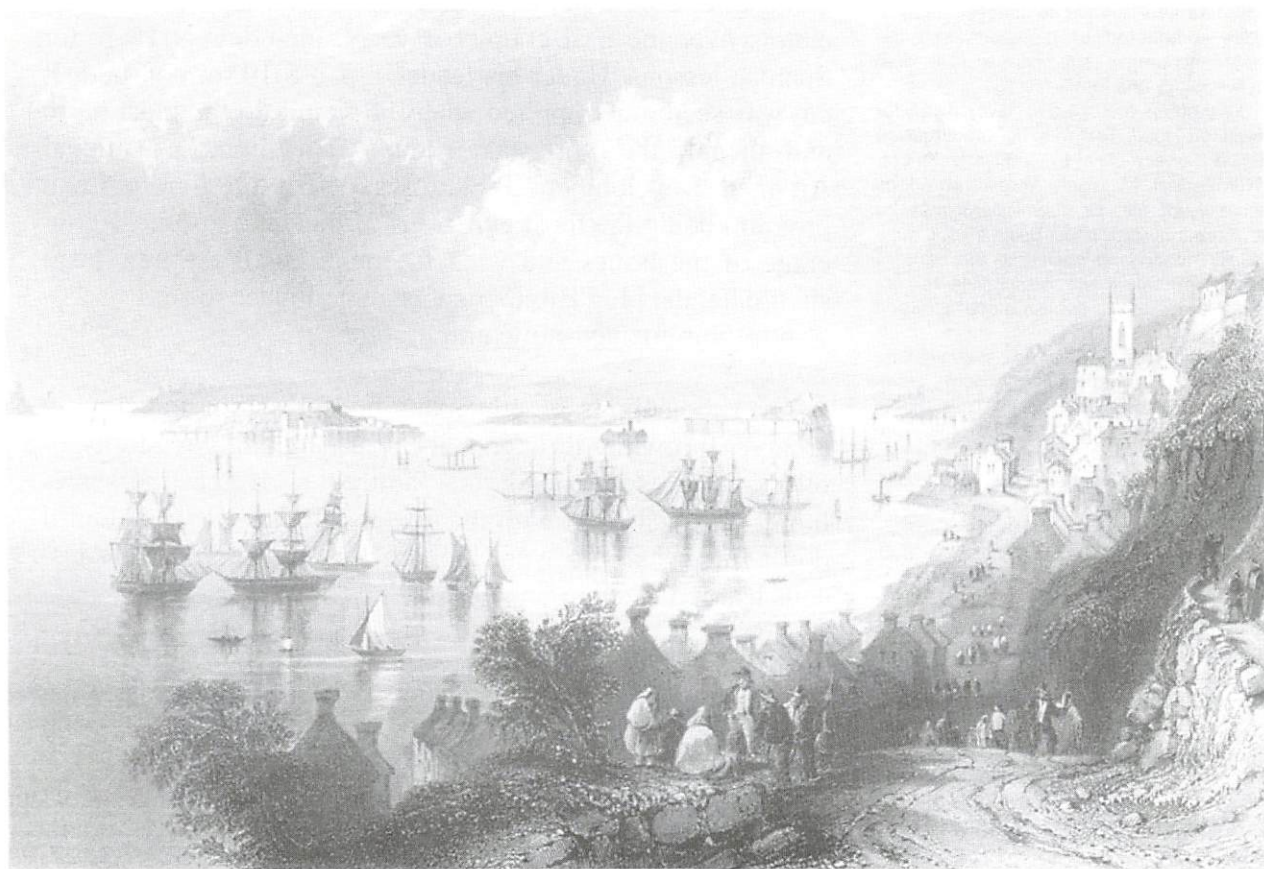


Generations

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Generations

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Back Issues: David Fraser

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

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

The editor of *Generations* reserves the right to edit all contributions, for form, grammar and to shorten articles to fit available space. Excepted are articles reprinted with permission from other publications. Articles that are edited will be returned to the contributor for approval.

Generations goes to the printer Feb. 15, May 15, Aug 15 and Nov 15. Items for publication must reach the editor at least 7 days earlier.

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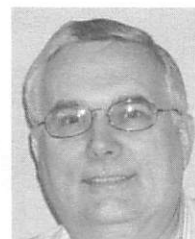
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From the Editor's Desk

As I'm working on the finishing touches for this, the Summer issue, I'm looking at an email from my sister, who recounts how this past Victoria Day weekend at their cottage, they watched the waves rolling in, as **snow** beat against the window. This is on Prince Edward Island...I hope by the time you read this the weather will have warmed up!



The turmoil at Library and Archives Canada continues with the sudden resignation of its head Librarian and Archivist Daniel Caron, perhaps due to his extremely high expense claims over the past couple of years, including \$ 15 K for Spanish lessons. Under his leadership, a \$ 10 million budget cut was seemingly applied where it would do the most harm and alienate the most stakeholders: cancelling the National Archival Development Program and the Interlibrary Loan program being the most egregious of the cuts. For more coverage of the issues and what the qualities of the new head should be, the blog Bibliocracy is a good place to start.

<http://bibliocracy-now.tumblr.com/>

Over the coming months many of you will be traveling to archives, prowling through cemeteries, attending reunions, or other activities to extend your family tree. If you find something, please share it with the readers of *Generations*. Even if don't find what you were looking for, maybe you have lessons learned to share?

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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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Top 40 Genealogy Blogs

Contributed by David Fraser

While browsing the blog at www.familysearch.org, I came across a reference to an article in Family Tree magazine about their picks for the top 40 genealogy blogs of 2013. It's at <http://www.familytreemagazine.com/article/Top-40-Genealogy-Blogs-2013> and it is well worth a look. A few examples of the blogs they picked are:

Clue Wagon at <http://www.cluewagon.com/> from Kerry Scott. "My Name is Kerry. I like dead people". Humorous and helpful.

The Ancestry Insider: <http://ancestryinsider.blogspot.ca/> which provides an "unofficial, unauthorized view about ancestry.com and familysearch.org."

Dick Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter: <http://blog.eogn.com/> He's been doing this newsletter for 17 years...

The Association of Graveyard Rabbits <http://www.thegraveyardrabbit.com/> "Welcome to The Association Of Graveyard Rabbits – an association dedicated to the academic promotion of the historical importance of cemeteries, grave markers, and the family history..."

Randy Seaver's Genea-Musings <http://www.geneamusings.com/> "Genea-Musings features genealogy research tips and techniques, genealogy news items and commentary, genealogy humor, San Diego genealogy society news, family history research and some family history stories from the keyboard of Randy Seaver" One recent article was on the Massachusetts Land Records 1620-1686 which are available on Family Search, in which he showed step-by-step how he used those records to find a deed for his ancestor Isaac Seaver.

These five are a small sample – go on-line and check out these and the other 35 – they are all worth a look.

Of course, any Top 10, 40, or whatever list always leaves out a few good ones. One that should have been on the list:

Judy Russell's The Legal Genealogist <http://www.legalgenealogist.com/blog/> A recent article on the Terms of Service for familysearch.org should be read by anyone before they upload material to the site.

Minutes of School Meeting St. Martins 13th Oct 1900

Contributed by Susan Ewing, transcribed by David Fraser

It was moved by Andrew Lecky and seconded Robert Campbell that William Lecky be appointed Chairman. The meeting being called to order. Chas Withers the retiring trustee. It was moved by Joseph Campbell and seconded by Andrew Lecky that Robert Campbell be appointed Trustee and carried. It was moved by Leonard Parker and seconded by Joseph Campbell that the sum of \$ 35 be assessed for school purposes for the [second?] half year to June 30th 1901. It has been moved by Andrew Lecky and seconded by Leonard Parker that John Moore be appointed auditor for the coming half year.

Trustees Leonard Parker, Joseph Campbell, Robert Campbell

The Life and Work of the Rev. (and Dr.) John Hunter

Contributed by Paul R. Hill

If you lived in Carleton County, New Brunswick in the mid 19th century and required spiritual and/or medical advice, you might have wanted the attention of John Hunter.

BACKGROUND

John Hunter was born in Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland on 20 June 1819. He was the son of John Hunter and Janet Monro (dau of John Monro and Elizabeth Christie). In the 1841 census the Hunter family resided on Castle Street in the Town of Alloa. John, the father of Rev. John Hunter, was a Master Blacksmith and the family denomination was Church of Scotland. At that time the family unit consisted of seven children ages one to fifteen; including my great grandfather William Charles Hunter, then age 9 years. John Hunter, then 22 years old, was not living at home at the time of the census.

Alloa is situated on the north shore at the upper estuary of the Forth River some 15 km east of the City of Stirling. Just to the north are the Ochill Hills. The town has its origins in the late 1300's. One of the enduring buildings in the town is the Alloa Tower (castle). Several members of Scottish royalty, including Mary Queen of Scots, spent their youthful years at the Tower.

EDUCATION AND EARLY MINISTRY

John Hunter attended the University of Glasgow, where according to a deposition made before the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland's Committee on Colonial Churches at Edinburgh on 20 December 1848, he had gone through "a regular curriculum of Literary and Philosophical Education". According to the writings of Rev. Dr. W. D. McNaughton he entered the Glasgow Theological Academy in 1839; it being the seminary of the Congregational Churches of Scotland at that time. It is recorded his studies were under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Ralph Wardlaw and others, and he completed four sessions. Studies at this institution were part time and often

by those who were also studying at one of the four universities. He completed the course of study and was ordained at Ayr on 03 December 1845. He served as Minister of the Ayr Congregational Church from that time until 1847. On 03 April 1848 he was married to Mary Mitchell (dau of James Mitchell and Elizabeth Mackie) in Monkton, Ayrshire, Scotland.

