living in Lyndon, Aroostook Co., Maine, in 1870.

Children:

- i **Mary⁴ Green** born about 1828 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³
- 20 ii **Eliza Green** born about 1831.
- iii **Isabella Green** born about 1833 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³
- 21 iv **Joshua Green** born about 1835.
- v **Susannah Green** born about 1838 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co.³
- 22 vi **Ephraim Green** born about 1840.
- 23 vii **Robert Green** born about 1845.
- 24 viii **William Green** born about 1845.
- ix **Joseph Green** born about 1849 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³
 - Joseph was still living at home with his parents on the 1870 census of Lyndon, Aroostook Co., Maine.
- x **Richard Green** born about 1851 in the Parish of Kent, Carleton Co., N.B.⁷
 - Richard was still living at home with his parents on the 1870 census of Lyndon, Aroostook Co., Maine.

6. Elizabeth³ Green (2.Henry², 1.Thomas¹), was born 12 Feb 1800 in Florenceville, Carleton Co., N.B.¹ She married 16 Sep 1819 in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.,⁸ **William Green**. Elizabeth died 18 Aug 1896 in Mars Hill, Aroostook Co., Maine.¹

- Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co., N.B., marriage records, Book A, p. 131: William Green of the Parish of Wakefield and Elizabeth Green of the same place were married 16 Sep 1819 by Frederick Dibblee, Rector of Woodstock, in presence of Elijah Green and Joseph Green.
- Stanley Corey said Elizabeth Green was born 12 February 1800 in Florenceville, N.B., and died 18 Aug 1896, in Mars Hill, Maine, age 96 yrs. 6 mos. and 6 days. (death record). On 16 Sept. 1819 she married William Green with her brothers Elijah and Joseph as witnesses.
- Stanley Corey also said, since Elijah and Joseph Green, sons of Henry Green, were witnesses at the wedding, it seems reasonable to conclude that the bride was the daughter of Henry Green. Since her name in the death record was given as Mrs. Elizabeth Cram, William Green had presumably died and she had later married a man by the name of Cram. Almost certainly William Green, husband of Elizabeth, was a member of the 104th Regiment, and it is possible he was a son of the Henry and Margaret Green of Queensbury Parish, York County, N.B. This Henry Green had been a sergeant in the Guides and Pioneers, and it is

certain that he had a son by the name of William, and that the given name of William's wife was Elizabeth. A deed of 1832 shows that William and Elizabeth were then living in Blissfield, Northumberland County, as were Andrew and John Green, two other sons of Henry Green. Andrew and John Green, were still in Blissfield at census time in 1861, but William and Elizabeth were no longer there.

- William and Elizabeth Green may have had a large family, but evidence of only three sons has been found, and for two of those the evidence is circumstantial. The best evidence is for son Thomas whose death record of 12 Dec 1908 gives his parents as _____ and Betsey Cram. Betsey was of course Mrs. Elizabeth Cram, and her death record made it clear that she was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Mitchell) Green. Other evidence showed that she married first William Green, so William must have been the father of Thomas. Mrs. Cowperthwaite of Kents Hill, Maine, wrote me that Sewell Green, son of Thomas, was a cousin of Hanford Green, son of John W. Green, hence the conclusion that John W. Green was a brother of Thomas. And in the Wicklow census of 1861 Henry Green was listed as the brother of John W. Green.

Children:

- i **Henry⁴ Green** born about 1823 probably in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.⁹
- Stanley Corey said Henry was enumerated in the household of his brother John Green in Wicklow on the 1861 census. No evidence that he ever married was found. There was a Henry Green, age 52, living in Wicklow in 1871, a native of N.B., and a Henry Green died in Greenfield, Wicklow Parish on 30 Oct 1890 at age 70. In spite of the age discrepancy they may all have been the same Henry Green.
- 25 ii **Thomas Green** born 11 Feb 1833
- 26 iii **John W. Green** born 17 Mar 1837.

7. Sarah³ Green (2.Henry², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1801 in New Brunswick.¹ She married 14 Nov 1817 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.,¹⁰ **Edward Brooks**.

- Stanley Corey said that Sarah Green was born in 1801 (1851 census); m. Edward Brooks on 10 (or 14) November 1817. He was b. 1791 (1851 census). They were living in the Parish of Wicklow at the time of the 1851 census. There is no real evidence to support placing Sarah among the children of Henry and Mary Green. She was placed there mainly because there was no other family in the area to which she could belong. It is true that two sons of Henry and Mary Green sold land to her husband, and that could hint at a relationship, but it would not be proof. In the 1851 census for the Parish of Wicklow, Amos Brooks lived next to Edward and Sarah Brooks. Amos was probably a son of Edward and Sarah.

- Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co., N.B., marriage records, Book A, p. 99: Edward Brooks of the Parish of Wakefield and Sarah Green of the same place were married 14 Nov 1817 by Frederick Diblee, Rector of Woodstock, in presence of C.F. Street and Abijah Raymond. [Note: In 1817, the Parish of Wakefield included the area that was later set off as the Parish of Wicklow.]

Children, all born in Wicklow Parish:

- i **Benjamin⁴ Brooks** born about 1826.³
- ii **Hannah Brooks** born about 1828.³
- iii **Abner Brooks** born about 1830.³
- iv **Esther Brooks** born about 1834.³
- v **Matilda Brooks** born about 1839.³
- vi **George E. Brooks** born about 1843.³

8. Isaac³ Green (2.Henry², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1813 in New Brunswick. He married 15 Oct 1834 in Carleton Co., N.B.,¹¹ **Eunice Kinney**, born about 1815,¹² (daughter of John Kinney and Phebe Tompkins).

- Stanley Corey said Isaac Green was born in 1813 (1860 census); on 15 Oct. 1834 he married Eunice Kinney. She was born in 1817 (1860 census) to John and Phoebe (Tompkins) Kinney. The evidence that he was a son of Henry and Mary Green is a deed in which he was named with Elijah and Joseph Green as an heir of Henry M. Green. Purely by chance Isaac and Eunice were found on the 1860 census of Newburgh, Maine, where they had moved by 1841.
- Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B., marriage records, Book A, p. 26: Isaac Green of the Parish of Wicklow and Eunice Kinney of the Parish of Wakefield were married 15 Oct 1834 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Andrew McCain and James McCain.

Children:

- i **Jedediah⁴ Green** born about 1841.¹³
- ii **Emeline Green** born about 1842 in Newburg, Penobscot Co., Maine.¹³
- iii **Phebe Green** born about 1846 in Newburg, Penobscot Co., Maine.¹³
- iv **William Green** born about 1853 in Newburg, Penobscot Co., Maine.¹³
- v **Ada Green** born about 1856 in Newburg, Penobscot Co., Maine.¹³
- vi **LeForest Green** born 17 Jul 1859 in Newburg, Penobscot Co., Maine.¹

9. Cornelius³ Green (3.John², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1814 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³ He married **Margaret Upton**, born about 1814 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³

- Stanley Corey said Gideon Green of Centreville, N.B., told me that Cornelius married Peggy Upton.

In 1851 they were living in Wicklow Parish, and according to the census record Margaret, or Peggy, was also born in 1814. Cornelius died between 1861 and 1871, but Margaret was still living in Wicklow in 1883. In 1851 she was listed as a native of N.B., but according to the 1881 census she was born in Ireland, and was a Catholic.

- 1851 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., p. 17: Cornelius Green, 37, born N.B., farmer; Margaret Green, 37, born N.B.; Margaret, 6; Rosanna, 3.

Children:

- i **Margaret⁴ Green** born about 1845 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³

- Stanley Corey said part of the population census of Wicklow in 1861 was lost, and the part lost included the record of Cornelius and family, so there was no record of daughter Margaret on the 1861 census. She was not with her mother at census time in 1871, but between 1851 and 1871 she could have either married or died.

- ii **Rosanna Green** born about 1848 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³

- Rosanna was living with her mother in Wicklow on the 1871 and 1881 census. With them also in 1881 was Rosy B. Green b. 1874, and George A. Green, b. 1875.

10. Mary³ Green (3.John², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1817 in Carleton Co., N.B.³ She married **Peros Smith**, born about 1819 in Carleton Co., N.B.,³ (son of Peros Smith and Eleanor _____).

- Stanley Corey said Mary and Peros Smith were living in the Parish of Wicklow in 1851 and 1861 (Census).
- 1851 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., p. 15: Peros Smith, 32, born N.B., farmer; Mary Smith, 34, born N.B.; Isabell, 12; Joshua, 10; John, 8; Esther, 6; Eben, 4; Matilda, 3; Jonas, 1.

Children, all born in Wicklow Parish:

- i **Isabell⁴ Smith** born about 1839.³
- ii **Joshua Smith** born about 1841.³
- iii **John Smith** born about 1843.³
- iv **Esther Smith** born about 1845.³
- v **Ebenezer Smith** born about 1847.³
- vi **Matilda Smith** born about 1848.³
- vii **Jonas Smith** born about 1850.³

11. Thomas³ Green (3.John², 1.Thomas¹), born 28 Aug 1818 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁴ He married (1) **Harriet "Jane" Jamieson**, born about 1824 in New Brunswick,³ died 12 Apr 1878 in Wicklow.¹⁴ He married (2) 2 Aug 1880 in Carleton Co.,

N.B.,¹¹ **Harriet J. Edwards**, born about 1842,¹⁴ died 16 Sep 1889 in Wicklow.¹⁴ He married (3) 24 Jun 1890,¹ **Eliza (____) Pamphrey**. Thomas died 19 Jun 1899 in Wicklow.¹⁴

- Stanley Corey said Thomas married three times; lived in Wicklow and died there, buried in Pamphrey Cemetery.
- Gravestone, Upper Wicklow Cemetery, Thomas Green, 28 Aug 1818 - 19 Jun 1899. An adjacent gravestone is inscribed: Harriet J., wife of Thomas, died 12 Apr 1878, aged 55 yrs. Next to that, Asahel Green, son of Thomas and Jane, died 8 Jan 1860, aged 10 mos. And next to that, Harriet J. Green, 2nd wife of Thomas, died 16 Sep 1889, aged 47 yrs.
- 1851 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., p. 17: Thomas Green, 33, born N.B., farmer; Jane Green, 27, born N.B.; George, 10; Emily, 9; Albert, 7; Phebe, 5; James, 4; Elcy, 3; Martha, 1.
- 1871 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., family 269: Thomas Green, 52, born N.B., F.C. Baptist, of Irish origin, farmer, married; Jane Green, 48, born N.B., F.C.B., of Irish origin, married; John, 18; Robert, 16; Frank, 14; Jesse, 10; Stephen, 8; Levina, 6; Edward, 2.
- Stanley Corey lists two children of Thomas Green (given to him by Gideon Green), without birth dates, and said he is uncertain where they belong in the list of children. They are: Charles Green, said to have joined a circus and disappeared; and Mary Green who married Henry Williams, lived in Hodgdon, Maine, and had children Gerald and June Williams.
- Daniel F. Johnson, Vital Statistics from N.B. Newspapers, Vol. 75, No. 1382: Married, at groom's residence June 30th, by Rev. G.A. Giberson, Thomas Green, Summerfield (Carleton Co.) and Mrs. Eliza Pomphrey, River de Chute; Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., July 26 1890).

Children by H. Jane Jamieson:

- 27 i **George⁴ Green** born about 1841.
- 28 ii **Emily Green** born about 1842.
- 29 iii **Albert Green** born 24 May 1844.
- 30 iv **Phebe Green** born 12 Aug 1846.
- v **James Green** born about 1847 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³
 - Stanley Corey's notes say James Green was said to have run away and to have come back fifty-one years later, about 1925. He said Gideon Green of Centreville, N.B., told him he saw James just before he ran away, that he had married, and that he had a son, Willard, who died above Andover, N.B.
- 31 vi **Elsie L. Green** born 4 Dec 1848.
- 32 vii **Martha Green** born 31 Apr 1851.
- 33 viii **John Green** born in 1854.
- 34 ix **Robert Green** born 14 Jun 1855.
- x **Frank Green** born 17 Feb 1857 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁴ He married 15 Mar 1860 in Wicklow¹,

Sarah E. Smith, born 15 Mar 1860 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.,¹⁴ (daughter of Asahel Smith and Jane Corey), died 11 Jan 1926.¹⁴ Frank died 12 Apr 1929.¹⁴

- Gravestone, Upper Wicklow Cemetery, Carleton Co., N.B.: Frank Green, 17 Feb 1857 - 12 Apr 1929; Sarah E. Green, 14 Mar 1860 - 11 Jan 1926.

xi **Asahel Green** born about Mar 1859,¹⁴ died 8 Jan 1860.¹⁴

- Gravestone, Upper Knoxford, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.: Asahel, son of Thomas and Jane Green, died 8 Jan 1860, age 10 mos.

35 xii **Jesse Green** born about 1861.

xiii **Stephen Green** born about 1863 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁵ He married Martha ____.

- Stanley Corey said Stephen went to Michigan and married Martha ____ there. He later returned to N.B. He is said to have had a son, Chester Green, who lived in Michigan.

xiv **Levina Green** born about 1865 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁵

xv **Austin Edward Green** born 9 Feb 1869 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.,¹⁶ died 20 Aug 1922.¹⁶

- Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141C4, Provincial Registrations of Death, microfilm F18798, No. 408048: Austin E. Green, residence Summerfield, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., single, born 9 Feb 1869, Carleton Co., died 20 Aug 1922 of tuberculosis, age 52y, 6m, 11d, farmer, father Thomas Green, mother Jane Jamison, informant William Green, brother, buried in Pomphrey Cemetery [Upper Wicklow].
- Gravestone, Upper Wicklow Cemetery: Austin E. Green, 7 Feb 1862 - 20 Aug 1922. [Note: If he died 20 Aug 1922, the death date on both his death certificate and his gravestone, at 52y, 6m, 11d, his birth date was 7 Feb 1870, one year later than the birth date on his death certificate and seven years later than the birth date on his gravestone. His age was recorded on the 1871 census as 2 years, which suggests he was born about 1869, so it seems the birthdate on his gravestone is probably incorrect or was transcribed incorrectly.]

Children by Harriet J. Edwards:

xvi **Jane Green** born 28 Aug 1882 in Summerfield, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁷

- Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births: Jane Green, born 28 Aug 1882, Summerfield, Carleton Co., father Thomas Green, mother

Harriet Edwards, Code 1882-G-72, microfilm F18769.

- Stanley Corey said Jane lived in Hodgdon, Maine, and died there 6 Sep 1957. She was buried in the Parish of Simonds, Carleton Co., N.B.
- Gravestone, Parish of Simonds: Jane Green, 28 Aug 1882 - 6 Sep 1957.

36xvii **William Green** born 1 Nov 1880.

12. Esther³ Green (3.John², 1.Thomas¹), born 9 Nov 1821 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.¹ She married **Joseph C. Bradstreet**, born about 1806 in Palermo, Waldo Co., Maine.¹⁸ Esther died 15 Sep 1901 in Bridgewater, Aroostook Co., Maine.¹

Children:

- Isabel C.⁴ Bradstreet** born about 1855 in Bridgewater, Aroostook Co., Maine.¹⁹
- Ava Cecelia Bradstreet** born 15 Feb 1860 in Bridgewater, Aroostook Co., Maine.¹ She married Mr. Parks. Ava died 6 Nov 1926 in Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine.¹

13. James³ Green (3.John², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1825 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³ He married **Sarah Finnemore**, born 10 Mar 1832,¹⁴ (daughter of Abraham Finnamore and Elizabeth Wright), died 25 Sep 1919 in Wicklow.¹⁴ James died 15 May 1894 in Wicklow.

- 1861 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., family #58, p. 21: James Green, head of household, 36, native, farmer, Baptist; Sarah Green, wife, 26, native, Baptist; George, son, 4; Ezekiel, son, 1; Mary Jane? Green, mother, 64, native, Baptist.
- The 1871 Census of Carleton Co., N.B., Compiled 1998 by the Carleton Co. Branch of the N.B. Genealogical Society, Parish of Wicklow, family #109: James Green, 48, born N.B., F.C. Baptist, of Irish origin, farmer, married; Sarah Green, 37, born N.B., W. Meth., of Irish origin, married; George W., 14; Ezekiel, 10; Agnes, 7; Jane, 5; Gideon, 2; Lena, 1.
- Gravestone, Upper Wicklow Cemetery, Carleton Co., N.B.: James Green, died 15 May 1894, age 76 yrs.; Sarah, his wife, 10 Mar 1832 - 25 Sep 1919.

Children:

i **Peter⁴ Green** born about 1854, died 20 Dec 1858 in Wicklow.¹⁴

- Gravestone, Upper Wicklow Cemetery, Carleton Co., N.B.: Peter, son of James and Sarah Green, died 20 Dec 1858, age 4 yrs.

ii **George W. Green** born about 1857 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.

- It is said George removed from Wicklow to Mars Hill, Maine, where he was a blacksmith.