APPOINTMENT

When John Hunter formally approached the St. John Presbytery of The Church of Scotland on 04 October 1848 he was already a resident of the City of Saint John. The denominational change required affirmation of his character and beliefs, and the acceptance of the superiority of the Presbyterian form of church government. While this process was underway and before formal approval of the appointment by the Colonial Committee he was appointed to "visit and preach in some of the destitute stations in the County of Charlotte, then those

in the neighbourhood of St. John and on the River proceeding upwards as far as Richmond and Woodstock". Shortly thereafter a vacancy occurred at St. Andrew's church in Saint John by virtue of the Rev. William Stewart accepting a call to the Parish of Chatham. Mr. Hunter was appointed interim minister, a position he held until July of 1849 when Rev. William Donald became minister of that church.

Shortly after this, and prior to his formal appointment, Mr. Hunter began work in the Woodstock area. On 28 June 1850 he gave to the Presbytery, meeting at Newcastle, "a viva voce report of the state of the congregation in Richmond and Woodstock which was generally of a very satisfactory nature". At a meeting of the Presbytery on 21 August 1850, in Fredericton, Mr. Hunter "laid on the table a call to him from the Congregations of Richmond and Woodstock subscribed by twenty five individuals". There was a further request that the Presbytery ask the Colonial Committee for financial assistance. The Presby-

*At Edinburgh the twentieth
day of December Eighteen hun-
dred and forty eight years
At a meeting of the Acting
Committee of the General
Assembly of the Church of
Scotland's Committee on
Colonial Churches*

The Life and Work of the Rev. (and Dr.) John Hunter

tery meet in Richmond on 06 November 1850 at which time the formal appointment was made. A portion of the ceremony was recorded thus - "Mr. Hunter's edit was returned duly served and those concerned were three times called, but no objections to his life and doctrine were offered. Thereafter the Congregation having been convened Rev. William Donald went to the pulpit and preached from 1 Tim IV. 16. Take here unto thyself and unto the doctrine; and after divine service represented, that the said John Hunter having been labouring as a Missionary for upwards of a year among the people of Richmond and Woodstock, had subsequently received a call from them, inviting him to become their Pastor".

The Hunters took up residence on a farm on the east side of the road between McKenzie Corner and Debec. The Hunter house is shown in the c1900 photo.

THE WORK

At the outset the Work included being the Minister of two churches as well as doing Missionary work in outlying areas. In addition to these duties he was also active in Presbytery work. At the Presbytery meeting in Saint John on 02 October 1851 The Rev. John Hunter was appointed Moderator for the current year. At that meeting he reported on the Missionary work in the district around Richmond and Woodstock. He stated "I am desirous that the General assembly's Committee on Colonial affairs should review their assistance to the Congregations of Richmond and Woodstock for another year and for the following reasons - I am exposed to a great amount of expenses and have had to keep two horses instead of one, having to perform a great amount of missionary labour above that I did last year". He further stated he had requests for visits from Williams-town, Greenfield and Buttermilk Creek, distances of 35, 46 and 50 miles from home. The situation was that many of the people in these areas were Presbyterian and had not seen "the face" of a Minister in 15 to 20 years. He promised to visit Pokiok and Lake George settlements, a distance of 44 miles, and Hammond Settlement, 25 miles away.



These were significant distances in the days before railways. The first railway to serve the area was the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway which was completed between Saint Andrews and Canterbury in 1858 and on to Richmond Corner in 1862. At the same meeting he also stated his congregation in Richmond "are under the necessity of building a new church". He concluded his report stating the church membership in the Richmond and Woodstock churches had doubled since the last communion.

The statement made at the conclusion of the 02 October 1851 meeting was "The Presbytery highly approve of the diligence of Mr. Hunter as manifested by the amount of missionary labour performed by him in the course of the year, and resolve to recommend the case of the rising congregation to the favourable consideration of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland with a view of obtaining assistance to them at least for a time, until the Richmond Congregation got their new church finished". At the Presbytery meeting of 07 October 1852 Mr. Hunter informed the meeting that "the pecuniary affairs of the congregations of the

Richmond and Woodstock churches are not improved and that there is some doubt that the missionary labour cannot continue the same without again approaching the Colonial Committee". In the following May the financial situation in Woodstock had improved and they had raised a considerable amount of money for missionary work. The work continued to prosper but there was a ongoing need for additional people and financial resources. Mr. Hunter was at the forefront of these activities and was asked to document the needs as part of the request to the Colonial Committee.

The workload which led to the commendation by the Presbytery however took its toll. In 1853 his connection with the Woodstock congregation was severed but he continued to serve the Richmond congregation and maintain a presence in the outlying areas. Notwithstanding this severance Mr. Hunter continued to provide some service to the Woodstock church. On 28 February 1855 the Presbytery met in Fredericton and the major item

The Life and Work of the Rev. (and Dr.) John Hunter

of discussion was the Woodstock (and Northampton) church(es). Mr. Hunter, obviously in a conflict of priorities, appraised the secretary of the Presbytery of the current situation and stated "I will endeavor to be present at the meeting of Presbytery, but may be disappointed. I am going today 38 miles up the River to visit a family, three of whom are not expected to live. The father is most urgent I should visit him, before he dies; and their illness with those of their father may prevent my attendance. If possible, I will come". The discussion at the meeting led to the secretary of the Presbytery recording "It is a matter of impossibility for Mr. Hunter to give his services here (Woodstock) regularly, and much more so at Northampton: ...". In the minutes of the meeting a short time later he states "Mr. Hunter, who still considers himself the Pastor of this Church as well as that of Richmond, ...". Mr. Hunter therefore was still attempting to provide service to Woodstock, as well as to his own church and several other congregations.

By mid 1855 the church in Woodstock was again without a minister; the Rev. Peter McKeay having received a call to serve the churches in Nashwaak, Stanley and Boiestown.

In 1857 Mr. Hunter was still trying to disentangle himself from the Woodstock church.

The minutes of the Presbytery meeting of 24 July 1857 read "Mr. Hunter stated, that, as a Missionary had been appointed for Woodstock and at Northampton, as his connexion with Woodstock has for a considerable time been merely nominal, he begged formally to be allowed to resign all connexion with Woodstock, as a Minister thereof". The Presbytery, meeting in Saint John on 08 October, considered the matter and decided until there was a permanent Minister, or Missionary to serve as one, that "the Presbytery hold Mr. Hunter in that case bound to resume his duties as Minister". And so the heavy workload continued, having a further detrimental effect on his health.

In his history of the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, Mr. Frank E. Archibald quotes the

writing of Mr. Hunter as "my wagon and my sleigh are my abodes, while I am only a visitor at home".

NEW CHURCH

Rev. John Hunter wrote the first history of the church in the Parish of Richmond in 1856. He writes the first church building was begun in the 1830's but being both small and uncomfortable a new church was begun in 1854. The second writer of the history of the church was the Rev. James Kidd. He writes about his predecessor the Rev. John Hunter "He was popular as a preacher, and by his exertions principally, the commodious new church which now stands at McKenzie's Corner was erected". The church, St. John's Presbyterian (now United) Church, still stands and is a memorial to the people of the Parish and the work of John Hunter. The photo shows the church building as it is now and the inset shows the earlier steeple.



to the people of the Parish and the work of John Hunter. The photo shows the church building as it is now and the inset shows the earlier steeple.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

During the time of his Ministry John Hunter was not only pastor of two churches, did missionary work in a wide area and operated a farm, he also was involved in community

activities. He served on the School Board at a time of considerable expansion of the "common school system". On the academic side he gave several lectures at the Mechanics' Institute. Lecture themes included "The Educational State and Prospects of New Brunswick", "Our national Antipathies and social relations viewed in the light of the past and future" and "Culture of Man, as he is, and Man, as he ought to be - Intellectually, Socially, and Morally". The newspaper accounts record these lectures were well received.

DIFFICULTIES

In July 1858 the Presbytery received from the elders of the Richmond church a complaint relative to the conduct of the Rev. John Hunter, Minister of

The Life and Work of the Rev. (and Dr.) John Hunter

the church, accusing him of "the too free use of intoxicating liquors on several occasions to the hinderance of religion and the scandal of the church". A committee was formed and a visit to Richmond was scheduled. A report at the 15 July 1859 meeting of the Presbytery in Newcastle indicated the the witnesses gave depositions and Mr. Hunter was allowed to cross examine them. There appeared to be grounds for the case against Mr. Hunter and the matter was referred to the New Brunswick Synod for advice and instruction. In August the Presbytery again considered the matter. They received a petition signed by 120 individuals with a connection to the Richmond church stating the charges were "very incorrect or grossly exaggerated and all of them got up for a certain purpose". The complainants submitted additional written materials. In September the matter was again considered, this time at St. John's Church, Richmond. The views of all concerned parties were heard and then the committee met in private with Mr. Hunter. He indicated that in the past he had been guilty of the charge with respect to alcohol and had acted improperly. He expressed deep contrition and resolved to abstain from alcohol; except for medicinal purposes. In view of his voluntary confession and contrition he was suspended from his Ministerial function for three months.

Following the completion of the suspension things did not go well. In July of 1859 the Presbytery received a letter from an elder of the church in Richmond that Mr. Hunter had informed the congregation his intention to resign the charge of St. John's Church, Richmond and also of preaching no more there. The Presbytery however, did not receive a letter and subsequently made an inquiry. Following this a formal letter was received from Mr. Hunter dated 14 May 1859 stating "Hereby I beg to send you my resignation of St. John's Church and Congregation in this place. I do so for many reasons, but chiefly because the remuneration is utterly inadequate for the support of my family". The Presbytery indicated that further explanation was necessary and ask Mr. Hunter three times to appear before them. He declined all invitations and on 07 November 1860 Mr. Hunter was declared no longer a Minister, thus ending his association with the Presbyterian Church effective the date of his letter of resignation.

AFTER

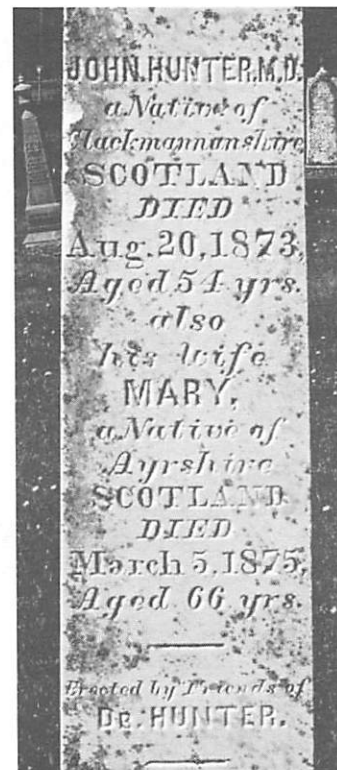
John Hunter - the 1861 census shows the Hunter family unit consisting of John, Mary his wife, Letitia his (adopted) daughter and William his brother. His occupation is listed as Farmer. In the 1871 census his occupation is listed as Farmer and Doctor. Also, in the Lovell's Canadian Directory for 1871 (a listing of Business and Professional Men) John Hunter is listed as an M.D. - Medical Doctor. It is not known when and where Mr. Hunter studied medicine although some individuals did medical training after having received a degree at the University of Glasgow.

He died on 20 August 1873 and according to the death notice in the Carleton Sentinel "after a long and painful illness". An obelisque monument in his memory, was erected at the St. John's Church

cemetery, by the "Friends of Dr. Hunter"; and is shown in the photo.

Mary Mitchell Hunter - went to live in Northampton and died at the age of 66 in 1875.

Letitia Hunter - married John Kirkpatrick in 1870 and sometime thereafter moved to Montana. They had one son Riley. John moved back to Carleton County and was recorded in the 1901 census living in Debec.



William Hunter - Upon the death of John Hunter, his brother William along with his wife Annie Anderson (d of Elizabeth Reid and William Anderson) and family moved to the Hunter house where he lived until his death in 1906. They had eight daughters.

REFLECTION

John Hunter was first and foremost a "Man of God". A person of dedication who worked tirelessly for the furtherance of the gospel, a man who was interested in not only the spiritual health of the

The Life and Work of the Rev. (and Dr.) John Hunter

community but also its intellectual and physical well being. His long hours and years of service affected his health, leading to difficulties: but he continued to serve. The recognition he received in his lifetime was well deserved. He should be remembered as one of the Pioneers of Carleton County.

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- "History of the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, From its Earliest Beginnings to the Union of the Presbyterian Churches in Canada, 1784 to 1875", Frank E. Archibald
- "Railways of New Brunswick", David Nason

Book Announcements

• Submitted by Ross W. McCurdy:

Genealogy in Progress - ***Descendants of Francis Harris of Sandy Cove, Nova Scotia, United Empire Loyalist***. This will be a work in progress to the 7th generation. Aiding in this project is fellow descendant, John Blythe Dobson, FASG. As one can imagine, there will be many instances in which New Brunswick people come into play.

Recently Published - ***Descendants of James & Anna (Rice) McDormand of Brier Island, Nova Scotia, A Work in Progress to the 7th Generation***. New Brunswick residents play a role in stirring this gene pool. Interested persons may contact the compiler at rwmccurdy@comcast.net or 508-258-0029

• Submitted by Diane Koroscil, Grand Falls Genealogy Club:

Grand Falls Assumption Church cemetery transcriptions. Cemetery by the church as well as the one on Portage Road, Grand Falls, NB Both transcriptions in same book for \$25.00 + shipping

St-Georges Parish cemetery transcription. The St-Georges parish is in the Grand Falls, NB area. Book sells for \$25.00 + shipping

Contact: Denise Koroscil

Grand Falls Genealogy Club
131 Pleasant St. Suite 201
Grand Falls, N.B. E3Z 1G6

• Submitted by Paul E. Belliveau:

To Kill a Battalion: The Regimental History of 32 (Moncton) Service Battalion

Paul E. Belliveau and J. Darrach Murray ISBN 978-0-9866734-0-5, © 2010. Soft cover, 195 pages.

This Greater Moncton local history book covers the history of the battalion from its formation in 1965 to its final parade in 1996. It also summarizes the military histories of its predecessor units from 1945 to 1965. The book includes the names of over 700 former serving members and 22 pages of pictures.

Available from Dr. Paul E. Belliveau (506) 872-3417 or email peb.publisher@rocketmail.com . Price \$25.00 plus shipping

Roll of Honour – 1872-1873

Contributed by David Fraser

Trustees' Report – Saint John from the Annual Report of the Common, Superior, Grammar and Training & Model Schools in New Brunswick 1873, included in Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick 1874.

The following are the names of pupils from the opening of the Public Schools who were not absent a day from School, from the opening of the Public School to the 31st October 1872 (teachers' names in parentheses):

High School

Grade 2, (Miss A. A. Theal) Annie A. Everett

Advanced School

No. 2, Grade 1, (Mr. W. C. Simpson) James Sealey

Primary Schools

No. 1, (Grade 4, Mr. T. Simpson) Richard W. Roberts

No. 3, (Miss A. B. Frost) Arthur J. Nickerson

No. 10, (Miss Boyd) Eliza H. Roberts

No. 15, (Miss Williams) George Burrige

The following pupils were not absent a day from School during the Winter Term 1872-3:

High Schools

Grade 1, (Miss C. M. Treadwell) Elizabeth J. Thomas, Mary A. McFee

Grade 2, (Miss A. A. Theal) Annie A. Everett (second time), Minnie Everitt, Mary Sealy, Mary E. White, Bessie Mitchell

Advanced Schools

No. 1, Grade 3, (Mr. D. O. Chisholm) James Burrige

No. 2, Grade 2, Boys, (Mr. J. Harper) David McLellan, Arthur Miles, Earnest C. March, Carey McFeters

No. 2, Grade 2, Girls, (Miss M. McFee) Clara Sullis, Maggie Sealy, Fanny Laird

No. 2, Grade 1, Boys, (Mr. W. C. Simpson) James Sealy (2nd time), Richard W. Roberts (2nd time)

No. 3, Grade 3, (Miss J. P. Robertson) Susie Leavitt, Clara Burrige

No. 3, Grade 2, (Miss H. Crawford) Kate Sinclair
No. 4, Boys, (Mr. J. Thompson) Charles A. Fisher, William Sime, William Reid, William Clawson
No. 4, Girls, (Miss B. C. Otty) Jane Burrel, Ella Dick, Sarah McNally

Primary Schools

No. 1, B, (Miss Kate Sugrue) Lizzie Murray

No. 3, Boys, (Miss H. B. Frost) Arthur J. Nickerson (2nd time)

No. 3, Girls, (Miss M. J. Wilkins) Janet Dickson

No. 7, (Miss T. Carleton) Edw. Gorman

No. 8, (Mr. J. Sugrue) William Ougler, Herbert Hutchings

No. 10, Boys, Grade 4, (Mr. J. McAllister) Earnest Schrofer

No. 10, Girls, Grade 4, (Mrs. M. A. Watts) Susie Kedey, Mary J. Roberts, Eliza Helen Roberts (2nd time)

No. 10, Girls, Grade 2, (Miss B. H. Boyd) Clara Pullen, Sadey Pullen

No. 13, (Miss M. Theal) Edwin K. Travis, Albert Prince, Alice Prince, Bessie Marten, William Keohan

No. 15, Boys, (Miss A. A. Williams) Charles F. Clarke, George Burrige (2nd time)

No. 15, Girls, (Miss L. E. Williams) Alice Carey, Susan Reubens

No. 21, (Mr. D. G. Bennet) Thomas R. Jones

CARLETON.

Advanced Schools

No. 1, Boys, (Mr. J. Montgomery) James R. Mace

No. 1, Girls, (Miss S. E. Whipple) Maggie L. Whipple, Anna G. Whipple, Anna L. Scoboria, Roberta A. Harding

Primary Schools

No. 1, Boys, Grade 4, (Mr. G. E. Baxter) Adkin S. Hartley

No. 1, Grades 1 & 2, (Miss M. McWilliams) Helen Price, Maggie Price, Minnie Perry, Fred. Hartley

No. 3, (Mrs. C. E. Heustis) Edna Dunham

No. 5, (Miss K. E. Carr) Sophie Robinson, Kate Belyea

The Seigneury of Chipody

A Chapter in the History of Albert County

Contributed by Judi Berry-Steeves, with additional new material from Les Bowser

(Editor's Note – Most of this article was first published in *Generations* in the Spring and Summer 1994 issues. Recently Les Bowser came across another part of the original material in the Sep 16, 1886 issue of the *Chignecto Post*. That article ended with "To be continued" but Les found nothing more in issues up to March 31, 1887.)