- 37 iii **Ezekiel Green** born in 1860.
- 38 iv **Agnes Green** born in 1864.
- 39 v **Jane B. Green** born about 1866.
- 40 vi **Gideon Green** born about 1869.
- 41 vii **Celia E. Green** born about 1870.
- 42viii **David "Edgar" Green** born 28 Sep 1873.

14. Rachel³ Green (3.John², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1828 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³ She married **John McDougal**, born about 1826.¹

Children:

- i **Arthur W.⁴ McDougal**, born about 1852 in Victoria Co., N.B.²⁰
- ii **Annie M. McDougal**, born about 1856 in Victoria Co., N.B.²⁰
- iii **John F. McDougal**, born about 1857 in Victoria Co., N.B.²⁰
- iv **Saunders R. McDougal**, born about 1859 in Victoria Co., N.B.²⁰
- v **Hannah McDougal**, born about 1861 in Victoria Co., N.B.²⁰
- vi **Peter McDougal**, born about 1862 in Victoria Co., N.B.²⁰
- vii **William H. McDougal**, born about 1866 in Victoria Co., N.B.²⁰

15. John³ Green (3.John², 1.Thomas¹), born about 1835 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.³ He married **Mary "Polly" Finnamore**, born about 1843 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.,³ (daughter of Abraham Finnamore and Elizabeth Wright), died about 1878 in Carleton Co., N.B.²¹

Endnotes:

¹ Stanley Corey, *Some Descendants of Three by the Name of Green, in the Loyalist Corps The Royal Guides and Pioneers* (Green Valley, Arizona: privately, 1991).

² Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co. Marriage Records, Book A, p. 20.

³ N.B. census of 1851, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1589).

⁴ N.B. census of 1851, Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1589).

⁵ Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co. Marriage Records, Book A, p. 54.

⁶ Jennie Fisher & Rowena Tompkins, *The Tompkins Roots, 1783-1996* (Books of Waugh, Bristol, N.B., 1996).

⁷ N.B. census of 1861, Parish of Kent, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1594).

⁸ Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co. Marriage Records, Book A, p. 131.

⁹ N.B. census of 1861, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co.

¹⁰ Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co. Marriage Records, Book A, p. 99.

- 1871 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.: John Green, 38, born N.B.; F.C. Baptist; of Irish origin; farm labourer, married; Mary Green, 27, born N.B., F.C.B., of Irish origin, married; Adelaide, 8; Peter, 4; Milford, 2.
- 1881 Census, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.: John Green, 46, born N.B., Free Baptist, of English origin, farm labourer, widower; Adelaide, 18; Levina, 16; Petter, 14; Melford, 12; Maggie, 10; Mary, 7; Marshall (or Marstin), 3.

Children:

- i **Adelaide⁴ Green**, born about 1863 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.²¹ She married **James Desmond**. Adelaide died 24 Mar 1897 in Bridgewater, Aroostook Co., Maine.¹
- ii **Levina Green**, born about 1865 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.²¹
 - No record after the 1881 census.
- iii **Peter Green**, born about 1867 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.,²¹ died 19 Nov 1893 in Wicklow.¹
- iv **Melford Green**, born about 1869 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.,²¹ died young.
- v **Margaret L. Green**, born about 1871 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.²¹ She married 12 Oct 1895 in Bridgewater, Aroostook Co., Maine,¹ **Charles G. DeLong**, born about 1864 in the Parish of Wilmot, Carleton Co., N.B.,²² (son of John S. DeLong and Rebecca Tibbitts).
- 43 vi **Mary Green**, born about 1874.
- vii **Marshall Albert Green**, born about 1878 in the Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.²¹ ■

¹¹ Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B., Marriage Records.

¹² Letha Bordeau Sisson, *Our Family Tree, Acadian, Colonial, Loyalist and Mayflower* (Sisson Genealogical Publications: Larsen Printing, Woodstock, N.B., 1980).

¹³ Maine census of 1860, Newburg, Penobscot Co.

¹⁴ Gravestone inscription, Upper Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B.

¹⁵ N.B. census of 1871, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1620).

¹⁶ Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141C4, Provincial Returns of Deaths.

¹⁷ Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141A1b, Index to Late Registration of Births.

¹⁸ Maine census of 1850, Bridgewater, Aroostook Co.

¹⁹ Maine census of 1870, Bridgewater, Aroostook Co.

²⁰ N.B. census, Victoria Co., N.B. 1871.

²¹ N.B. census of 1881, Parish of Wicklow, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1637).

²² N.B. census of 1881, Parish of Wilmot, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1637).

Consolidated Income Statement – 2011 – NBGS, Inc. and Branches - Summary

	CRA	A/C No	THIS YEAR - 2011
REVENUES			
Tax-Received Gifts			
Donations of Money - (Tax Receipts)		405	\$340.00
Donations of Public's & Other - (Tax Receipts)		406/7	0.00
	4500		\$340.00
Other Gifts - (No Tax Receipts)	4530	410	582.66
Revenue from Federal Government - HST Refunds	4540	425	\$0.00
Revenue from Provincial Government - Student Grants	4550	420	9,784.16
Total Revenue from Government	4570		9,784.16
Interest and Investment Income	4580	440	257.17
Membership Dues & Fees			
Provincial Members Dues		450	\$3,158.05
Exchange on Provincial Members Dues		451	(31.65)
Provincial Share of Branch Members Dues		455	14,225.00
Branch Members Net Dues		455	5,154.00
Exchange on Branch Members Dues		456	(118.04)
	4620		22,387.36
Revenue From Fund Raising		476	2,967.20
Revenue from Sale of Goods			
Publication Sales - Generations		480	\$878.33
Publication Sales - Other		481	3,535.81
	4640		4,414.14
Other Revenue - (Miscellaneous)	4650	490	273.75
TOTAL REVENUE	4700		\$41,006.44
EXPENDITURES			
Advertising and Promotion			
Publications - (Generations) Printing & Labeling		605	\$12,471.82
Publications - (Generations) Postage		610	2,506.41
Publications - (Generations) Editor's Expenses		612	11.27
Postage on Books		620	37.02
Costs of Books Sold		623	2,130.20
Genealogical Fair		625	525.00
Work Shop/Speakers/Fundraisers		640	200.91
Newsletters		655	230.74
	4800		\$18,113.37
Travel and Vehicle	4810	665	1,473.80
Interest and Bank Charges	4820	670	233.11
Office Supplies and Expenses			
Stationery & Supplies		680	\$1,110.38
Other Printing & Photocopying		685	372.82
Other Postage & PO Box Rental		690	1,553.39
Telephone/Web Site		695	1,301.50
	4840		4,338.09
Occupancy Costs - Meeting Room Rental	4850	700	865.00
Salaries, Wages, Benefits and Honoraria	4880	725/30	10,525.92
Amortization - Provision for Losses & Obsolescence	4900	748	736.00
Other Expenditures			
Meeting Expenses - AGM		705	\$592.11
Insurance		735	1,316.33
Miscellaneous		750	605.71
	4920		2,514.15
TOTAL BEFORE GIFTS	4950		\$38,799.44
Gifts to Qualified Donees - Donations	5050	740	2,710.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5100		\$41,509.44
SURPLUS OR (DEFICIT) - DECEMBER 31, 2011			(\$503.00)

Consolidated Balance Sheet - 2011

	CRA	A/C No.	THIS YEAR - 2011	
ASSETS				
<u>Cash, Bank, Investments</u>				
Bank Account		105	\$49,297.91	
Petty Cash		107	100.00	
Investments - TD GIC 2.5%		130	14,750.15	
Investments - Other GIC's		131	3,411.55	
Investments - TD Money Market		140	9,267.64	
	4100			\$76,827.25
<u>Amounts Receivable</u>				
Accounts Receivable	4120	120		135.00
<u>Inventories</u>				
Library Holdings		150	\$58,776.69	
Dan Johnson Material		151	2,187.00	
Publications for Research		152	37,373.63	
Publications for Sale		160	5,445.10	
Other Items (Golf Shirts)		161	140.00	
	4150			\$103,922.42
<u>Capital Assets (at cost)</u>	4160	170		1,087.92
<u>Other Assets</u>				
Prepaid Insurance	4170	109		1,457.00
Prepaid Fundraising Expenses		111		273.46
TOTAL ASSETS	4200			<u>\$183,703.05</u>
LIABILITIES (INCL RESERVES)				
<u>Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities</u>				
Accounts Payable		205	\$421.12	
Provincial Members Prepaid Dues		225	1,051.75	
Branch Members Prepaid Dues		226	4,951.05	
Branch Members Prepaid Exchange		227	-0.91	
	4300			6,423.01
<u>Deferred Revenue</u>				
Donations for Development Fund		230	\$1,432.26	
Donations for "Genealogy Leaf"		231	2,575.00	
Donations for Microfilms		232	202.89	
Donations for Dan Johnson Fund		234	734.06	
	4310			4,944.21
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4350			<u>\$11,367.22</u>
MEMBERS CAPITAL				
Previous Year			\$172,838.83	
Previous Year Correction			0.00	
Surplus or (Deficit) - 2011			(503.00)	
MEMBERS CAPITAL - DECEMBER 31, 2011		350		<u>\$172,335.83</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & CAPITAL				<u>\$183,703.05</u>

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM
For the year ending: December 2013

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

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

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

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

☐ Individual \$35.00
☐ Family \$35.00 (Branch Code 4)
☐ Institutional \$35.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ Individual \$35.00
☐ Family \$35.00 (Branch Code 3)
☐ Institutional \$35.00
☐ Dual \$9.00

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

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

(For those not wishing to join a Branch)

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

☐ Individual \$35.00
☐ Family \$35.00
☐ Institutional \$35.00

NBGS publishes a membership directory and a Surname Interest List, and posts information on the NBGS website.

If you wish your information **withheld** from publication, please initial here: _____

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

Membership Number: _____ Renewal ☐ New ☐ Past Member ☐

Do you need a receipt mailed: Yes ☐ No ☐

Name: _____

Street: _____

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

Phone: () _____ - _____ Date: _____

E-mail address: _____

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

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM

For the year ending: December 2013

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.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

CHARITABLE STATUS

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

The North Shore.

Incidents in the Early History of Eastern and Northern New Brunswick, Part 2.

by Rev. W. O. Raymond, M. A.; contributed by George H. Hayward.

Introductory: *Part 1 of The North Shore was published in the Spring 2012 issue of Generations. Part 3, the final installment, will be published in the Fall 2012 issue. The following is from a diary of Benjamin Marston, the first Sheriff of Northumberland County.*

“Thursday, Aug 18. [1785] – Left home on a survey up river for James Donald, from Scotland, arrived at Indiantown a little before sundown.

Friday, 19. – Ran Donald’s line; attempted to finish McLean’s line, but the excessive heat overcame me; was unable to go on, and with difficulty got back to our boat. I was so spent that I fell, and it was some time before I was able to recover myself; one of the party gave out in the forenoon.

Saturday, 27. – Went from home up the Little S. West, laid off a piece for John Rayman.

Wednesday, 31. – Squire Wilson set out for St. John via Salmon River and the Grand Lake.

Friday, 2 Sept. – This morning foggy till about ten – ‘tis the first fog I have seen in the place.

Sunday, Sept. 4. – Left my Lodging at Squire Wilson’s & came to Mark Delesdernier’s at 10 shillings pr week.

Thursday, 22. – Drew the plans of the lots laid out for Capt. McLean, James Donald & Mr. John Watson. Sent the last his plan and advised him that I had drawn on him for my fee, 40 shillings, payable to Capt. John McLean, of Shelburne.

Saturday, 24. – This day administered the State oaths to Robert Reid, Esq., coroner, and the oath of office, and he signed the Declaration.

Wednesday, 28. – Left home, embarked on board Chapel’s boat for Bay of Verte; arrived there on Saturday, Oct. 1st. Went to Cumberland that afternoon, lodged at Allan’s. On Sunday, ye second Oct., embarked on board Capt. Kay for St. John’s and arrived there Tuesday, ye 4th. Tarried at St. John’s three weeks, settled my account with the Surveyor General, finished all my business, left on 26th & came up to Coffin’s Manor in the Major’s [Coffin’s] canoe. Next day set off in another canoe which was going up to Mr. Lynch’s, thence I went to Mr. Sweet’s to look out for lodging that night, but things about the house looked very gloomy and disagreeable. I took a walk on the bank of the River when a boat bound up Grimross chanced to be passing by. I got them to put me over to Merrit’s, & passing thro’ ye Grand Lake & up Salmon

& Gaspereaux River, crossed the Portage & down the Miramichi, arrived on Wednesday, Nov. 2^d, about 8 p.m. Memo. – Left the portage about 8 a.m.

Wednesday, 2nd November. – Posted up advertisements for a meeting of the County to elect two members for the General Assembly on Thursday, the 17th inst., one at G. Brown’s, one at Wilson’s Tavern, one at McLean’s store, one at Negayack, one at Reid’s store, & one at Aleck Henderson’s – Expence incurred coming from St. John’s this time £3. 10. 9.

Sunday, Nov. 13. – Snow for the first time, about four inches deep.

Tuesday, Nov. 15. – Wrote to E. Forster, Halifax, via Shelburne, by Capt. Robinson for a set of saw mill irons.

Thursday, Nov. 17. To-day held an election for two members to represent this County in General Assembly. Wm. Davidson, an inhabitant of this river, an ignorant, cunning fellow, but who has great influence over the people here, many of them holding land under him, & many others being tradesmen & laborers in his employ, was chosen for one, & by the same influence Elias Hardy, an attorney of no great reputation in his profession, an inhabitant of the City of St. John, was chosen for the other. This will disappoint some of my friends, who hoped that George Leonard, Esq’r, & Capt. Stanton Hazard would have obtained the election, but ‘twas impossible. They were unknown here, & we who proposed and recommended them were but strangers. ‘Tis therefore no wonder we did not succeed against an artful man, who had a real influence & knew how to use it. This is the first election ever held in this place.”

Marston’s sarcastic references are evidently inspired by pique at the thwarting of his wishes as regards the election of his personal friends. Elias Hardy was far from being “an attorney of no reputation;” he was an exceedingly able man, and tradition says that in his profession he was, in his day, without a peer. As regards Mr. Davidson, he was by no means an uneducated man, and the leading part he played in the early days of New Brunswick is a sufficient tribute to his energy and ability. Both Davidson and Hardy were comparatively young men at the time of their decease; the former died at

Miramichi in 1790, aged 50 years, the latter at St. John in 1798, aged 54 years.

Our next extract from Marston's diary has the following heading:

"Journal of a Surveying Expedition to see what farms might be laid out at Bedouin, by order of Governor and Council."

"Tuesday, November 22nd. – Left home with J. M. Lesdernier in a canoe, got down as far as Point au Cheval, there the wind and tide being against us, we landed and encamped. In the night came on a gale of wind, at about north with snow and a very high tide, which took off our canoe.

Wednesday, 23^d. – Gale continues with rain & snow, remained all day in Camp.

Thursday, 24th. – Pleasant, set out on foot for Bedouine, got within about four miles, found some marshes which were impassable from water, returned about 2 miles & encamped at Point au Cart.

Friday, 25th. – Pleasant, returned homeward – crossed the Little Napan River & arrived at big Napan about one o'clock. Made a raft to cross it, but the ice and eel grass so thick we could not get it off, so we encamped half a mile further on by the water's side. At night a gale of wind with snow.

Saturday, 26th. – Snowy part of the day, remained in camp all day.

Sunday, 27th. – Fair, set out & after travelling half a mile found our canoe – launched her and crossed the Napan. Went to George Murdoch's, thence crossed the river to James English's and there lodged.

Monday, 28th. – Returned home, having been absent 7 days.

Thursday, December 1st. – Made return of the election, also of my swearing in John Wilson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace & Robt. Reid, Esq., Coroner, for the County of Northumberland. Wrote Ward Chipman – inclosed a duplicate of my letter to E. Forster, at Halifax, for saw mill irons.

Friday, Dec. 2nd. – Weather fair. There is about one foot of snow on the ground, which fell five days ago. The river is full of ice.

Sunday, Dec. 11th. – Sealed a packet to the Secretary's office directed thus [see below] with my own seal:

On ye King's Service.

Jonathan Odel, Esq., Secretary, St. Johns.
Sheriff of Northumberland.

In this packet a letter to Ward Chipman and one to Col. Winslow, and under cover to Chippy a letter to Sally Winslow.

Tuesday, Dec. 13th. – This day M. Lesdernier and Reynolds began to work upon the saw mill.

Monday, Dec. 26th. – Killed a seal on ye ice.

Tuesday, Dec. 27. – Sent Mr. Davidson my packet for the Secretary's office by his man Mr. Gordon.

Wed., Dec. 28th. – Wrote to Mr. Robichau, of Negyack, that I would come down by 20 Jan. if he would send up for me and lay out their lands."

The year 1786 commences in Marston's journal with an account of surveying lands on Indian Brook for George Manning, Daniel Merchant and John Burns. In this, as in the other surveys, his chainman was John M. Lesdernier. Marston received for his work ten shillings a day and the chainman two shillings and six pence. In this trip they experienced some very cold weather in which Marston was frost bitten and Lesdernier returned home. The diary continues:

"January 22, [1786], Sunday. – Returned home, a fatiguing march of 30 miles thro' a sharp frozen crust. Wrote Robichaux that I would take Savoy's oxen – that Lesdenier would come for them the last of May; sent him the petition for land for the French people."