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Chignecto. Reproduced from a transcription by
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In the following, the French text (*Une Colonie
Féodale* (1877)) of M. Rameau, is chiefly used, who,
besides making use of the material in the *Département de Marine*, has had the advantage of access
to the church archives of Port Royal.

There was at Port Royal an old man named Pierre Thibideau who figures in the census of 1671 as 40 years of age and married to an Acadian girl named Jeanne Terrian, aged 27 years, with whom he had already six children. He had probably come to Acadia very young, before its occupation by the English in 1651, perhaps towards the end of the life of D'Aulnay, (1) perhaps after his death with Leborgne. Leborgne, Sieur de Belleisle, came to Port Royal in 1668 in the interests of the French West India Company and was invested with authority to act as Governor. He had established a mill upon Port Royal River two leagues from its mouth, in a place called Pree Rondee; he was laborious, intelligent, active and placed his Mill and farm in a prosperous condition. In 1691 they were upon the point of purchasing his property to transfer there the fort situated at the mouth of the river; they had rebuilt it upon a round hillock which overlooks the valley at this place; but this project was not carried out; he was still miller when an emigration movement commenced towards Beaubassin and Mines.

Although he was already 67 years of age in 1698, feeling himself supported by seven grandsons, the oldest of whom was already 28 years of age, and provided with all the necessary advances - he wished to found himself a new settlement; armed a vessel [une grande bargue] in which he placed himself in the spring of 1698, with four of his sons, Peter, John, Antoine and Michel, accompanied by one of their comrades, Pierre Gaudet. They sailed up the Bay Fundy [then Francaise to the west fork,

which formed Cumberland Basin, [Beaubassin] leaving then Chignecto on their right, pushing wholly to the west of the Bay, they encountered the Chipody River first and then the River Petiti-codiack, the mouth of which is like an arm of the sea, and continuing his course, he continued to the River Memramcooke. All of these water courses were bordered with admirable marshes [prairies] of which the tide covered a part. They were all of the same character, the same richness of soil, as in all the other rivers where they had established themselves in Acadia. Thibideau was struck with the appearance of the country; they made a camp [Chaudiere] on the Chipody River, and after a careful examination of the surrounding country, he returned to Port Royal, leaving in his good camp two of his sons and the rest of his company. The latter were to prepare the huts and store places to shelter the men and provisions and prepare the necessary wood to construct before winter a permanent and solid dwelling.

It was to assure himself of all the elements necessary to the success of his enterprise, that Thibideau returned to Port Royal: he was to return as soon as possible with provisions and materials he had long since prepared; he stopped enroute at the River St. John, where he saw at the commencement of July, M. Villebon (2) to make him aware of his discovery and project; the Governor approved of it and encouraged it, and our miller returned to Port Royal full of resolution and hope. The miller of Pree Ronde was a man well-known and well reputed; he was esteemed for his ability and his wealth; his eldest daughter had married le sieur Desgonttins, Commissary of Marine and Civil Administrator of the colony. The story of what he saw on his voyage, his resolution, his promptness, the activity with which he carried forward his preparation struck strongly the minds of those already disposed to emigrate towards new settlements; several proposed to join him, but none were more prompt than Guillaume Blanchard who

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already possessed a large vessel, which he took charge of with his two eldest sons, and which went as consort as Thibideau's. The latter carried with him flour for six months; tools; 2 oxen; 1 horse; seed; some young men proposed to join him, he to pay their maintenance: others proposed to take lands from him and establish there another settlement. He arrived at Chipody at the end of July 1698, and found his people there in good health and spirits: the young men being familiar with the woods had a thousand resources in emergencies, where the first European emigrant found only deprivation and despair. The Blanchards separated themselves from the convoy in order to explore the shores of the Petiscodias, while Thibideau continued his way to his own little colony.

They worked there actively during all the autumn: at the summit of an eminence that commanded the marshes, a dwelling was built, with a stable and barn: on the declivity, they cleared a piece of land to plant wheat, the wood being burnt, the ashes scattered and the whole enclosed by felled timber as [M. Rameau adds] is the custom in America.

Every week they celebrated mass. It was a usage cancerated in all new settlements and continued till today, when missionaries can only visit them at distant intervals. Every one assembles in the place cancerated to the offices, and the senior of the pioneers, taking precedence in the assembly, recites the prayers intermingled with liturgical chants, which are sustained in chorus by the others present. One finds amongst the poor colonists, more often than one would imagine, persons knowing how to read and write; one is struck in reading the ancient acts and registers of those counties to find so many signatures of which many were correctly written and it may be asserted that the proportion of illiterate was at least less than in the centre of the rural French Canadian cities thirty years ago. The relative dissemination of primary instruction is surprising in a country devoid of schools. After the destruction of the Recollects, the first school was regularly established in Acadia by Sister Chausson in 1702. But that is explained by the religious habits of the people: as with Protestant communities the continuous reading of the Bible contributes to instruction, it was the same amongst the French settlers, when religious rites were more frequently and strictly observed. It was rare that the priests did not attach to themselves yearly children better dowered than the rest, to whom they imparted the

usual elements of instructions, and during the long winter evenings, the parents perpetuated often amongst their children a little of the knowledge they possessed, and taking care that the reading of the books of piety was kept up in the family and at public reunions.

Dominical assemblies at which neighbouring Indians assisted were often followed in the evening by boisterous games and a grand feast which cemented the friendships of the two races.

Sometimes a missionary arrived at the camp of the Pioneers in the course of his long and laborious pilgrimages. It was then a day of great rejoicing with the celebration of morning and evening offices. There was then at Beaubassin a resident priest, M. Trouve, of foreign missions and a Franciscan friar, M. DeNoinville, evangelizing the tribes at the side west of the Bay of Fundy. Later, where there were families and children the missionary stopped several days confessing some, catechising others, marrying young couples, turning the community into a sort of spiritual retreat, where they gathered in an improvised camp about their apostolic teachers. However, winter approached and it was useless to pass that rough season at Chipody, when the buildings were not in a more forward condition. They built a shed in which they placed their heavy tools and placed it in charge of the friendly Indians. This had been done a generation before by Lescarbot and Poutrincourt. They embarked the cattle, household goods and themselves full of joy and hope and set sail for Port Royal at the close of the year 1698. That winter was employed in completing preparations to carry on their great enterprise and in the spring of 1699 they sailed with new supplies, including four head of cattle. They found everything in good order, under the care of the Malechites and commenced promptly their spring's work. The supply of hay was a sufficient to keep the cattle. Ploughing and sowing were expended in order: then the work of clearing land was recommenced and of making ditches and abiteaux. The Indians carried them their winter furs and in autumn, when the chief of the family returned to Port Royal, he left upon the place his three sons, Pierre, Antoine and Michel to take care of the property and they were also to continue the traffic in furs, more profitable in winter than in any other season. He arrived then in Port Royal cheerful and hopeful, when he was disturbed by a storm of which he had no suspicion.

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The Blanchards, who had accompanied him in 1698, had explored in that same year the location at the head of the bay where, they wished to settle themselves, but they returned to Port Royal a little before Thibideau, and told with great amplitude their expeditions and their labours, the advantages that he possessed and the great profits he realized on the furs. As these stories were carried throughout the Seigneury and made a great noise, it happened that one of the officers of the little garrison, M De Villieu, son-in-law of M. De LaValliere (3) the Seigneur de Beaubassin, heard of these rumours of these transactions near Beaubassin and he naively imagining that the latter being Seigneur of Beaubassin everything that touched that Bay belonged to him. De Villieu started an agitation against what he called the usurpations and depredations of Thibideau and other people of Port Royal; he launched forth threats against them, declaring himself satisfied with nothing less than destruction to all their designs. In the midst of this, Thibideau landed at Port Royal.

When Thibideau landed at Port Royal he was not a little astonished at the charges made by De Villen that he was a trespasser at Chipody, after the understanding he had with M. De Villebon (2), but as he was a man of resolution and not readily intimidated, without being much alarmed, he sought his son-in-law, Des Gouttins, the Commissioner of the Marine Department and the latter undertook to write at once to M. De Villebon about the matter. Des Gouttins succeeded Budrot as Judge at Port Royal in 1688 - the latter's age and infirmities having disqualified him from service. Des Gouttins was invested with a sort of paternal authority; he was instructed to secure an amicable termination to legal proceedings by reference if possible; to examine into the resources of the colony for the purpose of adding to its industries and increasing its population; to encourage the people in their agricultural enterprises and to take an annual census. He quarrelled with De Menneval who was appointed Governor the year previously, for carrying on a trade with the English for his own profit. Des Gouttins also accused the priests of being in league with De Menneval; their houses were the receptacle of English goods, which were landed at night, and taken past the sentinel, who were forbidden to raise the alarm. It was De Menneval also surrendered Port Royal to Sir Wm. Phips in 1690. Des Gouttins was a man of strong purposes and was probably too honest to participate in those 'under-

ground' methods of enriching himself, that were familiar to too many of the French officials of Acadia. He did not hesitate to strike at De Villebon, the ablest leader of this period, and of Bronil-lan's death he wrote to the French Government a passage that has passed into history: The public were unable to conceal their joy at his loss.

The negotiations dragged along during the winter 1699 and 1700, and Thibideau in the interval ordered at Boston machinery for a grist mill and a saw mill for Chipody. Communication with France was so difficult, rare and uncertain, that it was often necessary to trade with the English colonies and the necessities of the east induced the French authorities to close their eyes to a trade that was considered clandestine.