Marston gives some details of surveys at "Negayac" and Bay du Vin, which are not of sufficient interest to quote; the journal then continues:

Tuesday, February 14. – Measured Peter Henderson's lot, found it 10 chains wide.

Thursday, Feb. 16. – Up the N. West Miramichi a mast hunting; marked as follows: On Bouirny's land, in Davidson grant, 15 masts of 34 inches diameter, 4 of 30 inches diameter, 8 of 36 inches diameter, and 4 of 32 inches diameter; 31 in all, and many more may be had there of ye same dimensions.

Saturday, Feb. 18th. – Was informed by an elderly man of good character, that if Stewart, whom I have located next to Martin Lyons, should fail of getting that lot my life will be in danger if I return to this river again.

Monday, Feb. 20th. – The distance from Miramichi to Richibucto across country is about 25 miles level country. From Salmon River the portage across to Richibucto is 3 miles and comes upon the latter about nine miles above the tide, over good country. Memo:– William Wilson, who

has been in the sea service on board Guardship, and in the boat service attending on ye Army, requests lands and will take lot 44 or 70 on N. W. side.

Tuesday, Feb. 21. – Preparing for my expedition to St. John's for this week past. Intended to have set out to-day but the weather was unfit.

Wed., Feb. 22nd. – Set off to-day for a surveying expedition to Grand Lake with a party of four men & two tobagans. Reached Shertwell's, 10 miles, the party got to Sweesy's, about 8 miles.

Thursday, Feb. 23^d. – Came to G. Brown's about 9 a.m., much fatigued with the heavy travelling.

Friday, Feb. 24. – Left Geo. Brown's and arrived at McLean's Point & tarried there one night. Surveyed from Davidson's west line 128 chains to Watson's east corner.

Saturday, Feb. 25th. – Began at James Donald's pine tree & surveyed 541 chains and camped on Little River, a very cold day and night.

Sunday, Feb. 26. – Surveyed 420 chains & began to snow at about 12 o'clock. Put up with ye Indians and agreed with them for some moose meat, for which I gave 6 shillings. The quality of the soil here, from what appears from the growth, is good, the trees being generally large – a mixture of hard wood and soft, with some few tall pines interspersed. To-day the latter part of our line is mostly yellow & red pine. The shore sometimes low & sometimes high, though not very high.

Monday, Feb. 27th. – Left ye Indians and began at ye end of yesterday's line (along Etienne river) 531 chains to a point on ye river, there marked a pine 5 1/2 miles & 13 chains from the forks, and here my provisions being almost expended – not more than four days left for the party – and one of our two axes broke, and one of my best men having broke his snowshoe to pieces, I gave over the survey and pushed on with two men only.

Tuesday, Feb. 28th. – Had the track to make; marched about 15 miles & encamped.

March 1st. – Reached the portage about noon, having marched not more than 8 miles, the travelling heavy. Got about two thirds over and encamped near ye Beaver Dam. I reckon ye portage not more than 7 miles.

Thursday, March 2^d. – Came down the Gaspeaux about 14 miles & encamped. This day had a track made for us by a hunter, whom we met at ye portage. Travelled about 2 miles and came upon

Salmon River, and about two miles down that river came to an Indian village – rained hard; halted.

Saturday, 4th & Sunday 5th. – Detained by the weather with ye Indians, a very tedious, disagreeable delay.

Monday, March 6. – Arrived on the Grand Lake, waded across the head of it, about one mile ankle deep in water to an English house on the south side, there tarried for the ice to make.

Tuesday, March 7th. – Came down the Grand Lake to Grimross, expense at Barton's 5 shillings.

Wednesday, March 8th. – Got down to Rogers on the Kennebecasis.

Thursday, March 9th. – Left Rogers, arrived in Town (St. John).

While at Miramichi Ben. Marston corresponded with his cousin, Edward Winslow, upon the subject of joining him in trade and lumbering, and on his arrival at St. John he wrote a letter to Colonel Winslow, dated at Portland Point, March 11, 1786, in which he says:

"I arrived here from Miramichi the day before yesterday, after a 16 days march, very well. I was in hopes to have found you in town, for I wish much to see you respecting what we have so often talked about, and I have wrote so much. As soon as I have settled my business with the Surveyor General I shall go off for Halifax to get the Irons for our mill, stores for the Salmon Fishery, &c., &c. I have started a new object in that country, which will be a capital affair if I can obtain liberty to pursue it – that is the mast business. Could I get any introduction to the Commissioner, so as to obtain a contract; I think that in the course of a season I could procure the best part of, if not quite, one hundred sticks of the largest size. From Halifax, after doing what I can with the Commissioners, I shall go back to Miramichi."

Ben. Marston and Edward Winslow had seriously discussed the matter of undertaking business transactions for British merchants on commission, and to this end they corresponded with Lane & Co., of London, with the view of establishing a trading business at Miramichi, Westmorland and Cumberland, and arrangements were at one time in contemplation for sending out to them goods to the value of four or five thousand pounds sterling. However, the English company, at the last moment, declined the venture, and Edward Winslow remained at Fredericton instead of removing, as he had thought of doing, to Miramichi. Marston states in his journal that when in Boston in the month of

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April, 1787, he had an interview with Mr. Lane of London, who told him their proposition had not been accepted because the House of Lane & Co. had decided to bend all their trade to the West Indies.

Marston failed to secure the mast contract of which he speaks in his letter quoted above. The pine trees of the Miramichi country were magnificent trees at this time.

Sir John Wentworth, who visited Miramichi for the first time in the autumn of 1788, wrote thence, on Oct. 15th, to Edward Winslow, "I have found on this river the best Mast timber in British America, great quantities of which are on the Reservations. The pine timber for size, length and soundness exceeds any I ever saw in New England."

Governor Wentworth, in his letter, warmly recommends the bearer, James Fraser, a resident merchant of Miramichi, as "deserving of any favor you may confer on him." Mr. Fraser, who was a native of Inverness, Scotland, in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Thom, about this time established an extensive trade in lumbering, the fishery, etc., at Beaubear's Island. After the decease of Wm. Davidson in 1790, and for many years that followed, they were the principle merchants on the Miramichi. Cooney, in his history, pp. 48, 49, gives some particulars respecting James Fraser, who was in the best sense of the word a "self-made man." During the latter portion of his life he resided at Halifax, but continued to represent the County of Northumberland in the New Brunswick legislature from the time of his first election in the year 1795 down to the year 1818, when he was appointed a member of the privy council of Nova Scotia. John Fraser, the father of the late Lieutenant Governor, John James Fraser, came out to his relative, James Fraser, in the year 1803, and in 1812, took up his abode at Miramichi as a member of the firm of which Hon. James Fraser was the senior partner. The business of the firm was chiefly lumbering, ship-building and the exportation of salmon.

The manufacture of lumber was an infant industry at the time Sheriff Marston made his journey to Halifax to procure the mill irons needed for his saw mill. We must proceed now with the extracts from his diary:

"Halifax, April 27, 1786. – Arrived here from St. John.

May 4th. – Shipped my mill irons for Miramichi in John Watson's vessel.

May 18th. – Shipped on board Kavenagh's shallop, under care of Mr. Fraser, three bbls. pork. Bread, 5 salmon nets, for Miramichi. [Written later] – The salmon nets fell short and 1 bbl. pork, and rest uncertain, received none of them.

Monday, June 5th. – Left Halifax for Miramichi.

Tuesday, June 11th. – Arrived at Charlottetown, the capital of the Island of St. John. A very poor, miserable place, as all places must be which are inhabited by an idle, indolent, poor gentry, who are at perpetual variance among themselves, and ready to make advantage upon all who come among them – which is the case of Charlottetown in ye present year of our Lord.

Sunday, June 18th. – Arrived in Miramichi and got safe home to LesDerniers.

Wednesday, June 21st. – This evening Capt. Wiswal went down the river for Halifax.

Tuesday, July 4th. – Employed laborers getting frame for saw mill – Coon, Cram, Atkinson. Between this and Sept. 20th laid down the sills, sawyers cut boards. On 27th July raised frame; 29th began digging foundation for the dam, find a good bed of clay (Thank God)."

The exact site of the mill built by Marston it is perhaps not possible to determine, nor is it a matter of much importance. He brought with him on his return to Miramichi a considerable quantity of goods for trade with the inhabitants and with the Indians. The style of articles provided for the latter we may gather from the following memorandum found on one of the fly leaves of his diary:

Memo. – Goods for Indians:

Some Lancetts – good

Some fine hats, cocked, gold bands with buckles.

Stroud & blankets.

Barnaby Seise, 1 laced hat, some shirts.

Jean Dominique, 1 laced hat, some fine shoes, some silver buckles; Red, green, yellow ribbons. 1 fine gun.

3 or 4 yards embroidered silk for an Indian mantlet for J. Dominique.

Philip Baily, 1 good hat, silk for mantlet – fine, 2 yards superfine blue & red broadcloth, 4 yds silver lace; beads, red, black & white, round broaches, crucifixes, silver rings, some good hats.

The goods for general trade Marston obtained from Geo. DeBlois, Thos. Robie, and Holmes, of Halifax. The quality of the goods was not appar-

ently in all cases of the best. In one of his letters Marston says:— “I took off their hands a parcell of old ‘shop-keepers” which they had had by then a long while, & but for such an accident would probably have had still – what I had of Holmes I am sure would. It was the relicts of a parcell of wines, which had been in his Store he knew not how long himself – of all sorts & kinds which a Halifax pig would not have drank. They indeed answered my purpose, & I made something by them.”

Marston continued to engage in his profession as a surveyor during his residence at Miramichi as opportunity offered. In the year 1786 he laid out a tract of land on the east side of the Bartibog river where it unites with the Miramichi, for John Moody, of Halifax, hence the name of Moody’s Point originated. Mr. T. Moody, a brother of John Moody, and Edward Winslow were associated in the military staff of the commander in chief at Halifax, and probably at the suggestion of Winslow or Marston, this brother also resolved to try his fortunes at Miramichi. He wrote to Winslow from Halifax Aug. 5, 1785:

“An opportunity offering for Merrimichee, I have determined on taking advantage thereof and shall embark for that place on the 7th instant. I have, in consequence, taken the liberty of inclosing a memorial to Governor Carleton for land, &c., which I hope to obtain through your goodness and interest. Should the prayer of my memorial be granted, please to direct to me at Merrimichee – and, my dear Sir, a word from you to Mr. Marston cannot but be of essential service.”

T. Moody wrote again from Halifax on the 26th September:

“I am just returned from Merrimichee. Wrote you when there and solicited thro’ you a Grant of an Island called Bedde Wyn. If it can be effected, consistently, shall be glad; however I submit the business entirely to your goodness. At all events I am determined to do some business in that quarter, as my brother means to abide there, and has begun to build. Capt. Marston has been very kind to me, and will, thro’ you, add his friendship to anything you may recommend. Inclosed is a letter from him.”

What success attended T. Moody’s application for a grant of the Island of Bay du Vin we are unable to say. His brother, John Moody, made an attempt to settle on his property at Moody’s Point, but was obliged, not long afterwards, to repair to

Halifax for medical treatment. During his absence a jury was summoned to investigate the condition of his property, and reported that the conditions required by the grant had not been performed. John Moody, on this, wrote to Col. Winslow, Oct. 28, 1791:

“As I am about to traverse the Inquest held on my Lot of Land at Miramichi, allow me to state to you some particulars relative to this unpleasant business. When I was at Miramichi I had a cellar dug and a house put up, ready for covering; I had also at least two acres of land cleared in a handsome manner, and should have had more but my indisposition and the scarcity of labor prevented. I appointed a person to lease Lot No. 71 for three years. The tenant has not done as much as he might have done, but he has put another House on the Lot, cleared and improved considerable land, which, together with my improvements, have escaped the notice of the Jury. The winter was a bad time to have examined the premises.”

Benjamin Marston left Miramichi on the 20th October, 1786, on board “Skipper Chappel’s boat for Bay Verte,” and about the 20th of November arrived at St. John. His intention was to return early the following spring but he was destined never again to see the Miramichi. He went, in the course of the winter, to New England to obtain some documents necessary to establish the claims of the widow and daughters of the elder Edward Winslow for compensation from the British government on account of sufferings and losses consequent upon the American Revolution. The following summer he embarked for England to prosecute his own claims for a like compensation. Just before his departure he wrote to Thomas Robie, of Halifax, one of his creditors, describing the state of his affairs at Miramichi. From this letter it appears the J. M. LesDerniers was concerned in trade with Mr. Martson. They sold goods to the Indians, which were to be paid for in furs, and to the white settlers, to be paid in fish, etc. He adds:

“I am likewise half concerned in a saw mill which was nearly compleated when I left the river, & would have been entirely last fall, but the early setting in of the winter prevented it. About 10 days would have been sufficient to fit her for going & I expect she has been compleated and at work. Besides this, I shall have two nets a fishing this spring & I intended to have been there early this spring myself.”

Ben. Marston found himself in very straitened circumstances shortly after his arrival in London. The compensation he received from Government was exceedingly small in view of his really severe losses. After three years in England he wrote to Edward Winslow, "If I can bring my affairs to any kind of bearing in time to do it, I mean to go out to Miramichi and pick up what property I have there, and if there is the annual ship there, which there used to be, to ship what I may collect for Leghorn and myself with it."

This intention Marston never carried out, and a few years later he died on the west coast of Africa, far from home and kindred. Ward Chipman says that Ben. Marston desired him to proceed against him as an absconding debtor, and sell his property at Miramichi to repay certain sums Chipman had loaned him. Chipman adds: "I took no steps, but writing to Delesdernier for an account of the property in his hands, but never received an answer. I don't suppose it is worth while going there to look after it, as I understand Delesdernier is but a slippery chap."

Benjamin Marston was, as already mentioned, the first sheriff of the County of Northumberland. In 1793 W. S. Oliver was appointed sheriff, and he, in turn, was succeeded by J. M. DeLesdernier, who could not, one would think from this circumstance have been quite such "a slippery chap" as Ward Chipman had supposed.

Sheriff Oliver, on going to Miramichi, took with him a letter to James Fraser from Col. Winslow. Mr. Fraser's answer is here given; it will be found to shed some light on the means of communication with the outside world then existing at Miramichi.

Miramichi, 23rd August, 1793.

Sir,— I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 10th current by Mr. Oliver, and in answer to inform you that there are several small vessels which run occasionally between here and Halifax, by either of them your friend may have a passage to Arichat, or (as it is called on most of the new charts) Conway Harbour, from whence he can easily get by land or water to Sydney or any other part of Cape Breton. The passage money to Arichat by any vessel bound that way is generally four dollars, but if a vessel is chartered for the purpose they will be asking £10 for Sydney, or Arichat, for they are about the same distance from here. If Captain Rainsford is here by the time you mention, the 10th of September, I can almost insure him a

passage in a small schooner of ours bound to Halifax.

Every civility in my power will be shown to Mr. Oliver. I should think that the emoluments of the several offices to which he is appointed would enable him to live comfortably.

The bearer, Malcolm Wright, returns without delay; should your friend resolve to take this route, it will be a good opportunity for him to get so far, and such as we have Captain Rainsford, or any other of your friends coming this way, will be welcome to a share of until an opportunity offers for him to get along.

With much respect I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Serv't

James Fraser

Sheriff Oliver did not find as much satisfaction in the emoluments of the offices of sheriff and collector of customs as Mr. Fraser anticipated. The French war seems to have greatly interfered with the trade of the Miramichi, and in consequence the Custom House fees were small. Mr. Oliver's interesting reply to Edward Winslow's letter is given below:

Miramichi, 12th July, 1794

Dear Sir,— This comes to you by an Indian, who is charged with a memorial from the Indians in these parts to the Governor, setting forth their distressed situation and asking relief.

As it appears to me very probable that in all consequence of the situation being made known that something will be done for them by the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians, and that some person here will be appointed to manage that business in this place, I request your interest in this matter. The appointment may be of some service to me, by employing my leisure hours, and perhaps some small allowance may be made therefor. Mr. Fraser, the Presbyterian minister, held such an appointment with a handsome allowance, and since he has left this place no one has had it. My appointments fall very short of my expectations. The Custom House business is not worth this year more than one third of what it was a few years ago. The fishing is said to be worse this year than it ever was known to be, and there is very little business done here at present. We are in hopes the war will soon be at an end and that a Peace may be the means of restoring us to a more flourishing situation than ever.

Believe me to be with the greatest truth and sincerity,

Your most devoted friend, etc.,
W. S. Oliver

The "New England Company."

The reference in Mr. Oliver's letter to the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians opens up a subject of considerable interest, to which we shall now direct our attention. The story of the origin of the Society just named is as follows.