However, the dispute continued: Thibideau and his friends urged with reason that the rivers of Chipody and Peticoudiak, flowing in one fork of the bay were totally apart from the Seigneury and could not be comprised within its borders; on the other part, M. De Villen asserted that his father-in-law had always considered that district as included in his trading post and seigneury, that the formal annexation of it had been promised him, and that he had always sent his agents there to trade with the Indians.

Time was passing and to cut the matter short Thibideau and Blanchard, like prudent and practical men, offered to accept the final concessions emanating from Monsieur De Vallere, that they would submit, if he was recognized Seigneur of the place, that they should receive nothing if the Government recognized the legitimacy of his pretensions, they would prefer to sacrifice to delay and to losses long postponed, but De Villien, who was haughty and troublesome man, in place of recognizing the moderation of their proposals, and would only grant them concessions of land ridiculously small for such an enterprise.

The negotiations was then broken off, and Thibideau as well as Blanchard, demanded directly of the Royal Government that it would go out to them in fief the Chipody River, with two leagues of frontage, on the Bay of Beaubassin; they cited the example of Mattieu Martin, to whom they had been conceded in fife the Cobequit River. They quoted the expenditure they had made the labours they had undertaken, and the resources of every kind that they had gathered, in order to carry on successfully an enterprise that interested so strongly the whole Province. As the Governor,

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Villebon, resided always at Pentagoet, as besides he had given his assent to the project of Thibideau. Des Gouttins, who acted as administrator at Port Royal sent forward himself a memorial in support of them: he assured these courageous pioneers of the possession and enjoyment of the lands they had worked, and asked them to wait with patience and confidence the results. It is certain he had an interest himself in the success of these reclamations, on account of his relationship to Thibideau, but it is not the less certain that the whole colony could only gain by the firm establishment of these new settlements.

“William Blanchard and other inhabitants of Port Royal have been here two days,” writes Des Gouttins, “to make a compromise with Sieur De Villen, the agent of Sieur De La Valliere, but the latter, not wishing to give them only two acres of a front for pasture and land sufficient to raise eight hogs heads of wheat, nothing has come out of it.” “It may be remarked” continued Des Gouttins to the Royal Government “that this land is only marsh that has no depth, that one can only raise cattle on it, that this delays the establishment of the settlement and prejudices the inhabitants. The men, Jean, Antoine and Michel as being the men who discovered the said river and have transported there at their own cost with their own vessels the people who have settled in the said river, petition for a title in fief of two leagues in front of the place in which they have commenced their settlement. You could not, Monsiegnur, gratify more worthy subjects in this country.” We cannot but be touched with pity at the futility of the hopes and endeavour of a loyal and industrious people striving to make homes for themselves under the Fleur cc de Leys, the flag of their ancestors! Thirty years later the names of Jean, Antoine, Michael and Pierre Thibideau, as residents at Annapolis Royal, appear signed to an oath of allegiance to George the second, with the other Acadian people of that district, Acadia having in the meantime by the fortune of war fallen into English hands. But this is forestalling the narrative of events. In 1700, in the early spring, Thibideau set sail with all his belongings. His own wife, one of his cousins, a rich farmer at Port Royal, Jean Francois Brossard, confided to him his oldest son, Pierre, aged eighteen years. This Brossard settled himself in Acadie between 1671 and 1686, and prosperity had followed his labours. He was an active, enterprising man about fifty years of age and was leased enough

with the idea of the new settlement. He sent his son in advance to reconnoitre these fertile valleys, where he himself was later to play a certain role. Four other young men, sons of tenants, Andre and Jack Martin, Pierre and Francois Pitre, joined the expedition as prospectors, all in the strength of youth. All belonged to ancient families of Acadia capable of sustaining them in their enterprise. Six other young men has been engaged on the way by Thibideau, who had engaged them for two years. He loaded also his two mills, and all the munitions necessary, a poultry yard complete, a horse, cows, a bull and hogs.

On entering Chipody river, he found his two sons waiting for him, for the night before they had been notified by their friends the Malcites that they had seen a European sail in the Bay. It is easy to understand how great was their joy at the meeting after the isolation of the long winter and how cordial was the reception they met. The young men had not been idle, a number of packs of pelts in the store house, besides newly made utensils, also large quantities of square timber, bore evidence of their industry.

While a portion of this infant colony commenced to put in the spring crop, the other were employed in completing ditches and abiteaux and the dam on which they were to construct their mill. Everyone was young, alert, habituated to these sort of cares, united by common interest and in the primitiveness of their lives, they worked easily controlled by old man Thibideau. They were in love with their work and it advanced rapidly. The spring which appeared in all its verdure, opened their hearts with hope, and the uneasiness which first beset them was dissipated by the powerful charm of realities of prosperity in view.

The miller of Pree Ronde saw himself already seigneur of this place invested with the title as his confrere, Mathieu Martin. Among the young men who had accompanied him several intended to settle on the river after being married. He assigned them their lots and marked their bounds. In his imagination he saw his seignury already peopled and hosts of tenants filling up these lands. Each of his sons would form new settlements in this wilderness country within his seignury. Why should not all this be? Had he not gathered together all that was necessary to sustain them in the enterprise and besides the colony had another source of fortune in their intelligent and experienced hands.

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Thus reasoned this feudal pioneer in the midst of the hopes of his own creation; already it took the figure of prosperity when they gathered together on their fete days, surrounded by his sons, the companions of his work, and his friends, the Indians, and they touched glasses, according to old usage, to his health and his happiness in the midst of this wilderness where he was master without control. He could already see himself seigneur and powerful amongst his tenants and neighbours.

In the autumn of 1700 the buildings were erected and occupied; the marshes skirted with 700 Toises [Toise is about 64 ft.] of ditches and aboiteaux; they had planted willows, which already bloomed; a small but abundant crop raised in the clearing justified the hopes they felt; numerous chickens cackled with the hens about the house; the young calves showed themselves - first fruits of hope redeemed, and the mill turned for the first time on the solitudes of Chipoudy.

William Blanchard was not long after Thibideau in starting from Port Royal for his settlement on the Peticoudaik; in passing Chipoudy he imparted some news. They had already heard at Port Royal replies from France, which announced the return to that town of the Governor of the Colony; as for the rest, all was quiet; and it strengthened the colonists in their confidence and courage. He was himself accompanied by his three eldest sons - Rene, Antoine and Jean - and his son-in-law, Oliver Daigle, and two of his nephews, sons of Peter Godet, junior, who had married his sister. They came altogether to commence work of the settlement at Peticoudiak, explored by them the previous season. Some thought of following the fortunes of William Blanchard and starting a settlement beside his; work was quickly commenced; felling trees, squaring timber, and piling them up for their first homes; these labours according to habit were varied by hunting and expeditions in the woods for purposes of exploration. The two camps of settlers were so small a distance that they were often together, sometimes at mass, sometimes at a frolic, which were gatherings eagerly looked forward to as a season of rest and enjoyment, when they communicated to each other any news or information either might have gained and exchanged sentiments of Dual sympathy and hope.

The resources of life were more abundant than the previous year; they still had recourse to hunting and fishing, but the cows furnished abundance of milk and butter, and the mill gave them new flour

and lumber. A little plantation of com, sown when they first landed, afforded food for the many pigs and fowls; and in the spring they had brewed that drink familiar to Acadians, called spruce beer, produced by the fermentation of spruce boughs, but they mixed with it in a tub some molasses or 'eau-de vie' of which Thibideau, those primitive days of Acadian simplicity possessing no Scott Act, kept a supply in stock.

In the little colony of Chipoudy there were at this time [1700] eighteen persons: Thibideau, the elder with his wife, on daughter and four of his sons Peter, Antoine, Michel and Charles; Peter, the son of Jean Brossard, Andre and Jacques Martin, Peter and Francois Pitre with six hired men. Not alone had Thibideau erected upon his hillside a mansion with storehouses and outbuildings, but young Brossard in concert with the brothers Martin and brothers Pitre constructed at the same time upon the lots they had chosen rough hewn log houses, first indications of approaching civilization. Brossard had selected for his father a lot of 200 arpents; each of the others had taken lots of 100 arpents. Already they had gathered and threshed an oat crop, the second was ripening in the sun; the mill made up the lower part of the picture; a herd of cattle, feeding on the aftermath, giving life to the level dyked lands.

They had sawn a considerable quantity of lumber and joists at the mill, ready to be worked up of shipped, for at Port Royal one could ship sawn wood to France. The store houses were full of forage and supplies of all sorts, to withstand the winter; one thing alone was needed to complete the happiness of the colony - that was wives!

The two settlements at Hopewell Hill, and Peticoudiak were [1700] composed entirely of the sterner sex, and wives were a prime necessity. These were halcyon days in Acadia, for single maids. The census of 1693 shows not a single unmarried woman between the ages of thirty-one and forty in all Acadia, only four unmarried women between twenty-one and thirty, and only seventeen unmarried ones between the ages of sixteen and twenty. About twenty percent were married before they reached the age of sixteen years, and scarcely any remained unmarried at twenty. Against the contention that much maligned and injured class, 'single females of uncertain age' did not exist in this Acadian land, is quoted the example of Marie Sale, a single lady living at Port Royal in 1686. aged 86 years! It would perhaps be taxing even the

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gallantry of the sons of Acadia to assume they were lacking in devotion to the other sex in not recognizing the ancient charms this venerable female once possessed, It appears, however, she came to settle in Acadia at an age past three score and ten, when most persons minds are settling towards their heavenly home.