In the days of Oliver Cromwell, A. D. 1649, an ordinance was passed by the celebrated Long Parliament, for the formation of a corporation to be known as "The President and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England." The design of this organization, which was commonly called the New England Company, was to educate and christianize the Indians, and the sphere of its operations was at first confined to New England, afterwards extended so as to include parts adjacent in America. In the reign of Charles the Second, February 7, 1662, a charter of incorporation was issued. The objects of the New England Company, as stated in their charter were:

"The promoting and propagating of the Gospel of Christ unto and amongst the heathen natives, and allsoe for civilizing, teaching and instructing the said heathen natives and their children, not only in principles and knowledge of true religion, and in morality and the knowledge of the English tongue, and in other liberall arts and sciences, but for educating and placing of them or their children in some trade, mistery, or lawfull calling."

The charter is an eminently religious document, although emanating from an eminently irreligious king. In the preamble is the following quaintly worded passage:—"Whereas, by the severall navigacions, discoveries, and successful plantacions of diverse of our loving subjects of this our realme of England the empire and dominion of us and our royall progenitors hath, by the blessing of Almighty God, byn augmented and enlarged, as well upon the mainland and continent of America, as upon severall islands and promantories thereof: and certeine English ministers of the Gospell and others residing in or neare our colonies and plantacions in New England having attained to speake the language of the heathen natives in those parts, have by their teachings and instructions brought over many of them from the power of darkness and

the kingdom of Satan, etc., etc." [spelling as found.]

After laboring for more than a century among the native tribes of New England, the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, transferred the scene of its operations to New Brunswick, appointing as its local commissioners Governor Carleton, Chief Justice Ludlow, Judge Allen, Hon. Jonathan Odell, Judge Bliss, Dr. William Paine, and Colonel John Coffin. The board of governors in England appointed Hon. George Leonard their treasurer and correspondent in New Brunswick, and in their first letter of instruction, dated June 14, 1786, they authorized the expenditure of £500 sterling for the first year. The local board immediately after organization began to consider the best stations for employment of agents or missionaries to carry out the designs of the Society. We are here, however, concerned only with the attempts made to establish stations on the North Shore. Shortly after the organization of the local board Mr. Leonard was requested to write to Rev. Mr. Bourg, of the Bay of Chaleur, with the view of engaging him as a teacher and instructor of the Indians of that region. It is difficult to see how the board could consistently with their charter, which provided solely for the employment of Protestant teachers, have employed Father Bourg, and the latter evidently felt some hesitation in undertaking the work. However, he was reassured on this point by a letter from Samuel Lee to Chief Justice Ludlow:

Ristigouche, Chaleur Bay, 14th Feb'y, 1788.

Sir,— Agreeable to your desire I have communicated to the Rev.. Mr. Bourg the information you gave me respecting the design of the appointment for civilizing the Indians; and by explaining your views of making them good & useful subjects (without altering the Form of worship) I have removed some doubts he had on that head.

Mr. Bourg thinks the plan may succeed, and is disposed to do all he can to carry it into effect. He has wrote to Mr. Leonard on this subject, and handed me the Letter to forward, and as by reason of that Gentleman's absence, it may be long before it comes before you officially, it is unsealed and after perusal you will please be so good as to seal & send it to Mr. Leonard's. Mr. Bourg's influence with the Savages is considerable, and without doubt he will be very serviceable in visiting them. They should be drawn from the roving state and

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encouraged to settle in Villages, to cultivate gardens & practice such Trades as are most necessary among themselves. By these means, and by introducing Schools among them, they may be rendered more peaceable & happy.

There will be a direct opportunity for the Board to send any Letters to Mr. Bourg by the person the Surveyor General will send to the Bay of Chaleur in the Spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Most respectfully, Your very H'ble Serv't,

Sam'l Lee

The writer of the foregoing, Samuel Lee, was in 1795 elected a member of the House of Assembly for the County of Northumberland, that County then including the whole North Shore region, including the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and Kent. The letter to which Mr. Lee alludes as written by Fr. Bourg to George Leonard will be found in the last number of the collections of the Historical Society, p. 332; a translation is given below.

[Translated from the French.]

Carleton, Bay of Chaleur, February 12, 1788

Sir,— I have the honor of receiving your letter, by which I have been informed that there is a certain annual sum sent from England for the purpose of civilizing the Indians of the River St. John and its neighborhood; that is to say, to render them happier and more useful to Society. This is a signal favor on the part of his Britannic majesty toward these poor people, and there should certainly be an attempt to effect it; my opinion is that it is possible in time to arrive at the desired result, and I am disposed to make every effort on my part in order that, as you observed in your letter, my care and trouble for them may be repaid.

I think it would be necessary in the first place to have school houses built, one at Madawaska, another at Restigouch, where all the Indians scattered in all the different parts of Nova Scotia could meet together, and to have in charge some good French school master, who could teach the young people to speak, to read and to write, and upon whom, if it be though proper, I could have an eye and visit them from time to time if my presence should be necessary.

I think it desirable to grant to each family a little land, and, in order to encourage them to cultivate it, to make them at first some presents. I await, in connection with this matter, an answer on your part

and on the part of the other gentleman, and am with regard Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,
Joseph Mth. Bourg, Priest, Grand V.

George Leonard, Esq.

Pleasant Valley, Kennepacasis.

Equal interest in the project was displayed by other residents at the North Shore. William Davidson recommended as a suitable person to be engaged as instructor of the Indians one Joseph Gueguen, of Cocagne. Here again it will be well to let the correspondence speak for itself. Mr. Davidson wrote to the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Jonathan Odell, who was one of the Board of Commissioners of the New England Company, as follows:

Northumberland, 23d Sept'r, 1787.

Sir,— I can, with truth, assure you that it give me as little pleasure to trouble you as it can give you to be troubled, tho' I hope you are better paid for receiving than I am for giving.

I send you inclosed a letter I had some time since from an acquaintance of mine respecting your plan of sivalising the Indians. I think that I can with confidence recomend him to be the fittest person I know for that purpose. You will see from his own letter, he does not want sense and I can undertake to answer for his Industry; in short, if the design can be accoplished there's no man so fit that know as he.

I am, with much Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Wm. Davidson

P. S. — The writer of the inclosed letter is an old Frenchman, and was Secretary to the famous Monsure Meyare,¹⁷ who taught the Indians in this Country to speak and understand their own language in a kind of Grammatical way.

The letter of Joseph Gueguen, which was enclosed in Mr. Davidson's is written in English, and for a Frenchman must be considered as a very creditable production:

At Cocagne, the 16th August, 1787.

Sir,— As an old acquaintance it would be at all times a great satisfaction to me to hear from you, but it is but seldom that I have that pleasure. I am told that you are a representative for this County, therefore I don't doubt but it lays in your power to help me concerning myself & my children's settlement in this place, if you will take so much trouble. I wish to know by what time you will go to River St. John. I understand that the government

want the Indians to be instructed; there is but few in the province that can undertake it. I shall be greatly obliged to you if you please to let me know what you know about it, & what reward is offered to any body that will undertake it, for I think, without flattery, that there is none in the province that have gone on so far in their Language as me self, as I may shew by the books that I have wrote. I did lend one of them for two years time to Mr. Bourg in order to help him in the Indian Language.

Please to give my Compliments to Mrs. Davidson. I am with regard Sir,

Your most humble & obedient servant,
Joseph Gueguen

In a communication, lately printed in the *Moniteur Acadien*, M. Placide Gaudet shows that Joseph Gueguen was on terms of great intimacy and friendship with the Abbe Manach as "son fils adoptif." The latter wrote a very interesting letter to Gueguen while on a visit to France in the year 1763. The Abbe Manach in this letter mentions having seen the father of Joseph Gueguen in good health at Morlaix, in France. The Abbe sent his letter by a French protestant named Jacques Robins, who was instructed to forward it to Joseph Gueguen, at Halifax. The latter, however, had left the capital of Nova Scotia two years previously and taken refuge at St. Pierre, on the Island of Miquelon, whence he afterwards settled himself with some other Acadiens in 1767 or 1768.¹⁸ Jacques Robins wrote to the governor of Nova Scotia from London, May 24, 1763, that he was to settle at Miramichi; he enclosed letters for such French neutrals, or Acadians, as might be disposed to join him. He asked that they might be allowed to take the oath of allegiance, and said that those who refused to comply should not obtain lands from him. He hoped to set out in a month, and on his arrival to pay his respects to the Governor in person. Among the letters addressed by Robins to various Acadians is one to Monsieur Gueguen, "inhabitant of Louisburg, at present living in Halifax." Robins says he has forwarded to him Father Manach's letter; that he is going to settle at Miramichi, and offers lands to the Acadians. Although a protestant he will protect the Roman Catholics and will live in as great harmony with their priest as if he were his own brother. He hopes M. Manach will, himself, come to Miramichi, having asked the British government to allow him to go back to Acadia. Robins trusts that he himself

will be able satisfactorily to carry out his project, the success of which depends upon the fidelity of his settlers to England. Robins desires Gueguen to bring some salmon nets and save hay for some cattle during the winter.¹⁹ However, Lt. Governor Montague Wilmot seems not to have regarded Jacques Robins project with favor and nothing seems to have come of it.

Some particulars of the services of Joseph Gueguen to government during the critical period of the Revolutionary war are detailed in a letter to Governor Carleton, of which a translation is given below:

At Cocagne, August 25, 1788.

Monseigneur,— It is with all the respect due to your excellency that your very humble servant takes the liberty to make known to you the loss that I have endured, having been robbed of everything in this last war by the Americans. The Indians on this frontier during this last war entered into correspondence with the Americans, and had made a treaty of alliance by which they bound themselves to send six hundred good men, capable of bearing arms to act in conjunction with the Americans under the command of General Washington.

I know, Monseigneur, that they could do little harm to the forces of his Majesty, but they could easily have destroyed those subjects settled on the frontiers of these Provinces. This is why I thought that it would be in the interest of the Province that the savages should not take up arms in favor of the Americans. As I understand their language, I represented to them in the best way I could that it would be to their interest to remain quiet; that this war would not turn out to their advantage; that I did not believe them to be men capable of facing openly the troops of his Majesty, or to withstand the fire of regular soldiers; that it would be very uncertain what the result of the war would be, and what might they not expect to happen if his Majesty should retain this Province? — as he did; with several other reasons that I brought forth. I succeeded in opening their eyes, and after examination they decided to send back the treaty of alliance to the Americans and to retract what they had promised. On this occasion I received a letter from the Americans, by which they warned me that they were well informed of my work, and that I would suffer for it; truly I was not long in experiencing the effects of their threats. Eleven men came to

Cocagne, took a vessel that was near my house, with all that I possessed in the house.

I was formerly employed at Westmorland by government in the capacity of interpreter to the French and Indians. I am a man crippled (estropie) in one hand, with a large family to support; settled at Cocagne twenty years by agreement with Government.

As I believe, without vanity, I can say I understand the Indian language, as I have clearly manifested in producing my work on this language, I would be infinitely indebted to your Excellency, if in your kindness you Excellency would be pleased to bestow upon me some appointment in the capacity of Interpreter.

I am very sincerely, with all possible respect, Monseigneur,

Your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant,

Joseph Gueguen

The descendants of Joseph Gueguen are numerous today in the Counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester, and in the United States. Among them Jean Baptiste Goguen has for some years been a member for the County of Kent in the local legislature.

Whether arrangements were ever completed for the employment of French instructors by the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians seems rather uncertain, but the correspondence on the subject incorporated in this paper is of considerable historic interest. As regards Miramichi, our information is more definite, and we shall now proceed to speak of the mission to the Indians established there by the Rev. James Fraser in 1788. As Mr. Fraser was, so far as we know, the first Presbyterian minister to officiate both at Saint John and at Miramichi, some further reference to him seems desirable, more particularly as nothing concerning him has hitherto appeared in print, with the exception of a brief foot note at page 22 in Lawrence's "Foot Prints."

Rev. James Fraser probably came from Scotland to America about the time of the close of the Revolutionary War, although he may, perhaps, have been a chaplain in one of the Scottish regiments disbanded at the peace in 1783 – many of whom settled in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He seems to have visited St. John with the idea of settling there, as early at least as the year 1786.

The Presbyterians were anxious to avail themselves of his services, and in the St. John Gazette of October 24, 1786, the following notice appears:

"Those gentlemen who wish and intend to encourage the Rev. Mr. Frazer to settle in this City are requested to meet at the Coffee House tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. It is expected that every person thus inclined will not fail to attend, that it may be known with certainty what salary will be promised Mr. Frazer."

A few weeks before this meeting was called a memorial had been submitted to the Commissioners of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians, requesting them to engage his services as instructor to the Indians, evidently with the hope that he might be permitted to reside at St. John, and that with the assistance of a grant from the Society the Presbyterian people might be able to make up the stipend required. At the time the memorial was presented Mr. Fraser seems to have been at Digby or Annapolis. The memorial is as follows:

"Gentlemen,–

We, the subscribers, in behalf of the Rev'd Mr. James Frazer, beg leave to represent to the Honorable Board of Commissioners for propagating the Gospel among the Indian Natives in America, that he has been educated at the University of Edinburgh, in North Britain, and has in his possession the College testimonials, we therefore pray that he may receive a Mission from the Honorable Board as an Instructor and teacher among the Indians in this Province.

The above application we have been induced to make for Mr. Frazer in his absence at his particular request; we have authority to say that should he meet with encouragement from the Hon'able Commissioners he would immediately remove with his Family here and enter on his Mission under the direction of the Board.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

With the greatest respect,

Yr. most ob't humble servts,

Jno. Colvill

Wm. Campbell

John Smith"

To the Honorable Commissioners for Propagating the Gospel among the Indian Natives in New England or parts adjacent in America.

The Indians at Miramichi seem to have been in a pitiable condition at this time, as is shown by

their sending at midwinter a deputation to the Lieutenant Governor, soliciting some assistance. The local board of the New England Company thought the opportunity a favorable one for the establishment of a mission station at Miramichi,²⁰ and they accordingly, on May 2, 1787, appointed Rev. Mr. Fraser their agent in that quarter with a stipend of £50 sterling per annum. Mr. Fraser, on being informed of the appointment, wrote to Mr. Leonard as follows:

St. John, July 12th, 1787.

Sir,— I have been informed by several Gentlemen that in consequence of a memorial presented to the Honorable Board for propagating the Gospel among the Indians in this Province in my behalf, they have been pleased to appoint me a missionary for Mariemischie. I therefore take the liberty of requesting from you the Instructions necessary for fulfilling that Mission, and that you would be pleased to inform me if my residence at that place be indispensable, as since my arrival in this Province I have been usefully employed as a Presbyterian minister of the Gospel in this City, and have great reason to believe my utility might be greatly extended by opening a School for the Latin and Greek languages, with Grammar, &c., in this place.

The Honourable Board will, I hope, encourage an undertaking so laudable and important, and be pleased to grant me an additional Emolument for that purpose. Or if my residence at Mariemischie be necessary they will be pleased to consider that £50 ster. is an object too small for a sole dependence, and add what sum they may think proper, as a School-master at that place. I would also be glad to know when my Salary commenced, from whom, in what manner, and at what periods I may receive it.

Be pleased to lay this letter before the Honorable Board at their next meeting, and your answer will much oblige,

Your mo. obedient & very Hble Servant,
James Fraser

N. B. — I can produce the best certificates both of my moral and literary character.

Mr. Fraser decided to accept the appointment, and was actually preparing to set out for Miramichi when he was prevented by the circumstance mentioned in the following note to Ward Chipman:

“Mr. Fraser presents his most respectful compliments to Mr. Chipman and would be happy to be

informed whether he thinks Mr. Fraser would be entitled to his salary from the 24th June last should he still accept of the mission for Marimoschie, as he could not possibly go to that place last fall on account of Mrs. Fraser’s having the Small Pox and long indisposition afterwards.”

In a note to Chief Justice Ludlow, who was a leading member of the Board of Commissioners of the New England Company, dated at St. John, May 3, 1788, Mr. Fraser says:

“My motives for taking up School in this City were chiefly compassion for the youths who had been left destitute of a Teacher by the death of the Rev’d Mr. Bisset, and to see what encouragement would be given to Education here, but it by no means seems to answer my expectation. Whenever, therefore, I receive the answer of the Board I will proceed as soon as possible for my district.”

Mr. Fraser’s stipend was increased to £75 sterling from the Board and soon after he left St. John to take up his residence at Miramichi. The idea of the Board in sending him is very clearly stated by Ward Chipman in the letter which follows:

St. John, 31st May, 1788.

Sir,— I herewith inclose to you a copy of the minutes of the board at their last meeting respecting your appointment as a missionary and Instructor to the Indians at Mirimischi, this will intimate to you that the appointment is rather by way of experiment to determine the expediency of a more permanent establishment there. In addition to what appears in the minutes I am authorized to inform you that any necessary expenses incurred in procuring and maintaining any of the children of the Indians in that district, until provision can be made by the board for those purposes, will be reimbursed to you. You will, of course, keep the board informed of your proceedings & the success you may meet with by every opportunity.