Thibideau had taken with him to Chipoudy his wife, Jeanne Terriau, who had borne him eleven children and who was still vigorous and presided with one of the daughters over his household; but this was a sort of summer vacation; in the autumn they set out to return to Port Royal and it was necessary now for some of the young men to obtain helpmates if the project colonization was to succeed. Fortunately, that event need not be long postponed for several had already intimated they had arranged matters to be consummated the coming winter, and counted upon returning to Port Royal with the miller. The latter satisfied he had his people well established, and on the road to prosperity, longed himself to return to attend to his business affairs. At the beginning of winter he set sail, leaving three of his sons, Pierre, Michel and Charles, with six hired men and one of the Pitre at Hopewell Hill. He found nothing new had occurred at Port Royal; the difficulties stirred up by M. de Villieu were still pending - the decision of the Royal Government had not arrived. Des Gouttins continued his father-in-law in his hopes. The latter's sale of furs aided him efficiently in repaying his disbursements at Chipoudy. One is perhaps astonished to find so little trade in a small district gave satisfactory returns, where De Monts, Poutrincourt, D'Aulnay and Le Borgne and many others had found in traffic only a moderate profit and often ruinous losses, although they enjoyed a monopoly of the whole country. But it may be stated that the Acadians lived for the most part upon the products of their own labours, and that Thibideau's operations were conducted in a manner least expensive and most productive to himself.

On his return, Thibideau reoccupied his mill at Pree-Rond. In the spring of 1701 he forwarded a vessel load of supplies to Chipoudy. Andre and Jacques Martin and Jean Pitre, who had completed the matrimonial business that took them to Port Royal, embarked also with their brides. The arrival of this party at Hopewell Hill was the occasion of great rejoicing. Jacques Martin who had married a daughter of Jean Francois Brossard, had been accompanied by his father-in-law and mother-in-law,

who wished to note for themselves the character of the country; they were so well satisfied with their observations that he marked out a lot of 300 apents of land, which they rented under the ordinary conditions with a reserve that Thibideau was confirmed in his seignury. As the timber had the year before been prepared for log houses, each family was soon installed in its own home, and the spring's work went merrily on. It was the same at Petitcoudiack; Blanchard had commenced clearings the year before and built his houses; he returned there now with all the supplies necessary. Three of his nephews, who had always accompanied him in his expeditions, Antoine, Germain and Guillaume, sons of his brother-in-law, Pierre Gaudet, junior, decided to remain with him and Gaudet himself was persuaded to follow with his whole family. Blanchard and his people worked zealously and successfully during the summer and in the fall they had a large clearing made, good crops and granary and barns well stored. That year he left the property in charge of his two sons and his son-in-law, Oliver Daigle; he had no longer fears from the isolation of his settlement since Thibideau's establishment was regularly formed. In the seignury of Chipoudy the people were arranged as follows: Two of the sons of Thibideau in the fraternal manor-house with hired men; Jean Pitre, Andre Martin and Jacques Martin each in his own house and with the latter his mother-in-law, who wished to spend the winter with her daughter recently 'accouche' the first European birth in Albert county.

Jean Francois Brossard and his wife were captive with the beauty and richness of Chipoudy, and he took up more land [at Hopewell Hill] than his son had cleared the year previously. Their plan was to leave him on their farm at Port Royal and to have a clearing ready at Chipoudy for each of the other sons when they were married.

No doubt Brossard and his wife hoped in a couple of generations to have their children grouped in farms around the paternal homestead. After much deliberation it was decided that Madam Brossard should remain with her daughter's family while her husband returning to Port Royal would take all the necessary steps to transport to Chipoudy the cattle, utensils and supplies for their new settlement. She was a strong and enterprising woman and during the whole winter she was the centre of activity and social life in this distant wilderness, where the snows of January saw for the first time European families assembled around the blazing hearthstone.

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In the spring of 1702 Brossard sailed into Chipoudy River with ten horned cattle, pigs, poultry, two young hired men and the varied merchandise required in the new settlement and he found them all busy in the sugar woods. He brought with him a second daughter, Marie Anne, and he learned from his wife that the marriage of their eldest son would take place in the autumn. He informed them at Thibideau's manor that the Seigneur was on his way; as for him, he proposed to remain until the end of August and to return to assist at the nuncio at Port Royal, but before, he wished to hang a crane in his new house, and the next day after his arrival he gave a grand frolic at which the whole settlement was present together with some Mileete Chiefs. A month after the second vessel entered Chipoudy river, it was the ancient Thibideau accompanied by his wife, several children and two hired men. Although he was already stricken by age and very uneasy as to the result of his enterprise, he had wished nevertheless to visit this domain which had cost him so much work, money and care. His two sons Pierre and Charles who had wintered in the manor met him and he was received as a veritable Seigneur. Brossard who was in some measure, his compeer, recognized himself as tenant in fief, went at the head of others to pay his respects. The Indians who were with him presented porcelain collars and when surveying the sugar woods, he was everywhere given the place of honour and received with great acclamation and firing of muskets. Thibideau on his return to Chipoudy was not a little disturbed as well by the difficulties that surrounded him as by the latest news he learned at Port Royal - war was then about being declared between England and France - though about him he saw evidences of the material realization of all his hopes and dreams. He saw five farms already created about his manor; the out-buildings rising from the sugar camps, the bee like movement of the labours, the dash about the grounds, the cattle, the thick verdure of the wheat, the curling smoke of the water over the waste-way from the mill, altogether gave animation to the landscape which gladdened the heart of the old man. The settlement had visibly progressed. It was prosperous and happy. It seemed to him that poor man rising from the furrow in the ground had created life and fruitfulness by the force of his own labour and intelligence; and if France increasing her domain extended her flag to these distant shores was he not a useful instrument in that grand work? He saw himself in the past a simple farm boy of Poi-

tre, quitting the paternal fireside surrounded by a family already too numerous having for his only future, his courage, a large stock of good nature, with a small pack over his shoulders; he hired at Rochelle in the service of LeBorgne, when the latter was making an effort to succeed d'Aulnay, he recalled the first silver coins that he earned. It was then he counted on returning someday to the old homestead.

But he met with his fate when he met Jeanne Terrian his patron offered him a concession of land in the seigneury; he knew the land to be fertile; he was hard working and enterprising; he courted fortune and fortune smiled upon him; everything about him was a souvenir of the past, the little farm he cleared, the log hut in which he installed his wife as mistress, the hardships which they had sustained together and the sweet confidence of their mutual affection sustained them in their trials.

How different today the situation!

The resources of Acadie afforded them a rich abundance and all the pioneers who had followed him found in the expenditure he had made upon his land substantial aid which facilitated their settlement.

These thoughts naturally recalled to him his own family and the great project that he had cherished and besides which was one of the principal motives of his visit; he was anxious to marry his son, Pierre, who for three years had conducted the explorations of the Seigneury; he hoped to marry him to Marie Anne, daughter of Jean Francois Broissard who came, as was before recorded, to settle in Chipoudy with all his family. The young Thibandean was industrious, far sighted, of character rather severe, and his father had determined to place him at the head of affairs in this settlement.

Five years previously he proposed settling there himself, but today he felt more wearily the weight of years his health had commenced to fail he wished to make his final plans, he would not divide the fief, he rather intended to give it to his son. He had established [1690] the eldest of all called, Pierre at Mines; if he chose the former to inherit Chipoudy, it was because of his character, he seemed more capable than the others to fill the role assigned to him; he placed under his control Charles the seventh and youngest of his sons, that he might have some day a homestead of his own. Seeing then that Broissard had determined to settle at Chipoudy he had thought, not without reason

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that nothing could be more convenient than to arrange a marriage between his son and the daughter of the rich inhabitant who had become the patriarch of the Seignury and the most notable of his tenants; already hints of something of the kind had passed between the two families and Thibadeau resolved to press the matter to a realization before the dangers of old age and the chances of the times could interfere. When all parties were willing it was not difficult to arrange. At the commencement of June the young and the fair Marie became fiancées; and it was arranged that after the season of work was over, the two families should return to

Port Royal to consummate the marriage. Thibandeau had brought with him that year [1702] some passengers for Petitcodiac who married his two daughters. The Seigneur Guillaume Blanchard, the father of these two young ladies was not able to accompany them and visit these lands, but he sent his two young sons, Antoine and Jean. Their vessel carried them at once to their river, where Daigle their brother-in-law who had passed the winter there with all his effects awaited them; these two settlements presented then a nucleus of population of which the following given a precise idea.

Census 1702				
CHIPOUDI	Children	Horses/Cows	Sheep	Pigs
Pierre Thibandeau/Jeanne Terriau; 4 boys; 4 hands; 3 Metis		18	18	24
J F Brossard/Catherine Richard	2	8	4	8
Andre Martin/Ednice N.	2	3		3
Jacques Martin/Madeline Brossard	1	4		3
Jean Pitre/Anne Commeaux	1	3		4
Pierre Pitre/Marie Martin				
Germain Savoye/his 2 sons; Julien Lord, visitors at Chipoudy				
PETICOUDIAK	Children	Horses/Cows	Sheep	Pigs
Jean and Antoine Blanchard				
Oliver Daigle/Jeanne Blanchard; 2 hired men	3	10	2	20
Antoine Gaudet/Anne Blanchard		2		1
Germain Gaudet/Elise Blanchard		2		1
Guillaume Gaudet				

There was then in the spring of 1702, 48 inhabitants, of which 3 were Metis hired, 3 horses, 47 horned cattle, 24 sheep and 64 pigs.