You will receive no particular instructions; one principle object is to procure from the Indians as many of their children as they can be prevailed upon to send to you to be civilized & instructed.

I consider myself as authorized to advance to you one Quarter’s salary, agreeable to your request, whenever you set off for your district, so that your preparations may be made with a reliance upon its being paid at that time.

I am you most obed’t & very humble serv’t,
Ward Chipman, Acting Treasurer. ■

Heritage Summary - Charlotte County

By - C.L. (Cal) CRAIG, UE., Board Member - St. George and Area Heritage Association. He is a former President of NBGS Inc. and the former United Empire Loyalist Branch at Fredericton, NB.

The Parish of St. George is located in the central Charlotte County area of southwestern New Brunswick, adjacent to the Passamaquoddy Bay and the Canada / USA border.

The historic Magaguadavic River and Valley runs roughly north to south through the heartland of the Parish, and after a series of rapids and waterfalls, reaches sea level at the Town of St. George.

The Parish consists of about 516 sq. km of mostly rural scenic landscape, and includes Lake Utopia, the Town of St. George, and the communities of Lee Settlement, Second Falls, Bonny River, Canal, L'Etang, Back Bay, L'Etete and Mascarene.

Bonny River was named for early settler Joel Bonney and Mascarene for Governor John Mascarene.

The Parish of St. George is bounded on the east by Pennfield Parish, on the west by St. Patrick Parish, and on the north by York and Sunbury Counties.

A report from 1809 tells us that:

"The Parish (population 400) is growing to importance in its exports. The number of mills has lately increased to five, which will cut nearly 2,300,000 feet of boards. The immense quantity of pine lately discovered, in the interior of the Parish and capable of being brought down the Magaguadavic River may hereafter prove an endless source of spars for the use of the government, besides a sufficiency for the supply of almost any number of mills. The Parish is well calculated for raising stock, and the land produces very good crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and flax. It cures about 400 quintals of fish and manufactures about 700 hogsheds of lime yearly..."

The importance of the "Mackadavy" River, the Valley, its woodlands, the granite and other minerals is considerable. The varied benefits of water power, transportation, lumbering, fishing and recreation have been keys to the local economy. A thriving Granite industry (1872-1953) created valued employment and prosperity for the general

area, and gave rise to the popular St. George nickname of "The Granite Town".

Historically, Passamaquoddy, Magaguadavic Falls, Lower Falls and First Falls were the early names used for the area that became the Town of St. George. Second Falls, located 15 km upriver, was known as Upper Falls and Upper Mills.

The very early residents of the area included native peoples, primarily the Passamaquoddies. An encampment located on Bliss Island has been dated to AD 1200.

In 1604 explorers Champlain and DeMonts came from France to establish a settlement at St. Croix Island, and very likely they or members of their party visited nearby Lake Utopia (a granite medalion found there in 1862 indicates a possible link to these early explorers).

An early French settlement, the Jean Meusnier seigneurie (1632-1699), was established on the lower Magaguadavic. Missionary work was conducted by DeRozier during this time as well.

After the British Conquest of 1763, a few pre-Loyalists, Planters and Quakers arrived. On August 21, 1767 a grant of 10,000 acres was made to John Mascarene. It was located near the mouth of the Magaguadavic, extending southward and eastward from the place that now bears his name, and including the greater part of the peninsula formed by the tide waters of the Magaguadavic and the L'Etang. The grant was escheated (i.e. ownership transferred to the Crown) in 1785. Another adjacent grant of 10,000 acres was made to Edward Crosby; it suffered the same fate as the Mascarene grant. Local exploration and survey efforts from 1764 to 1776 were carried out, and a major survey, one of the entire River to its northern source, Magaguadavic Lake, was completed in 1797, a distance of roughly 129km (80 miles).

The area's major influx of settlers occurred at the end of the American Revolutionary War. In the fall of 1783 advance parties of ex-soldiers and Loyalists began to arrive, mostly from the U.S. via Halifax, as well as from Nova Scotia's Fort Edward and Ft. Cumberland, and also from Fort Howe in Saint John, NB.

Lieutenant Samuel Bliss of the 84th Regiment (Royal Highland Emigrants) and ten of his men and other former soldiers wintered at L'Etang and Bliss Island, and no doubt assisted in the selection

Heritage Summary - Charlotte County

of a townsite on the coast at Limekiln Bay, which was to be named St. George's.

On October 25, 1783 Samuel Bliss was licensed to occupy Bliss and White Horse Island. He and his men built the Bliss home at Pentlove's Cove on the island that bears his name. Dr. William Paine, in a 1784 letter to Colonel Winslow, praised the quality of L'Etang Harbour, its abundant fishery, and noted that Bliss had been there over the winter and described the waters as ice-free. Bliss' grant of Bliss Island became official on September 19, 1786.

Also, on November 10, 1783, Captain Philip Bailey, Lieutenant Peter Clinch and a party of others from the regiment Royal Fencible Americans landed near the mouth of the Magaguadavic River. Others in the group included Moses Vernon, Jas. McNabb, Jonathan Wallace, Paul Bampton, James Troak and Hugh McKay. They were forced to go to Saint John for the winter, due to the severity of the weather and the lack of shelter. While there, on February 20, 1784, Peter Clinch was granted 700 acres adjacent to the Mascarene Grant (at First Falls, later Saint George or St. George, as we know it today).

Clinch later raised a company and became a captain in the King's New Brunswick Regiment in 1793 and served locally for several years. This Regiment was formed due to France's declaration of war against Great Britain.

Hugh McKay, a former member of the Queen's Rangers, declined the allotted Rangers land grant at Saint John. Instead, he requested land along Bonny River, on the west side of the Magaguadavic. McKay received this grant on January 6, 1797 and was given a 500 acre stretch of land designated as Lot No. 1.

The provincial government, located in Halifax, supported settlements in the Passamaquoddy region (Charlotte County). This was encouraged as a deterrent against possible American expansion. In 1784 two townsites were established, approximately 4.5 miles apart. The first townsite, located at what is known today as Limekiln Bay, commenced on November 1, 1784 and was named Saint Georges. Town lots were granted to John McLeod and 151 others, primarily ex-military and Loyalist civilians. The lots were small and mainly intended to be temporary locations for those aspiring to receive larger land grants inland and upriver. The second townsite, known as First Falls, was established by Peter Clinch and located where Saint George is presently located. A large forest

fire in 1790 destroyed the original Saint George settlement at Limekiln Bay. Instead of rebuilding, the settlers relocated to First Falls, creating the present day Town of Saint George.

Most of the early significant land grants were given out to Loyalists: Lieutenant and later Captain Peter Clinch, Ens. James McNabb, Dr. William Paine, Lieutenants Hugh McKay, Samuel Bliss, Thos. Storrow, James Campbell and William Grant, as well as Messrs. William Butler, James Kelly, James Lodge, John Campbell, John Cochran and Edmund Phalen. Captain Philip Bailey and 58 others (mostly Royal Fencibles) received a grant of 10,150 acres on March 29, 1784.

Other grantees were from the 64th, 74th, and 84th Regiments, the Royal Garrison Battalion, and the Queen's Rangers. It is unfortunate that there is little or no information about the women and children who accompanied these men to the area.

The land up and down the Valley was designated as the Parish of St. George in 1786.

The Grant of 700 acres to Peter Clinch ran between the Rivers Magaguadavic and L'Etang and included a large portion of the southeast section of the present day Town of St. George.

The early work of Clinch, Bailey, Moses Shaw, Moses Vernon and others helped to develop the area. They established the first house of worship in 1790, the Union Church, the oldest still-used Presbyterian Church in Canada. Peter Clinch and others constructed homes and other buildings as well; Clinch also built a store near the wharf; two sawmills and grist mills were constructed at the foot of the Falls and some early defenses were provided.

In response to the American threat posed by the War of 1812, Fort Vernon was established on the southwest side of St. George. It would later fall into disrepair, and, in fear of the threat of Fenian raids, the remains were dismantled in 1866 and moved to a new location on Fort Hill. Under the leadership of Col. Douglas Wetmore, its two cannons were placed and a blockhouse was constructed at this higher elevation on Fort Hill. He also established Fort Carleton at this same location, which was basically a barracks for the Charlotte County Militia. Fort Carleton was later abandoned, and today the cannons reside at the nearby Royal Canadian Legion site.

Some prominent figures who served at the St. George installations were: Capt. Clinch, Col. Wetmore, Mr. Vernon, Capt. James Bolton, Capt. James Bogue, Capt. James O'Brien, S/M. Patrick

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Finnigan, Sgt. James_V. Spinney, Maj. John? Mann, Maj. Sam'l? Johnson, Q.M.Sgt. A.Y. Pattison and Colour Sgt. Joe McCormack.

The northern defense for the Parish was the Piskahagen Blockhouse, located where the old St. Andrews to Fredericton Military Road crossed the Magaguadavic River at Pomeroy (Piskahegan). At that time, stagecoach travel to and from St. Andrews, Fredericton, and later Saint John became the norm.

The area's population growth continued into the late 1700's and early 1800's with the arrival of Scottish immigrants. Irish immigration increased significantly in the mid 1800's as a result of the Potato Famine.

After 18 June 1784, in the earliest days of government in the Province, Peter Clinch and Hugh MacKay served this area in the provincial House of Assembly. At the municipal level, there were Parish Officers. For example, in 1814, there were Overseers of the Poor, Assessors of Rates, Constables, Pound Keepers, Fence Viewers, Surveyors, etc. Some of the officers' names are still familiar local names: Seelye, Pratt, Goss, Craig, Clinch, Campbell, Bonney and Baldwin.

Over the years, in addition to land grants in and around the Town, there were many rural ones which varied in size and totaled approximately 500 in number. Many of those properties and names survive to the present day.

Grants were given to deserving and serious settlers. At Piskahegan, grants were given to Daniel Lee, Sr. and Jr., Charles Cox, Mary Ann Pomeroy, Alexander Milne, David Stewart and George Von Gereau, and others.

At Second Falls, James Pratt, Samuel Lovejoy, Lieut. Samuel Bliss, Ens. Samuel McDougal, Lieut. Hugh MacKay and William Sutherland all received grants.

And at Bonny River, Henry Snyder, Digory Sparks, Lieut. Hugh MacKay, and Capt. George Dawson received grants. Dawson, a veteran of the Orange Rangers and Tarleton's British Legion, received his 700 acre grant from the government in Halifax. Dawson Mountain was named for him. He apparently did not register with the new government of New Brunswick (as was decreed in November of 1784); the property was not approved as a granted, and was subsequently forfeited. However, Capt. Dawson did receive grants in Saint Andrews and St. Stephen in July and August of 1784.

Joel Bonney, the early explorer and settler, did not remain at Bonny River, but chose to live in the Parish of St. Patrick along the Digdeguash River; his 500 acre grant there was dated April 22, 1818.

The new grantees at Bonny River, some of whom were on the land by 1785, included Capt. Christopher Hatch, John Goss, John Craig, James Neil, Michael Dowdall, Ronald Campbell, John Walton, Aaron Linton, Daniel and Patrick McMasters, Alexander McKay, Francis Wilkinson, Edmund Barry, and Dr. William Paine. Many of these grants were not formally approved until February of 1797, partly due to the uncertainties regarding which river was to be the International Border. Negotiations considered the Magaguadavic, Penobscot, and the St. Croix rivers as potential border locations. Fortunately for these early settlers, the latter was agreed upon.

Some examples of grantees along the lower "Mackadavy", Mascarene and around to L'Etang: Joseph Frost, Donald McDougald, Dugald and James Clarke, James Grearson, Richard and Wm. Hooper, Francis Hatt, Samuel Kelly, Timothy O'Rourke, Wm. Chambers, Neaven McVicar, Neil McNichol, Alex McVicar, Wm. Green and Wm. Paine.

Hugh MacKay of Bonny River, formerly an ensign and lieutenant in the Queen's Rangers, was active in agriculture at his "Suther Hall" Farm, as well as business, lumbering, and government affairs. He was a Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, and MLA for many years. He retired at age 91. He was appointed Colonel of the Charlotte County Militia in 1805 and served for 50 years. MacKay remained unmarried and died on January 28, 1848. He is buried in the old Anglican Cemetery beside St. Mark's Church in St. George, as is his colleague and the town founder of St. George, Peter Clinch.

Over the years, the St. George area has survived many tragic events, including the Bonny River Forest Fires of 1776, 1802 and 1908, the Saxby Gale of 1869, the St. George Fire of 1917, various storms, the floods of 1923 and 2010 and the Great Depression of the 1930's, as well as the tragedy of two world wars. The resilience and fortitude of "our locals" have enabled the area to overcome hardships and to persevere.

General Parish Highlights

Industry in the 1800's and early 1900's was varied and active. During this time the lumbering

Heritage Summary - Charlotte County

industry and subsistence agriculture were established. As well, there were five shipyards, ten sawmills in the Gulley at St. George, five sawmills at Second Falls, and at least one grist mill. As well as the establishment of a Madras School, the first Anglican, Baptist and Roman Catholic Churches were constructed. Defense structures at Fort Vernon and Fort Hill were established along with the Blockhouse at Piskahagen. About the mid 1800's and the early 1900's a number of granite works were established and what would become known as the Shore Line Railway was officially opened in 1882. By the turn of the century, a pulp mill would become the economic mainstay of St. George until its closing in the mid-1960's.

Examples of St. George granite can be found as far away as the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston and the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, and, locally, there are some excellent examples in Saint John at the Kings Square War Memorial, the nearby Post Office and the old Bank of Nova Scotia building. St. George itself has a fine example of its granite in its former federal building, known locally as the Post Office.

The Daniel Gillmor family, local entrepreneurs and land owners, provided considerable work in the Parish, especially in the lumbering and ship-building industries. They were also involved in political and governmental endeavours from the mid 1800's until the early twentieth century. Funds allotted to the Road Supervisor in 1853 for a bridge over the Magaguadavic was one result of these endeavours.

An interesting national and local history item of note regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway has a connection to St. George. The Last Spike Monument at Craigellachie, BC, commemorating the completion of the national railroad, is comprised of rocks from all over Canada. It includes an inscribed plaque and a piece of red granite stone indicating its origin as Bonny River, St. George, NB.

In more recent times, the various Connors Brothers fish processing plants together with the Irving Pulp and Paper Mill at Lake Utopia and the even newer aquaculture industry have provided considerable local employment and prosperity.

Military History and Endeavours

In addition to the items mentioned earlier, such as Fort Vernon and the Charlotte County Militia, the following is also of interest.

On our coast a 19th century British Artillery Battery was established near L'Etang Harbour to control the passage into the harbour, and for use as a practice range.

During the World War II era, this same L'Etang Harbour was used as an anchorage for limited components of the Saint John to Halifax convoys.

During World War II and after, there were Canadian Forces Bases at Utopia and Pennfield. Camp Utopia served as an Army Training Centre. Pennfield served as a Commonwealth Air Training base, primarily for the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as others.

A total of 36 military personnel from the local area were killed in World War I, II and the Korean War.

Chronology

The following is a listing of some highlights of recent history:

1901: Pulp mill and hydroelectric power, and Town's first electricity.

1902: Newspaper – *Granite Town Greetings*.

1903: Branch opened – Bank of New Brunswick.

1904: Town of St. George incorporated; Fred Dewar - first Mayor.

1908: Bonny River Forest Fire.

1917: Great Fire of St. George.

1923: Spring Flood, Magaguadavic River.

1936: First Government of Canada Building – Granite Post Office.

1949: First local Consolidated School.

1950: Town's first Water and Sewer System.

1953: Last Granite Company, Milne and Coutts, closed.

1962: Junior High School established.

1966: Pulp Mill closed; dam and hydro generation continued.

1978: Fundy High School opened, replacing smaller schools at St. George, Back Bay, Blacks Harbour and Deer Island.

1985: Local aquaculture industry well underway (leases increased from 2 to 19).

2010: Winter Flood, Magaguadavic River.

2011: Population, Town of St. George, 1543.

2011: Population, Parish of St. George, 2472.

Heritage Summary - Charlotte County

Our Association extends apologies for errors or omissions in this historical summary. Input by readers, researchers and those interested is welcomed.

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<http://www.stgeorgeheritage.com/links.htm>

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Allison Dysart

Premier of New Brunswick June 1935 to March 1940

By G. Edmond Burrows, F.C.A.

Allison just wanted to be a farmer, raise prize cattle and carry on dairy farming, but his older brother, Robert, would not let him. Robert did not know what a profound affect this would have on both Allison and the province of New Brunswick.

Allison Dysart was born in the little village of Grande Digue, N.B. on February 22, 1880. He was the ninth child of Andrew Knox and Henryetta Miriam Cutler. He attended school in Cocagne, where he learned to be bilingual, a fact that would help him in his illustrious career. Because of his love of farming, he attended Agricultural College in Guelph, Ontario for two years. He was a big boy, and while there he showed his prowess by winning the heavy-weight boxing (over 160 pounds) match in Indoor Sports Finals.