During the summer of 1702 the people of the two settlements of Chipoudy and Petitcodiak visited often; on Sundays the young wives, on the arms of their husbands loitered around the green dykes, and in the evenings gathered at the home of Mother Brossard, whose old age and voluble spirits gave an inspiration to the scene; her daughters, as full of vivacity as she, but still filled with maidenly reserve, received the attention of the grave Thibandeau, a young man of handsome presence, but whose natural seriousness gave to his tenderness a dignified melancholy. At the end of these evenings the young men of Chipoudy lit big torches of resin and reconducted the Petitcodiak people to their river, singing the old songs of la belle France, but they did not separate without the aged Thibandeau

had presided at evening prayer and given them his patriarchal benediction.

The season went on and Thibandeau sailed for Port Royale. He had foreseen a war between England and France and had purchased in Boston, as well as from some vessels that arrived from France, utensils, iron, powder, stuffs, and merchandise for trading purposes for his seignury, in case the war might interrupt communication. He placed the most valuable in his storehouses, but he had taken the pains during his last visit to construct in the midst of the forest which crowned the highlands, two leagues from the river, behind a little creek that protected it, a strong building of heavy timbers, where they could store merchandise in case of alarm. In that vessel also returned Pierre Pitre, who had been married at Port Royale, an inhabitant, Germain Savoye, accompanied by two of his sons. Savoye had been long tempted to follow

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the fortunes of Thibandeu. He came to visit the country and was charmed with it. He picked out the lands where he wished, later, to settle his , children; but circumstances opposed a realization of this hope, and it was not until eight or ten years after that this family was able to settle in this locality where its descendants were afterwards to increase in great numbers. One can imagine how cordially these newcomers were received and feasted.

In 1702 the hay harvest was made the occasion of a fete in honour of Thibandeu; when all was cut and ready to be stopped, the last wagon drawn by four oxen was ornamented with flowers and leaves; the old miller still vigorous, notwithstanding his seventy four years raised himself on top with his wife and his future daughter-in-law, while all the young people followed in procession, which was led by Brossard and Savoye. The cortege thus arrived at the manor laughing, shouting and frolicking; they were received at the door by Madame Brossard, who offer gaily paying her guests the compliments of the occasion, led them to the feast which was laid on the grass.

A few days after the little vessel was ready to sail, and Thibandeu embarked with his wife, his son Pierre, the Brossards, his future daughter-in-law and Savage for Port Royale, where they arrived at the beginning of August, 1702. The first news that met their ears, on going ashore, was that war had been declared between France and England. This hastened their preparations, and in a month the young Thibandeu and his lady love were married and had set sail for Chipoudy. Old Brossard and his wife, who had just married their eldest son, joined them, and they left, carrying a thousand good wishes from the old town of Port Royale, all the people of whom were their personal friends. These marriages had wafted about Port Royale an atmosphere of good will, of which Monsieur De Villien profited, to make Thibandeu and Blanchard offers of compromise, which they would have been wise to accept. He proposed in the name of Monsieur De Valliere to agree to their first proposals, that is to say, to recognize then as proprietors, not only of the lands which they had cleared, but also of the rivers and valleys, which they claimed, if they would admit De Valliere as their Seigneur. A rumour had been afloat that the King's Council had confirmed the pioneers in their possessions and Monsieur de Villien sought to 'hedge'; this arrangement was for the most part

reasonable, while it confined the settlers in the ownership of the territories, leaving La Valliere the title of Seigneur still a very uncertain expectation. But Thibandeu, who was perhaps a little elevated by the important part he was playing allowed himself to be governed by motives of vanity, rather than sound reason, refused the compromise and carried with him Godet and Blanchard.

It was not until the twentieth of March 1703 that the Council of State confirmed these settlers their possessions at Chipoudy and Peticoudiak, but with this menacing reserve: 'Without judging anything of the seigneurial rights claimed by M. de La Valliere.' The news of this judgement gave little joy to Thibandeu, but his son-in-law, Des Gouttins, the Commissioner of Marine, felt strongly that the decision decided nothing. He resolved therefore, and with pressing persistency, that the seigneurial titles of Chipoudy and Peticoudiak should be given to Thibandeu and Blanchard. He was able to forward this demand at once, for notwithstanding the war that raged between France and England, communication was still uninterrupted in the Bay of Fundy; in fact, a letter of Des Gouttins shows that constant communication was kept up till the following spring between the head of the Bay and Port Royale.

In 1703 and 1704 everything prospered greatly in the new settlement of Chipoudy and Petitcodiak. Four new farms were established; one of the . .

Note: This is the end of the microfilm article with other page[s] missing. There are no credits given to the writer or publisher of the original article.

1. D'Aulnay died in 1650. His struggles with LaTour; his attack on LaTour's fort [1643] and final repulse; his second attack on St. John three years later, and his hanging of the garrison, after the heroine defence of Madame LaTour; the restoration of LaTour to power and his marriage with the widow of an old enemy, combine to form one of the most stirring and romantic stories of love, war and adventure possessed by any country.

2. Chevelier Villebon arrived at Acadia in 1690, and succeeded in maintaining French authority until his death, ten years after, against the most constant attacks of the New Englanders. It was during this period that Church's attack on Chignecto was made.

3. Michel le Neuf, sieur de la Valliere de Beaubassin, as he is styled by Frontenac, received a grant from the latter of the territory of Chignecto on 24th Oct. 1676 and he settled with a large number of retainers and dependants at Tonge's Island and Fort Lawrence where he carried on a trade with Massachuettas and a desultory warfare against isolated fur trading or fishing posts in

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Acadia, confiscating to his own use anything of value. At one time he held the position of Governor of Acadia, but developing into a sort of free booter, complaints became so urgent he was suspended, but as the French Government had a suspicion from the aggressive and arbitrary's character of the man that he might still continue to exercise the prerogatives of Governor, threatened him, in such case, with a fine of 1000 livres.

The article continues in the Chignecto Post Sep 16, 1886, as contributed by Les Bowser and transcribed by David Fraser:

In 1703 and 1704 everything prospered greatly in the new settlement of Chipoudy and Petitcodiak. Four new farms were established; one of the sons of Guillaume Blanchard, being married at Port Royal settled at Petitcodiak; one of Thibaudeau's hired men named Lavaux married a young Metis and two of the Metis employed married into neighbouring tribes and brought their wives into the settlement. These three last marriages were celebrated at Chipoudy by the Beaubassin missionary who came over for that purpose; there were 5 births in 1703, amongst which were Catherine wife of the young Thibideau, and 4 in 1704; the cattle multiplied year by year and the crops were more than sufficient. Tidings of this prosperity were to be the last comfort of the ancient Thibaudeau; afflicted by age and by the fatigues of a life filled with struggles, adventures, and labours, he died at his mill of *Pree-Ronde*, 28 December 1704.

Thus was completed the life of a man truly remarkable, considering his lowly origin – the events of which have been transmitted to us, by a happy and fortuitous course of circumstances. His work did not perish with him while Jacob Bourgeois was the founder of Beaubassin; Peter Melancon and Jean Terriau of *les Mines*, his energy and perseverance created strong colony in three parishes, viz: Chipoudy, Petitcodiak and Memramgouges. But his dreams of seignorial power were only a vain bubble; he was happy in dying in 1704; for he was this saved the grievous disappointment of the following year.

On 2nd June, 1705, the Council of State issued a decree, by which recognizing the settlers, their rights as first occupants in their possessions confirmed the seignorial titles in M. de La Valliere, in according to him by extension the addition to his seignury of Beaubassin the Rivers Petitcodiak and others adjoining, but enjoining him expressly

“not to dispossess or trouble the inhabitants who were found in possession of lands and heritage in the seignury, cultivating or dwelling in or preparing to cultivate the said heritages.”

This decision had a more important effect, than destroying the ambitious dreams of the dead Thibaudeau, for reducing the inhabitants to the simple role of proprietors of the lands they occupied, they lost the disposal of other lands and could not hope for either rent or indemnity to compensate them for the expenditures of settlement, expenses which had moreover served as a support to the other colonies.

This new state of things clouded the future of the colony, for this M. de Villieu, who represented M. de La Valliere, was a very good chief of partizans, but he possessed none of the proper qualities to direct a colonization scheme. His character was haughty and intractable and while Thibaudeau and Blanchard drew to them enterprising men, he was good at scattering them. The settlement at Mines took a growth that was surprisingly rapid, Beaubassin made very moderate progress for thirty years and Chipoudy and Petitcodiak languished until after 1715, without sensible growth.