When Allison returned home from Guelph he started raising chickens and prize cattle. One day his brother Robert came home and found that the chickens were roaming around the house and had soiled some furniture. Robert said, "No more farming for you. You are going to be a lawyer."

Allison obtained his LL.B. from Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1912 and was called to the Bar of New Brunswick as an attorney in 1913 and as a Barrister in 1914. He set up his law practice in Bouctouche, N.B.

Bouctouche was a small friendly town with a train station, a train line to Moncton, and a harbor. It was also where K.C. Irving, the famous oil and gas magnate, was born. At first, Allison's home was over his law office. The house where Allison first lived and practiced law has since been torn down to make room for a parking lot for Saint John The Baptist Catholic Church. His office was moved to just around the corner, on the main street. He continued to practice law there right up until he became Premier, when he moved to Fredericton in order to be nearer to his new position. When he moved, his practice went through several hands until it ended up currently with Andrew G. Bell.

Allison spent 23 years as a politician, never losing in any election, even though he was a Catholic running in a predominantly protestant province. In fact, he garnered so many votes in some elections that the opposition who ran against him lost their deposit because they did not get the minimum

number of votes required. It reached the point where the party had to put up the deposit in order for someone to agree to run against him for the Conservatives.

Politics came naturally for Allison since his maternal grandfather, Robert Cutler, was an MLA for New Brunswick before him. Also, his uncle Hugh owned a hotel in Cocagne where politicians often stayed. Allison, his brothers and his father could often be found there discussing politics with the visiting politicians. He had 13 brothers and sisters and politics was often the topic of conversation at the Dysart dinner table.

In 1921 Allison became the "Speaker of the House". This was not an easy position as he must always be within call and occasionally sit for three or four hours listening to the same arguments. He fulfilled the functions of his office admirably with a commanding presence, a good voice, and an agreeable manner, and under his regime the legislature maintained its reputation for dignity (not like today).

He married rather late in life, to Blanche Carmel McDougall (whom he always referred to as "the Bride"), daughter of John J. McDougal, in 1916. She would prove to be a great asset to him in his political career. Allison had a poor memory for names and used a number of nicknames for people, such as "Petite Henri" or "Old Tom", to cover up his failing. When Allison and Blanche met someone, he would mumble something until Blanche would say, "You remember so and so dear", or, "how lovely to see you again Mr. & Mrs. so and so". Many times this saved Allison from embarrassment. Blanche also helped him in his law practice while they raised two daughters, Mary Alexis, born in 1917 and Miriam, born in 1922, and a son Robert, born in 1924. They had a good and happy life together because of their great love and respect for each other.

"Judgie", as his family called him, was a pleasant man and fun to be with. He had a warm, friendly, jovial personality. He became a great orator and usually had the audience "in the palm of his hand", telling his many stories while at the same time selling his side of a political issue. It was said that, "He could give a speech in the middle of the sum-

Allison Dysart

mer, wearing a three piece tweed suit, and never sweat a drop”.

Allison ran as the Liberal member in Kent County in every election from 1917 to 1939 and was elected every time. When his party lost power in the 1925 elections, Venoit, their leader, resigned to become Postmaster General in the Dominion Cabinet of W.L. MacKenzie King and Allison became Leader of the Opposition. For many Liberal insiders, including members of their executive, their 1925 defeat was because their leader, Venoit, was a Catholic and the people would never support a Catholic as Premier (Venoit was not elected).

The Conservatives called an election for June 27, 1930. The Liberals had anticipated the election and had held their convention in April. Despite his general support at the widely attended party (700 delegates), under pressure from the executive, Dysart bowed out of the leadership race citing “health” as his motivation. As requested by the executive, Dysart nominated Wendell Jones, a former cabinet minister, who was then chosen as the new leader of the party, instead of Dysart. The election returned the Conservative Government to power with fewer seats than it held before (Conservatives 31, Liberals 17, a shift of 6 seats for each). Wendell Jones, whom the executive had favoured over Allison, was not even elected. Dysart was re-elected and resumed leadership of the party again. The executive were wrong in not backing Dysart.

Allison went on to obtain his Masters of Law from St. Joseph’s University in Memramcook, N.B. in 1931 and was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws from The University of New Brunswick in 1935 and from Dalhousie University in 1938. He delivered an inspiring speech to the graduating class of U.N.B. in May, 1936, in which he touched upon the problems of The Great Depression and the then current welfare system in New Brunswick.

Some of the executive of the Liberal party continued to be convinced that although Allison was an excellent leader for the party, they would never be successful in gaining power with a Catholic as their leader in the next elections. In 1932 W. Arthur I. Anglin, a lawyer in Saint John and one of the executive, wrote to W.P. Lambert c/o the National Liberal Association of Canada in which he attempted to obtain the National Association backing to have Allison Dysart step down as leader of the provincial party and have McNair lead them into the election in his place. He was convinced that they would gain power if led by a Protestant.

MacKenzie King refused to get involved. He was concerned that by supporting one of the candidates (e.g. McNair) he could lose the support of many Liberals who supported the other candidate.

A later letter from Anglin said that on poling some of the party members he was now convinced that McNair would win over Dysart at the next party convention. He could not have been more wrong. Allison Dysart beat John McNair in every riding with an overall 82.7 % of the votes at the convention. The Liberals had their 42 point platform ready which was adopted at the Convention in May 1935. The Saint John Branch even produced a song sheet to be sung at political rallies.

The election campaign which followed the close of the 1930-1935 session of the New Brunswick parliament, under Conservative L.P.D. Tilley was conducted in a vigorous manner by both parties. Tilley and his Ministry appealed to the people on their record and on proposals to extend their programs in certain directions. The Liberals, under Dysart’s leadership, sought election on a platform in which prominence was given to various reorganizations of government in the interests of economy with a view to a balanced budget and to measures for revitalization of industries, supplementing the platform with charges against the Conservative Government of extravagance and incompetence, and the alienation of natural resources.

About this time the Liberals disclosed that a “letter” purported to have been issued by the Ku Klux Klan of Canada was being circulated. The Liberals claimed that the Conservatives were circulating it. The “letter” urged the Klan members not to vote for Allison Dysart because he was a Catholic. It claimed that if Dysart were elected the Province of New Brunswick would be run from Rome by the Pope.

On June 26, the very evening before the election, Allison gave his radio speech, leaving the Conservatives no time to rebut any of his statements by giving his speech at the last possible time.

The headline of the Moncton Daily Times on June 27 read, “Swing Victory for Tilley Government – REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE INDICATE GOV’T VICTORY”. The article went on to say, “On the eve of voting in the Provincial election, reports from all constituencies throughout New Brunswick indicate that the Tilley Conservative Government will be handsomely sustained at the polls”. The article then says, “Citizens, who place the best interests of the

Allison Dysart

Province before party, we believe will say that the present government initiated and put into effect progressive measures which have been of great benefit to the Province. Hon. L.P.D. Tilley, since becoming Premier, has proven to be a man of action and his record is sufficient guaranty that if given a mandate at the polls today he will continue to give the Province a progressive and statesman-like leadership”.

However the actual results turned out to be the exact opposite. The Liberals were swept into power by an overwhelming majority. The headline in the Fredericton Daily Gleaner on June 28, the day after the election, read, “OPPOSITION SWEEP THE PROVINCE IN ELECTIONS – Liberals elect 43 of the 48 seats – 100,000 more voters than 1930 Contest – Premier Tilley and his Cabinet Ministers All defeated”. Nine Conservatives and two Independents lost their deposit because they failed to obtain the minimum number of votes required. In Kent County Dysart and the other two Liberal candidates each received more than twice as many votes as any of the conservative candidates. What an upset.

The Premier’s office was located on John Street in Fredericton and consisted of three rooms plus a washroom and a cloak room. There was an old carpet that was threadbare and musty. The Premier occupied the private office; his secretary, Robert Tweedy, and two stenographers occupied the outer office, with the third office being for the Superintendent of Insurance.

When Allison was first elected, and before he moved his family to Fredericton, he lived in the old battered Queen Hotel and occupied the best room in the house, which was a poor room by even Depression standards. He and his family later moved to a grand old house at 205 Church Street in Fredericton.

Although his schedule was busy enough to warrant his being the first Premier to employ a full-time secretary at the public’s expense, Dysart was generally unhurried in his personal manner. When he arrived late for a meeting he would nonchalantly stride in, full of good cheer and joke that he was, “Working on Bouctouche time”. He enjoyed life and relished good humour. Dysart’s secretary, Robert Allison Tweedie, describes Allison as being, “A big burly and very handsome man with a personality to match”. Tweedie goes on to say that Allison had, “a bluff and unhurried manner”, and that it was impossible to remain angry with him for more than a few minutes because of his manner.

Apparently he relished a good time and did not take life too seriously. He usually greeted those he knew well with, ‘Behold the Monarch of the Wood’, and when the conversation ended he would say, ‘On with the dance’”.

In April 1937 Allison travelled to England with his wife and three children. They sailed on The Duchess of York out of Montreal, Quebec at a total cost of less than one thousand four hundred dollars and his brother Robert paid the personal portion of the costs of the trip. On his return Allison submitted an expense account of one thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixteen cents. It sure was not expensive to travel in those days. From April 25 to June 18, 1937 Dysart was in London England representing New Brunswick at the coronation of Edward VII. On his return, his first words were a warning to New Brunswick producers that they would have to watch their step if they intended to retain or extend their British markets. He predicted that British consumption had reached its peak and saw the possibility of a curtailment.

Allison Dysart’s manner of administration was to give ministries and committees the widest latitude in the running of their own affairs in freely administering all matters which fell under their purview. One result of this was that the Liberal Party did not always act as a harmonious unit. H.F.G. Bridges, A.D. Dyas and Fraser Keay were among those Liberals who publically voiced discontent with Dysart. Dyas even openly suggested that business interests were controlling the Liberals. To quell internal dissension Allison shuffled his cabinet a number of times. To counter criticism that he and McNair were exercising oligarchic control of the Party Allison eventually gave up his secondary portfolios and acted solely as Premier.

Under his leadership, the Dysart administration set out to accomplish what they had promised to do in their election platform. Unlike most governments they did accomplish most of them in a short period of time. One of their first acts was to suspend work that had been started by the Conservative Government on several highways in order to study the methods being used. They determined that the hard surfacing being carried out was not the most suitable for the Province and that surfacing should be deferred until the foundations settled. They modified the construction contracts that had been entered into by the Conservatives and were able to save about two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars while at the same time creating better highways.

Allison Dysart

Since the whole country, including New Brunswick, was still recovering from the Great Depression, the Dysart Government decided to concentrate on programs to improve the economy. These programs included Extensive improvement of highways in order to encourage tourism and improve travel in the Province, while at the same time create employment; Educational programs to promote agricultural interests; Reduced steamer freight rates to encourage exports; Opening of potential new markets for potatoes in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Incorporation of co-operatives for the benefit of farmers, fishermen and foresters; Incorporation of Credit Unions providing additional benefits for farmers; Provision of low-cost financing for experienced young farmers to acquire farms and equipment; A farm planning to help farmers learn better cropping, soil improvements and better raising of livestock; Further development of timber resources; Improved colonization Modernization of school educational programs; Passing of the Fair Wages Act; Passed the Labour

and Industrial Relations Act, which legalized both workers and employers to organize; Passed the Civil Service Act; Passed the Old Age Pensions Act; Established pensions for the blind. With all of these programs they accomplished the first government surplus in nineteen years.

The Liberals were re-elected in the 1939 elections but Allison found it necessary to resign for health reasons. He then became a judge of Westmoreland and Kent Counties. He also moved to a large home in Shediac. He died in 1962.

Allison Dysart had been a successful farmer, a good lawyer, a respected politician, a great orator, a good family man, a great leader, and a good judge. He was kind and well liked. He accomplished a lot for the Province of New Brunswick in spite of the fact that he was a Catholic from a small farm outside a small village and the country was still recovering from the Great Depression.

Allison Dysart was my wife's great uncle.

Book Announcement

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A PREMIER, A SUPREME COURT JUDGE, AN ACCOUNTANT, A POET
250 PAGE BOOK of stories, anecdotes, pictures, documents, family tree, etc

Learn how this family accomplished so much in spite of all the problems.

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Rose Staples - Genealogical Researcher

Rose Staples UE PLCGS

Broad Meadow Genealogy

<http://broadmeadowgenealogy.wordpress.com/>

1080 Route 605 Maple Ridge NB E6E 1W6

roses@nbnet.nb.ca

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.

New Brunswick Strays

Contributed by Marianne Donovan

CLARKE, Viola May (Vi), (Knight) - Of Aylmer Ontario passed away Monday, May 7, 2012 in the Sakura House Hospice of Woodstock ON, in her 99th year, after a brief battle with cancer. Vi was born in Millerton New Brunswick on December 1, 1913. Her parents, George and Isabella farmed on the Miramichi, where she, her sister Lenore, and brother Bill were born. She met William Bennett McKay Clarke, a University of New Brunswick student and they were married in 1936 in Fredericton, a marriage that was to last 71 years. Vi is survived by her children: Lynn Johnston of Aylmer and Susan Hermann (Fred) of Straffordville, also grandchildren Brendan Finnigan (Angela) of Edmonton, Shelagh Finnigan (Chris) of Paris, Tobi Siew (Rishi) of London, Keith Hermann (Heather) of St Thomas and Stephen Hermann of Straffordville, and great grandchildren Xavier, Corina, Chase, Corbin, Isabel, Konnor, Devi, Zander and dear nieces Phyllis Mossman and Doreen Gray, who live in New Brunswick. Her beloved husband Bill predeceased her in 2009 at age 98. She is also predeceased by her sister Lenore Langan and brother Bill Knight. Cremation has taken place and Vi will be buried in the Aylmer Cemetery at a private family gathering celebrating her life. "A Life well-lived" Condolences and comments can be directed to the website: viola-may-clarke.forevermissed.com

London Free Press. May 11, 2012

DANIEL, James (Jim) Alexander . It is with great sadness and heavy hearts that we announce the peaceful passing surrounded by love of James (Jim) Alexander Daniel, at LHSC-Victoria Campus on Thursday the 8th of March, 2012, in his 88th year. Born on August 29, 1924, in Fredericton, NB to the late James Manuncia and Kathleen (nee Boone). Dearly loved partner and husband of Colette Pypers. Predeceased by his first wife Lois in 1997. In accordance with Jim's wishes there will be no funeral home visitation. Cremation has taken place with a private family interment to follow at Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens.

London Free Press

HOLDEN, Marion (nee McCaul) Peacefully in Victoria Hospital, London on April 23, 2012, in her 92nd year. Marion was born in Saint John, New Brunswick. Beloved wife of the late Earl

Holden. Loving mother of Joan, Robert (Marie) of Dorchester, Sharon Bond (Ernest) of Ottawa and David (Lois) of London. Cherished grandmother of Stephen (Wendy) of Toronto, Scott (Constance) of Atlanta, GA, Laura Bond (Robert Lyons) of Embury and Pauline Leblanc (Brian) of Stittsville, ON. Great-grandmother of Aidan, Daniel, Michael, Hanne, Avery and Jessie. Dear sister of Clifford (Dorothy) of Halifax, Jean Nickerson (Clinton) of Meaghers Grant, Nova Scotia, and Carole Smailes (John) of London. Predeceased by brothers Hubert (Iris), Sinclair (Nancy) and sister Hazel Nickerson (Roger). Special auntie to Robert Smailes, (Toronto), Sandra Sims (Stephen) of London, and Mary Lewis (Brian) of Ilderton. There will be a private family service held on Friday, April 27, 2012. Interment in Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens. Online condolences accepted at www.forestlawnmemorial.ca

London Free Press. April 26, 2012

McDOWELL, Marjorie Christina . 1925 - 2012 - Marjorie Christina McDowell of Woodstock, NB on Friday, April 06, 2012 at the Carleton Manor, Woodstock, NB. Born at Canterbury, New Brunswick on May 15, 1925. Daughter of the late Verner & Viola (McLaughlin) Vaughan. She was predeceased by her husband Kenneth D (Bud) McDowell. Survived by her children; Nancy Vaughan of Oregon; Richard McDowell (Jo-Ann) of Clifford, Ont., Debbie Guthrie (John) of London, Ont. Brother Fred Vaughan (Faye) and Jerome Vaughan (Elizabeth). Public graveside service will be held on Wednesday, April 11, 2012 at 3:00 p.m. from the Marne Cemetery with Rev. Craig Woodcock officiating.

www.culbersonfuneralhome.com

London Free Press. April 10, 2012

MACREDIE, Margaret "Marny". Passed away peacefully, surrounded by family on Thursday, July 26, 2012 in her 96th year, at Sunnyside Home, Kitchener. Margaret was born in Saint John, New Brunswick, the daughter of the late Jack and Jessie Dallas (Orr). Beloved wife for 62 years of Jack Macredie (deceased). Much loved by her children Helen (Nyle luzzi), Ian (Elaine Condos) and Leslie (Barry Wiens). She will be sadly missed by her grandchildren Margaret (Douglas Heuman), Jennifer (Brian Cumberland), Matthew luzzi, and great-

New Brunswick Strays

grandson Graham Heuman. Cremation has taken place.

A memorial visitation will be held at the ERB & GOOD FAMILY FUNERAL HOME, 171 King St. S., Waterloo on Saturday, August 11, 2012 from 2:30 - 3:30 p.m., followed by a memorial service in the funeral home chapel at 3:30 p.m.

London Free Press. July 30, 2012

O'NEIL-ROBINSON, Mary Patricia Peacefully at University Hospital, London on Monday, July 23, 2012 Mary P. O'Neil Robinson. Beloved wife of the late William E. Robinson (2003). Dear sister of Charles O'Neil and his wife Roberta of Oakville and her step son Brock Robinson (Rosemary).

Predeceased by her parents Charles and Florence O'Neil, her sisters Theresa O'Neil and Catherine Semkowski and her brother Curry O'Neil. Mary was born in Moncton New Brunswick and worked for many years as Secretary to the Director of the Ontario Cancer Clinic in London. Friends will be received by the family on Thursday, July 26, 2012 from 9:00 - 10:00 am (1 hour prior) at the A. MILLARD GEORGE FUNERAL HOME, 60 Ri-

dout Street South, London where the funeral service will be conducted in the chapel on Thursday at 10:00 am with Father Pio D'Oria celebrant. Cremation with interment later in St. Peter's Cemetery, London. Online condolences at www.amgfh.com

London Free Press. July 25, 2012

ROSBOROUGH, Verna Louise - Passed away peacefully at the Maples Home for Seniors, Tavistock, ON, on the evening of July 4, 2012 in her 99th year. Beloved wife of the late Arthur R. Rosborough. She was a retired Secretary and life long resident of Fredericton, New Brunswick. She was the daughter of the late Joseph McLaughlin and his wife Laura Mae (Gorman) of Fredericton. Dear mother of James A. Rosborough of London, ON, Marion M. Galligan of Brewer, Maine. Cherished grandmother of Sally, Danny, Kelly, Catherine. Verna was predeceased by her sister Marguerite Allen. A graveside service will be held in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Online condolences may be sent at www.gffh.ca

London Free Press. July 9, 2012

Invoice for Oil Lamps – Carsonville Church – 1863

Contributed by Barb Pearson

ALBERTINE OIL AND LAMPS.			LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!	
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.			"Three Times the Light at half the Cost of Fluid."	
All Orders for Oil or Lamps must be accompanied by a Cash Remittance.			ALBERTINE OIL, Manufactured at the Albertine Oil Works, gives a brilliant light, is free from all danger of explosion, it does not ignite when a lighted match is placed directly in it; nor waste on exposure to the air; and may be consumed in a lamp to the last drop within reach of the wick without depreciation in the quality of the light.	
Saint John, N. B. Jan 14 1863				
Bought of THE ALBERTINE OIL CO.,			JOHN M'GRATH, Agent.	
DEPOT-33 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.				
To 2 Py Lamps	B.M. @ \$1.00		\$2.00	
" 8 " "	At 2 " "		4.40	
" 1 Quin 30 - Basket 20	B.M. 5		55	
" 1 Refining 12	4 @ do 40		52	
Total			\$7.47	
Paid			\$7.47	
Albertine Oil Co				
per D. H. Pearson				

Sunbury County Vital Statistics

from Ward's Scrapbook in the Provincial Archives of N.B.

Introduction: This is a reprint of Sunbury County Vital Statistics which was published in the New Brunswick Genealogical Society Newsletter, Eugene Campbell Editor, Issue 7, February 1981, thirty years ago.

Married at Maugerville on the 13th Januray, 1823, Dr. R. Guimarin, to, Susannah, 5th daughter of Ichabod Smith, Esq.

Died, at Maugerville, Tuesday, September 15, 1823, Ichabod Smith, Esq., formerly Captain Lieutenant in the 2nd Btn., General DeLancey's Brigade.

Married, at Burton, Sunbury County on the 13th June, 1825, by the reverend R. Milner, George Gordon of Kingsclear, to Mary Ann.Glennie, 2nd daughter of John Hazen, Esq., of the former place.

Died, on Thursday, 21 September 1826, Sophia Isabella Bliss, 4th daughter of the Hon. John Bliss of Belmont, .Sunbury County.

Died, at Burton in the County of Sunbury on the 29th January, 1828, John Hazen, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age. He was one of the first settlers here, having removed hither from the late Province of Massachusetts Bay in the year 1776.

Died at Burton, Sunbury County on the 23rd June, 1828, Margaret, wife of Mr. Ira Parker, aged 47 years.

Died, at Maugervill, on the 5th November, 1828, Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald Shields, in the 41st year of her age.

Married, on the 25th May, 1829 at Maugerville, Mr. Thomas T. Smith, merchant of Fredericton, to Charlotte L., 4th daughter of the late Thomas Perley, Esq.

Married, at Maugerville, on the 5th of July 1831, Mr. Henry Connell of Woodstock, to Mary Isabella, 5th daughter of Major Jonathan H____ of Maugerville.

Died, at Burton, Sunbury County on the 22nd of March, 1834, Sally Nevers, wife of Charles Hazen, Esq., in the 27th year of her age, leaving two small children.

Died, at Bellmont, near Fredericton, in Sunbury, 19th April, 1835, Sarah Green, relict of Hon. Judge Bliss, age 58 years.

Died, at Sheffield on Saturday, 3rd February, 1838, Mr. Thomas Perley, in the 56th year of his age.

Died, at Fredericton, on the 4th of May 1837, Mrs. Jane Bridges, consort of Mr. Jonathon Bridges and daughter of the late Capt. James Harrison of Sheffield, N.B.

Died at Burton, Sunbury County, on the 11th of May, 1838, Gabriel N. DeVeber, Esq., oldest son of the late Col. G. DeVeber, in the 53rd year of his are.

Died, at Maugerville, on the 16th of June, 1838, Phoebe Covert, relict of Abraham Covert, aged 77 years.

Died, at Burton, Sunbury County, on the 2nd of October, 1839, Sarah, wife of the late Nathan Smith, Esq., aged 87 years.

Died, at Sheffield, on the 24th of January, .1841, Hicks Seamons, Esq., aged 84 years, leaving, a wife and two daughters. He was one of the Loyalists who came to New Brunswick in 1783.

Died, in Chatham, Miramichi, on Sunday, 4th July, 1841, Francis Peabody, Esq., son of the late Capt. Francis Peabody of Maugerville, Sunbury County, age 81 years. He was a native of the United States of America when the British. Provinces. Was born in the year 1760 and emigrated with Loyal parents to this province when a mere child. For nearly the last 50 years of his life, he was a resident of Chatham, and during the greater part of that time, was by far the most respectable and extensive merchant on the banks of the Miramichi. To his liberality and enterprise, the town of Chatham, the most populous and important on this side of the province owes, in a great measure, its ,rise and progress, and hence, he has long been emphatically called the father of the settlement. He was a man universally respected and beloved by the rich and poor, the young and old. [Note: Capt. Francis Peabody was a New England Planter rather than a Loyalist. He arrived in N.B. in 1763, 20 years before the Loyalists.]

At Sheffield, died on the 26th of November, 1841,

Sunbury County Vital Statistics

at the advanced age of 86 years, Mr. James Taylor, leaving four sons and three daughters. He was a native of the: State of New York and was one of the first Loyalists that came to this Province.

Died at Fredericton on the 2nd of February, 1842, the Reverend Frederick W. Miles, Minister of the Baptist Church, youngest son of the late Colonel Elijah Miles of Maugerville.

Died at Sheffield, on the 15th February, 1842, Mr. Abijah Palmer, aged 80 years. He was an old and respected inhabitant, and one of the first settlers of this province.

Died on Monday, 17th October, 1842, at his residence in Portland, Mr. Samuel Burpee, aged 50 years, leaving a widow and five children. His remains were conveyed to Sheffield, for interment.

Died on Saturday, 2nd October, 1844, Mary; wife of Samuel Jones, aged 64 years. She was born at Sheffield in this province nearly three years before the landing of the Loyalists.

Died on the 10th of December, 1844, at her residence in Sunbury, Mrs. Jane Payne, aged 81 years. She was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and came to this. Province in 1822.

Died, at Portland on the 4th of September, 1846, Hetty Ann, wife of John Taylor and the youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Taylor of Sheffield, age 24 years.

Died, at his residence at Belmont, Sunbury County, on the 7th of September, 1847, John M. Wilmot, Esq., aged 73 years. He came to this province with his parents among the Loyalists at the early settlement of the country. He was for many years an extensive merchant in the city of Saint John, of which place at one time was Mayor, and for many years represented the city in the legislature.

Died, at Maugerville, on the 2nd of May, 1848, Elizabeth, widow of the late Colonel Elijah Miles, aged 77 years.

Died, at Sheffield, Sunbury County, on the 29th of August, 1849, Hannah, widow of John Wasson, aged 89 years, leaving 10 children, five sons and 5 daughters; 80 grandchildren, 150 great grandchildren, and a number of great great grandchildren.

Died, at Oromocto, on the 25th of October, 1849, Henry T. Partelow, Esq., age 47 years. Leaves a wife and four children.

Died, at Sheffield, on the 31st October, 1849, Mr. Jarvis S. Verner, aged 59 years.

Died, at Douglas, York County, on Wednesday, 28 November, 1849, Mr. Elijah Miles, son of James A. Miles, Esq., age 33. Leaves a widow and- three children.

Died, at Saint John, sixth day of March, David Morrow, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral from the late residence, Rusiagornish, Tuesday, March 7 at 11 o'clock.

On the 8th of July, 1797, George Hardin; sold to his son John, at Maugerville, a negro boy named 'Sippo' for £15 New Brunswick currency. The last recorded sale of a slave in New Brunswick [was] on the 10th of February, 1808, at which time Sarah Allan sold a mullato boy named 'Bacchus' to Titus Knapp for £30 currency.

March 6, 1905 (Monday) The Village of Burton has been saddened by a fatality at that place on Saturday evening which has cast a gloom over the whole locality. Towards dusk on Saturday evening Miss Julia May Lyons, the 10 year-old daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Nathaniel Lyons left the home of her parents to go to the well, about 50 yards distance, to get a pail of water. Her parents watched her go to the well and were alarmed when they saw her slip on the incline leading to the mouth of the well. The water and snow had made a very slippery place and the little girl was thrown head first into the well. There was not more than about a foot and a half of water in the well, but the poor little girl had gone head first through the thick ice that almost covered the mouth of the well, and was unable to extricate herself. Mr. & Mrs. Lyons at once hurried to their daughters side when they saw her fall, but by the time they got there, life was extinct. Besides her almost heart broken parents, three young sisters, Carrie, Minnie and Addie, and', one bother Thomas survive. For the family, the most sincere sympathy is felt by all. The funeral will take place tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence of the deceased's parents, and Rev. Mr. Dibblee will officiate, the arrangements being in the hands of Robert Adams. ♣

A SHIPYARD FIRE

In Saint John, N.B., in 1841

Contributed by George H. Hayward

Introduction: This article is from the New Brunswick Magazine, Saint John, N.B., Vol. 1, July-December, 1898, William Kilby Reynolds, Editor and Publisher.

The shipyard fire of 1841 was the most disastrous known in the history of Portland, up to that period; and it was only surpassed by the great fire of August, 1877, which followed closely on the heels of the destruction of the business part of St. John in June¹ of the year last named.

In 1841 Portland was a village and was a suburb of the city, with a population in the whole parish of some 6,000 people. Many of the now well known streets had then no existence. Douglas avenue and Harrison streets, for instance, were not laid off as highways, nor was Sheriff street much of a thoroughfare, but Simonds, Portland and Acadia streets, with High street and the Strait Shore road, bounded blocks which were the centre of a busy population. There were houses along Main street, under the side of Fort Howe, and on the road leading up over Fort Howe hill. Shipbuilding was then a very prominent industry, and there were no less than seven yards in active operation between the Long wharf and the head of Strait Shore. The first of these was that of Owens & Duncan. Next, at Rankin's wharf, was that of George Thomson, the builder and occupant of "Thomson's Ark."² Along the shore, to the westward, were the yards of Messrs. Hawes, Briggs, McLellan, Smith and Ruddock. When these were all in operation they gave employment to hundreds of men.

The Owens & Duncan yard was situated on the ground south of Main street and east

of Acadia street, known as Lynch's yard in later years, the blacksmith shop being at the foot of the narrow thoroughfare known as Chapel street. When a ship was on the stocks, its bow would be about where are now the steps which go down from the street by the Kelly & Murphy factory. Here, in the summer of 1841, was built a fine copper fastened, iron-kneed ship of 900 tons, which the firm intended to name the "Jane Duncan." It was to be launched at the full tides which came at the first of September, and by Thursday, August 26th, but little remained to be done to fit the craft to leave the ways. The lower masts and top masts were in place, with much of the standing rigging, and the hull was fully graved and painted. In the work of tarring a bottom, more or less tar was always to be found spattered around among the chips and shavings with which a shipyard was littered, and the Owens & Duncan yard was no exception in this respect. There had been very dry weather for some time at the date named, and as a result the whole surface of the yard in the vicinity of the ship was a bed of most highly inflammable material.

Mr. Owens, whose name is perpetuated today in the Owens Art Institution at Mount Allison University, took an active interest in the details of shipbuilding, and gave his personal supervision to the work. As noon approached on this particular day, the 26th of August, the rigging was being set up. It was found that the lanyards would not pass through the dead-eyes where the standing rigging came down to the ship's rail, and Mr. Owens decided to have this remedied at once. The dinner hour had arrived and the men were leaving, when he called one or two of them to remain a little while and do the job. One of these men was John Doherty, then quite young and now living in Main street, North End. Mr. Owens directed Mr. Doherty to go to the blacksmith shop with a boy and get some bolts which were

¹ See *Generations*, Vol. 18, No. 1, Spring 1996, for "The Great Fire of Saint John, June 20th, 1877.

² Thomson's Ark consisted of the hull of a dismantled ship, on which Mr. Thomson built a commodious and comfortable dwelling, for himself and family. It was constructed about the year 1836 (?) and was destroyed by fire in 1846.

being heated to enlarge the holes in the dead-eyes. Doherty and others bought these bolts as they were needed, carrying them through the yard at a glowing heat. The work at the forward chain plates was completed and attention was given to the main chains. Whether, in the interval, a red hot bolt was dropped, or whether some of the glowing scales from a bolt fell among the tarry shavings and chips on the ground is not certainly known. It has always been supposed that one of the workmen let a bolt fall. There are others who assert that Mr. Owens himself picked up a partially cooled bolt which lay on the rail, but finding it so much hotter than he expected, laid it down so hastily that it rolled from the rail and fell among the tar and shavings in the yard below. Whatever was the case, while the work was being done at the main chains Mr. Doherty saw a blaze starting among the chips under the bow, where the men had been a few moments before. He at once shouted "fire." Mr. Owens turned, saw the flame and instantly pulled off his coat, ordering Doherty to throw it on the flames to smother them. Doherty did so, but the blaze burst out more fiercely from under the coat, and he ran to the shipyard well to get a bucket of water. In the few moments required to accomplish this, the fire had spread with amazing rapidity, and when Doherty came back the smoke was so thick that he could not get anywhere near the ship. The flames spread to the bed of chips all over the yard and seized greedily on the newly tarred and painted hull, wrapping the ship in a blaze from end to end, and sending up dense clouds of black smoke which could be seen for many miles outside the city. The wind was south-west, and the fire quickly spread to the houses in the vicinity, reaching to and across Portland street, up the west side of which it made its way to Main street and Fort Howe. Thence it went up the Fort Howe road, burning the houses on the highway, and extending as far as what was then known as the Jenny Spring Farm, now the Millidge property. It also burned the old gun house at the rear of Fort Howe hill, north of where the present shed of the

Militia Department stands. Returning to Portland street, it burned the whole block to the eastward and fronting on Main street, and finally destroyed the Methodist chapel. So rapidly did the flames advance, and so dense was the smoke, that it was out of the question to get anything out of the houses, and they were burned just as they were left by the terrified inmates. Many of the buildings were three and four story tenements, and several of them were newly erected. There was scarcely a dollar of insurance on any of them.

In the hold of the ship were no less than forty tons of *lignum vitae*, put there for broken stowage. This large quantity of highly combustible wood burned like pitch, and with a terrific heat. The danger of the blazing hull falling over and spreading the fire in new directions was imminent, and to avoid this men were put at the dangerous and arduous work of placing wetted timbers against the sides of the hull, as shoring to keep it in position. At the rear of the ship was a small brig from which the *lignum vitae* had been taken, and which was aground at that time of the tide. This also took fire and was soon consumed.

The alarm bells were rung when the fire started, but there was little need of them, for the huge volume of smoke and flame could be seen from every part of the city, and vast crowds gathered in the vicinity. The fire engines of that day, such as they were, had no lack of hands to man them, but as it was about low tide when the fire began there was, as usual, a scarcity of water. On the occasions of great fires in those times the military took an active part. Over from the barracks on this day came a detachment of the 36th regiment, headed by Major Cairnes, marching on the double-quick, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery under Lieut. Smith. With the military came the ordnance engine, which was considered an efficient piece of fire apparatus then but which would be a veritable antique if placed beside even a hand engine of more modern construction. It was in the form of an oblong box, much like a large chest, with diminutive wheels which made rapid progress dif-

A Shipyard Fire, Saint John, 1841

ficult except on very level ground. When those who were hauling it went too fast, the machine would begin to "wobble" around, and in such cases it was not unusual for a number of the soldiers to pick up the engine and carry it bodily until better ground was reached. The whole affair weighed only a few hundred pounds. It was painted a lead color, with the royal arms emblazoned upon it possibly through fear that some light fingered civilian might steal it some dark night. In its principle of action it was a veritable "tub," and the brakes at each end permitted only a small number of men to do the pumping. A large number of workers would not have added to the efficiency of the machine, however, for there was no suction hose or means of water supply other than that furnished by buckets. These were passed from hand to hand up a line of men, the water of each bucket emptied into the engine and the empty buckets passed down another line of men and boys to the source of supply.

In addition to the soldiers with the engine, a portion of the regiment came in marching order with muskets and bayonets. These were stationed at various points to guard property and keep back the crowds. On this occasion some unpleasantness was caused by the action of Lieut. Thistlethwayte, in charge of a squad, who ordered away a number of members of the Protection Fire Club from the neighborhood of the house of John Pollock, which is still standing on the corner of Portland and High streets. The members of this body were most of them prominent citizens, and their aims were similar to those of the salvage corps of today. When they were ordered away they remonstrated, whereupon the officer ordered the soldiers to charge, which command was only countermanded through the interference of Mr. Payne, the magistrate. After the fire the occurrence was made the matter of some indignant resolutions, but a little later the difficulty was amicably arranged.

Her Majesty's Brig "Racer," was in port at the time, and a portion of the crew came

to the rescue in their boats, performing many feats of daring in their efforts to prevent the spread of the flames. Lieut. Elliott was in the midst of his men, and was himself considerably injured by the falling of a piece of timber.

The usefulness of both the soldiers and sailors on occasions of this kind was largely due to their numbers and the fact that they worked under orders. When the fire was over, however, the return to the barracks was not always a striking display, for the soldiers were not averse to accepting stimulating draughts as a reward for their valor, and some extraordinary scenes were at times the result.

At this fire they worked hard and did much good, especially in the work of tearing down buildings to stay the advance of the flames. In the excitement of the occasion one of them, named John Johnston, dropped dead in the ranks. This was the only life lost that day.

The navy also lost some men, but in a different way. Several of the crew of the "Racer," who were detailed for fire duty, were not to be found when the sailors were recalled to the brig. It was evident that they had taken advantage of the occasion to desert, whereupon the "Racer" at once made sail down the Bay until Lepreau harbor was reached. At the Lepreau mills inquiries were made and a lookout stationed to intercept the fugitives on their way to the border, but so far as appears, with no result.

The fire burned about five hours, and in that time destroyed 53 houses occupied by 200 families. Some 1150 people were turned out of house and home, of whom at least 600 were put in a condition of distress by the loss of their worldly possessions. A rough estimate at the time placed the loss at £30,000, or \$120,000, made up as follows :

53 houses burned or pulled down,	\$70,000
Wesleyan chapel,	8,000
Ship on the stocks, partly rigged,	28,000
Rigging not in the ship,	4,000
Furniture, goods, etc.,	10,000
	\$120,000

There was an insurance of £600 on the chapel, but nothing on the ship and yard. The loss to Owens & Duncan was therefore very heavy. Taking everything into consideration, in the destruction of buildings, and property in the yard, it is believed they suffered to the extent of over \$60,000. The total loss by the fire was undoubtedly much greater than was at first supposed. That evening, while some of the men who had been working in the yard, were looking at the ruins Mr. Owens came along, and they bade him good evening. His reply was, "You are pretty fellows, and you have made a nice job here." John Doherty, who had been around the ship when the fire started, then asked, "Do you blame me for it, sir?" "No," was the prompt reply. "I was the cause of it myself. What I am sorry for is that so many people have lost so much." After a pause he continued: "Fifteen years ago, I had the table taken from before me and the watch taken out of my pocket for debt, but I have built that ship and I am able to build another."

From History of Queens County, N.B.

By E. Stone Wiggins, 1876.

DYKEMAN. There were two U.E. Loyalists of this name, Abraham and Garret, of New Haven, Connecticut. The former arrived in St. John in the ship Union, and became a grantee of that city. Garret, who also arrived in 1783, afterwards settled at the Jemseg, on the farm now owned and occupied by Nehemiah Estey. His wife's maiden name was Eunice Ann Hatfield. Their children were: Gilbert, who married Dorcas Manser; Moses, Phoebe Currey; Jacob, Sophia Camp; Hatfield, Hannah Flaglor; Ann, William Coldwell; Rebecca, Richard Currey. The descendants of Jacob now live in Carleton. The Dykeman family in Queen's are the descendants of Gilbert and Moses. Jacob was killed in 1830 at the raising of Young's Mill, Jemseg. Manser and

On the evening following the fire a public meeting was called by Sheriff White, in pursuance of a requisition headed by Chief Justice Chipman, at which the mayor of St. John, Hon. William Black, presided. A subscription list was opened and committees were appointed to collect money and clothing for the relief of the fire sufferers. The circus also gave a benefit performance in aid of the sufferers, and collections were taken in the churches.

After the fire, the Methodist body of Portland held its meetings in the upper room of the Madras school building, near at hand. In due time another church was built, John Owens taking an active interest in the work. This church stood until it was burned in the great Portland fire of October, 1877, which covered the area burned in 1841 and much more territory in that vicinity.

W. K. REYNOLDS. ■

Gilbert Dykeman, sons of Gilbert; Jacob, Joshua, Garret, William, Gilbert and Richard, sons of Moses; John, Moses and Gershom, sons of Richard; Moses and William Henry, sons of Jacob; Jacob, son of Joshua; Tillitson, Charles, Gilbert and Clarence, sons of Gilbert, Jr.; Abraham and James, sons of Manser, are all independent farmers in Queen's. Abraham owns the Jemseg Mills. Thomas, son of Richard, is a tanner and currier. Rev. Alonzo Dykeman is a son of Gilbert and grandson of Moses the elder. Miss Lizzie J. Dykeman showed the writer a pair of gold ear drops which her grandmother's grandmother, Mrs. Alexander Clark, whose maiden name was Annie Vanderhoof, wore in her girlhood. ■

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.

Q5206- Burt(t): Lucy Burtt, born 1820/21, Jacksontown, died 1920, Centreville, NB, wife of **James Clark**, born 1820 Keswick, NB, died 1914. Both buried in Centreville United Baptist Cemetery. She had a brother **David Burtt** (1828 – 1919), hotel owner, Centreville, NB, circa 1870. I am interested in finding information regarding Lucy's parents (**likely Benjamin Burt and Mary Jones**) and her grandparents.

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Q5207- Clark(e): James Clark(e) born 1820, Keswick, died 1914, Centreville, NB, shoemaker, married **Lucy Burtt**, born 1820/21, Jacksontown, died 1920. Both are buried in Centreville United Baptist Cemetery. (Son **Ludlow Beecher** was a former Centreville postmaster and shoemaker.) I am interested in finding the names of James' parents and siblings. In the 1891 census, James lists his father's birth place as Rhode Island and mother's birth place as NB.

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5207- Fogan: James Fogan married **Mary Jane** ? in 1870 in New Brunswick. Their son **James Fogan**, laborer of Newcastle married **Frances Adair**. I am looking for any newspaper or photo archives relating to the Fogan family. I am currently archiving what is left of the American Fogan family (**Ralph** and (**Wilbert**) **Arnold** transcended early 1950's. Maybe they migrated to Massachusetts then to Washington D.C. for the only two remaining grandchildren.

Samantha Fogan
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Q5208- King: Looking for the birth place, date and parent's names of **Henry King**. Henry was born about 1840. He died in St. John, NB in 1788, Henry was married to **Magdalene Fredericka Hess**. He was a boat builder. Family said he came from Greenland

Ginger Smith
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Q5209- Nicholson: I am looking for information on a **Donald Nicholson** born 1833 in Scotland. He died after 1901. My family history has him coming to New Brunswick around 1835. He was married to **Miriam Brown** around 1870. I believe they lived in or near Victoria County..

Dick Anderson
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Q5210- Potts: William Potts b. 1791 Whitehaven England d. 1868 New Brunswick. He was a Ship's master. William married **Lizzie Mires** born in New Brunswick 1832

Judy Teague

Queries and Answers

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Q5211- Sloot/Sloot/Slote: James
Sloot/Sloot/Slote born circa 1813/14 in Mactaquac / Queensbury, York County, NB, and died in 1888, buried in Centreville United Baptist Cemetery. James was married to **Sarah Wright** circa 1835. Sarah was born circa 1811 in NB and died in 1848, buried in Mactaquac Cemetery. I am interested in the parentage and siblings of James. Parents may be **Joseph Sloot/Sloot/Slote**, born circa 1772 in the American colonies, and wife **Mary**, born circa 1783, both buried in Mactaquac Cemetery.

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Q5212- Smith: Looking for the parents of **Aaron Smith** who married **Mary Davis** in 1820. Mary arrived in New Brunswick from Wales in June 1819. Aaron and Mary lived in Douglas Parish, York County, NB. I have researched land grants and probate records to try and find an answer without success. I have found references to an Aaron Smith listed as a soldier in both the 104th Foot Reg. and the 84th. N.B. Reg. in the war of 1812 but am unable to confirm this is my Aaron Smith. The 1851 census indicates Aaron is of American descent. The column for date entered colony states birth but this has been struck out.

Aaron Smith who lived in Douglas Parish, York Co. N.B. Canada. I can take Aaron back to 1820 and the one thing I can not find out is who his parents are. Aarons marriage certificate did not say who his parents were, I also looked at the Probate Records but found nothing. On land grants the only thing I found was after he got married and lived near his wife's family.

I think the answer to my question may be in a book at the Provincial Archives in Fredericton, N.B. on the men who were in the military in the war of 1812.

I have a brickwall regarding my gggrandfather Aaron Smith. The 1851 census states Aaron is American, farmer prop., column for when he entered the colony states birth with a line through it, Mary is the one that states she came in June 1819, living in York County New Brunswick, Canada. I would like to find out who the parents of Aaron are

so I can go back a little more. Aaron married Mary Davis in 1820 Mary came over with her family from Wales in 1819. The marriage license did not give Aaron's parents name. Aaron and Mary lived in Douglas Parrish York Co. New Brunswick, Canada. The only information I found on land grants was in the 1820's when they were living in the area near her family. Probate Records 1785-1835 did not list Aaron.

I have not been able to find Aaron's birth family. Aaron may have come from one of the former British colonies (USA). The First Family of New Brunswick has one possible lead the family of Clapman Smith. They have 14 children but two have no information on them. They are Ezekiel and Ammon I wonder if Ammon is really Aaron?

Aaron was born in 1791 and could be the first child as there is a three year period that he could fit into. The Source: MC1/Smith#1 and MC1/Smith#14.

I think the answer to my question, "who are Aaron Smith parents" can be found in a book you may have on men in the military during the war of 1812. I am hoping that you may find something that can either tell who Aaron's parents are or where he came from if he was originally from USA.

Orlan Smith
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Q5213- Thompson: Looking for information on the family of **James Thompson** b. 1813 Egremont , England d. 1904 Saint John ,N.B. and **Susanna Wynes** b. 1818 Whitehaven , England d. 1894 Saint John NB.

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Q5214- Thompson: Looking for information on the family of **John Thompson** ,son of above b. 1846 England d. 1903 Sussex N.B. and **Margaret Ross** , daughter of **David Ross and Margaret Robertson**, Nova Scotia).

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Queries and Answers

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Q5215- Tracy(ey): **David Tracey**, born 5 April 1814/15, married first **Eliza Doherty** (emigrated from Ireland in 1818), 10 June 1834, Blissville, Sunbury County, NB. Census listings show David's occupation as farmer in Wicklow Parish, Carleton County. David last listed in the 1891 census, living in Marysville, NB, with second wife, **Margaret Campbell**. Margaret listed as widowed in the 1901 census. I am interested in finding out David's parentage (suspected to be **Solomon Tracy**, born c. 1772 in Maine, and **Mary Phillips**, both buried in Gladstone Cemetery, Sunbury County) as well as his birth and burial place and date of death and the date and place of death of Eliza, David's first wife.

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Q5216- Tracy(ey): **David E. Tracey** born 19 April 1849 in NB, died 5 April 1908, buried in Tracey Mills Cemetery, Carleton County, NB. David E. is the son of **David Tracy** and **Eliza Doherty**. David E. married **Martha ?**, born 16 December 1849, died 15 May 1907, also buried in

Tracey Mills Cemetery, Carleton County. I am interested in finding the maiden name of Martha, the marriage date of David E. and Martha, and their birth places.

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Note: Beth McGahey who submitted Query 5198 in the previous issue, has changed her email address to mcgaghey@rogers.com.

Q5198- Lewis: I am looking for information on **Thomas Lewis**. He married **Elizabeth Secord** (b. 1789) daughter of Loyalists **Elias** and **Abigail Secord** in 1812. Two children are **James** (b. 1819) who married **Rachel Ann Wood** in 1847 and who was one of the original settlers of Cumberland Bay, Queens County, and **Rachel** who married **Andrew McGaghey**. Does anyone have the names of other children for Thomas and Elizabeth and of Thomas' parents and his origin?

Beth McGaghey
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Biographical Profile

Contributed by Barbara Pearson



Eliza Swan (Murray) Sharp

Eleanor's niece, Eliza Swan Murray, was born April 17, 1863 at English Settlement, eldest daughter of David and Elizabeth Murray. Eliza became the second wife of George Snider Sharp of Lower Millstream in 1898 after Agnes (Northrup) died in 1895. Eliza became a mother to George Senior's four children. Eliza was active in the United Church, was a life member of the Women's Missionary Society and Women's Institute. Eliza Swan (Murray) Sharp was step grandmother to George Robert Sharp of Lower Millstream., who presently lives in the original 200 year old homestead there.

Strays

Contributed by Audrey Fox

Johnston, Marion Gertrude (nee Sproull) August 1, 1921 - August 7, 2012 Wife of the late Roland Johnston (1994). Proud mother of Fred (Linda) Johnston of Newmarket, Gail Johnston (friend Gord Light) of Toronto and David (Rosemary) Johnston of Toronto. Grandmother to Jennifer (David) Heikamp, Heather (Steve) Priestly, Katelyn Johnston and Stacey Johnston. Great-grandmother to Michael and Matthew Heikamp. Dear sister to Ersel Sproull. Predeceased by brothers and sisters Lowther, Eleanor, John, Cecil, Maxon, and Iona. Born in the farming village of Millville, New Brunswick, Marion helped out on the family farm along with her siblings. Marion married returning Veteran Roly on November 17, 1945. Service of Remembrance will be held in EGLINTON ST. GEORGE'S UNITED CHURCH, 35 Lytton Boulevard, Toronto on Monday, August 13, at 10:00 a.m. The family will also receive friends at the FLEWELLING FUNERAL HOME, 585 Otis Drive, Nackawic, New Brunswick from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. on Sunday, August 26. Funeral Service will be held in the chapel on Monday, August 27 at 10:00 a.m. Interment to follow in Hawkins Corner Cemetery in Hawkins Corner, New Brunswick. Condolences and memories may be forwarded through www.humphreymiles.com

Hutchison, Mabel Fay (née Flewelling) R.N., IODE, U.E. 9 October 1917 - 22 March 2012

Mabel died peacefully at Toronto, on a sunny Spring day, in her 95th year. Survived and greatly missed by daughter Audrey, her husband Leo Fox and three grandsons Damien (and his wife Sharon), all of Toronto; Kieran Fox (Vancouver); and Braden Fox and greatgranddaughter Keana Faye Fox-Tuki (of Easter Island); by her son David, his wife Elma, and grandchildren Dean and Jasmine Hutchison, all of Toronto; one nephew, John Flewelling (wife Linda) of Lyndhurst, ON.

Predeceased 2 June 2011 by her husband of almost 66 years, Aubrey Hutchison.

Born in Newcastle Creek (near Grand Lake), New Brunswick, Mabel was the much-loved daughter of Harriet 'Hattie' Smith and David Melbourne 'Mel' Flewelling and the beloved sister of the late Lloyd Flewelling. Mabel treasured her deep New Brunswick roots; more than a dozen of her ancestors were United Empire Loyalists who arrived with their families in Saint John in 1783, and others settled in N.B. even earlier.

Mabel married Aubrey Hutchison 20 June 1945; their daughter was born in Montreal and their son in Moncton.

Cremation and a private family commemoration have taken place. Contact Audrey Fox at (416) 656-0812 or audrey.fox@mac.com.