King William died 3rd March 1702 and was succeeded by Queen Anne, On 15th May war was declared by an alliance composed of Britain, Holland, Germany, etc, against France and Spain. This was known as the War of the Spanish Succession and is chiefly interesting to us by the victories of Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. The war which commenced with vigor on these coasts was a great obstacle to new immigration. In the summer of 1704, a cruising party from Boston had scoured through the Bay of Fundy; probably Chipoudy was unknown to them and therefore remained untouched. This was the fifth and last expedition of Capt. Benjamin Church. It consisted of two ships of 42 and 32 tons, fourteen transports and thirty-six whale boats. There were on board 550 men. The large vessels went to Port Royal; the smaller and whale boats to Mines, where Church cut the dykes. On 28th July Church appeared at Beaubassin. The inhabitants retreated to the woods carrying what they could and Church destroyed the rest. He burnt 20 houses and killed 120 horned cattle. It was not, however, until 1710 that Port Royal was finally surrendered to the English and the English established regular government there for Acadia. Between these years it was subject to constant alarm and communication having become very perilous,

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no one would venture into these shattered and deserted districts. Those who had settled retained their possessions, but no new dwellings were erected and it was only one of the sad results of the war that several colonists at Port Royal, to escape the English, took shelter with their friends at Chipoudy and Petitcodiak. Although the census is silent until towards 1735, we can nearly count the state of the settlement in 1705. It consisted of 14 families, comprising 55 persons, 12 horses, 70 horned cattle and 50 sheep. Besides this fixed population, there was a floating population of Etchemins and Milecites, who came to trade their pelts and fish or do some passing service, for European trinkets or provisions; of Metis who came from the river St. John and hired out by the year, and still oftener enrolled as *coureurs de bois*; and also the same as at Beaubassin, adventurers, trappers, peddlers arriving from time to time from Canada, sometimes by vessels trading in the Gulf and stopping at Baie Verte, and sometimes by land in the company of Indians engaged in some hazardous excursion.

In this fashion, there was maintained at Chipoudy and Petitcodiak from 1705 to 1815 from 50 to 70 persons of which four-fifths were of European blood. These courageous people were

stranded in the wilderness, mostly alone and sometimes with the chance arrival of soldiers. It was later that Blanchard occupied with his younger sons the lands assured to him as well as the dwellings occupied by his elder sons, and then came also at the same time to Chepoudy, the Savoyes, the Levrous, the Prejeans, the Heberts, the Saulniers, who had already explored the country with Thibaudreau and who in 1750, were found there in great numbers. Such was the result of courageous enterprise initiated by poor Acadian labourers, relying on their own resources; crossed by adverse circumstances and by men, they did not the less conduct their work to a successful end, without bombast or noise, by the forces of patience and labor and economy, having certainly one of the brilliant qualities that prove sterile, but possessing those modest virtues disdained by the vulgar, which constitutes however the best foundation of a state.

The war was infinitely regrettable under all aspects. At this moment the Acadians were carried away by a lively spirit of enterprise towards active and fruitful expansion. Three years after the commencement of the war of 1707, the population of Acadia exceeded 1,800 people of which this is a detail:

1707	Men	Women	Total	Horned Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Guns
Port Royal	294	260	554	963	1245	974	126
Les Mines	331	328	659	946	846	758	120
Beaubassin	150	120	270	510	500	828	60
Chipoudy	30	25	25 [sic]	55	70		20
Other Districts			300	75			200
Total	805	733	1838	2564	2641	2055	526

The Mines in six years had increased in population and cattle one-third. That fruitful colony had extended over the valleys of nine rivers, viz: the three rivers of St. Croix, the Ascension, the Keneskeot at Piguit (Avon), the river at Grand Pre, the centre of the colony, that of Gaspereaux, that of the Canarda, the river of St. Antoine, that of the Vieux-Habitants and that of Cobequit.

The population of Port Royal increased a fifth, notwithstanding the drainage to other settlements.

In 1701, Acadia had a population of 400. It had quadrupled. Given another six years of peace and labour the population have reached 3 or 4,000 people, dwelling in ten or a dozen groups about the Bay Fundy and Acadia with but little help would have been able to defy the power of England, but events were so rapidly precipitated, that that was finally plucked from France this flower of her crown.

Miller Letters

Contributed by Fran Miller and Gordon Miller

These letters are presented as they were written with no changes in spelling, punctuation, etc except for an extra space where I believe a sentence ends. I have included footnotes to aid in translation and interpretation. GM

Letter	Date Written	Written by	From	Relation to George
1	10 Jan 1857	Thomas & Jane Miller	Middlesbrough, York.	Brother & Sister-in-law
2	29 May 1857	Matthew & Sarah Thurlow	Newby, York.	Sister & Brother-in-law
3	06 Feb 1858	James Thurlow	Newby, York.	Nephew
4	31 Mar 1869	Matthew & Sarah Thurlow	Knotty Hill, Sedgfield, Dur.	Sister & Brother-in-law
5	05 May 1879	Matthew & Sarah Thurlow	Bishop Middleham, Ferry Hill, Dur.	Sister & Brother-in-law
6	18 Aug 1879	Matthew & Sarah Thurlow	Bishop Middleham, Ferry Hill, Dur.	Sister & Brother-in-law

Letter #1

Middelsbro¹, Janury 10th. 1857²

Dear Brother

We received your kind and welcome letter which Found ours All well thank god for it and I will endeavor to give you sum account of myself and family my oldest son William is married and lives at west hatelpool³ and has one child and Jhon and James is both ashore at preasent Anne and Mary are dress makers and lives with me all unmarried and that is all I have Alive your sister mary is ded many years ago and hold gorge wass Drowned thair 2 sones and 4 daters hare all mared 2 lives in middelsbro and mary that lived with my mother lives at hatelpool and the 2 Lades and the youngest is at manchestore⁴ your sister sarah keepes a small farm at Nuby⁵ and has 3 boys and 3 gels the 3 lades and 1 lass is at home with them and the other

2 married the young she married James Nesom⁶ and got everything at Bishop Midlam Not so much as A pair of gloves for any of our family and thay hare all ded but uncal Richard and he lives with Mrs Neson formely besy boval⁷ I had very ny for got sam but I Realy canot tell you whare he is at preasent for thay turned him out and he wanders about as yousel sumtimes At Middelsbro and sum times at Stockley poor house

Now dere Brother I think I have given you A famuley account as fare as I can you must Excuse my not deweling on it As you may see my Righting is unsteady my hand and Eys is imprfect as you now I ham on the longe side of 60 I have not been at sea for the last 5 years and ham dependent omy famely with the exception of A few shilings I may sumtimes harn at any light worke Now you will like to hear sum think of Millelsbro and Guisbro⁸ for they have strangley Altered since you left for thire is no less than 21 blast fornasses in this

¹ There is a Middlesbrough in North York near the mouth of the River Tees near Stockon-on-Tees

² Saturday

³ Hartlepool, 8 miles up the coast from Middlesbrough

⁴ Manchester, perhaps.

⁵ Newby

⁶ Possibly NEASHAM

⁷ Bessy Boval. George would not recognize her by married name.

⁸ Guisborough, 8 miles east of Middlesbrough

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localkelty and founderys the old yorkshir hills⁹ his A Copleet Calafoney of Iron stone both Eston Banks¹⁰ and guisbro is all A solid bed of Iron stone and there is A Saile way¹¹ from hear to guisbro and R___ and new hear and West and old hartelpool and Salem works is hopined at guisbro the old Dropes is down and Iron workes in thare plase indeed you would not now whar you wass if ever you Com back but I ham Afraid those Eys will ni-ver see you more and gorge I have travelled all partes of the world and nive found any plase like home but my dear boy do not think I ham angry with you for if you have made your home whear you have I pray god bless you and family and all your udertakings and without gods blessing all our indevours is frutless Now brother you say you have 5 boys and 2 girls supose ou com over this next sumer and bring your oldest or youngest girl with you my Dothers bides me ashoure you thay will love them and teach them thair own buisness¹² for thay Cosentely have yong Ladys with them and if your sons manige the farm for 3 or 4 monthes you might spair that time you blame me for not Righting but yes hear I ___ for ?? have both Rote and maid every inquirey in the las? I thote you shourley where all gone or did not want any acquaintens. I sall sent your letter to sister sarah and you will most lickley hear from them whe have Experienced on of the most ofullest gailles on saterdy and sunday last¹³ that Iver visited this Cost both for life and property I shoul have sent You A Newspaper but I wass feard thay would Cost tow much Now I must drow this blundring peas to A Close and before so dowing lett me beg of you to try and dow as I have disred you for myself I have not the means to Come to you or A trip to st Jhons would be nothing to me my wife and Children all joines with me in wishing you Mery Chrismass and hapey New year and may god bless and prosper you All this from your Loving brother and sister

Thomas & Jane Miller

⁹ The Cleveland Hills lie 10-12 miles south of Middlesbrough. My brown atlas shows the presence of Iron in the hills.

¹⁰ There is an Eston adjacent (east) of Middlebrough. Banks probably means slopes of hills.

¹¹ Saile way – a canal.

¹² Dressmaking

¹³ Jan 3-4, 1857

Now I sall Expect A answer back by Retorn that will Just be 30 days and it will find Me at No 40 Direct for me Tho Miller

No 40 Suffield Street
Middelsbro yorkshire

Thomas

Letter # 2

Newby¹⁴, May 29, 1857¹⁵

Dear Brother

We are glad to hear from you we had given up all hopes of hearing from you any more we are living upon a Farm in a small village called Newby about three miles from Stockesley [Stokesley] and seven from Stockton [-on-Tees] we have had seven Children four girls and three boys six of them living now one of the twins called Ann died when she was six years and six month's old the other Isabella is married and lives at Bishop Middlaham¹⁶ she has two children and is very comfortable of the other called Mary his married to James Neasham they have three Children they live upon the Farm at East House that your Uncle's and Aunt Elizabeth had they were married before she died and she left James all her effects our eldest Son James is living with a neighbouring Farmer hes as 22£ 10s per year washing and board young men has nothing to do here but make their fortunes wages for farm servants has been verry high three or four years men's wages are regular away 20£ per year they used to be only about 12£ or 14£ they is so much labour in this part now with rail-ways and getting Iron stone out of these hills our second Son William will be 20 years old next August he is at home with us working at the Farm our youngest Son Robert is 14 years old he is at home with us our youngest daughter Sarah Ann is 12 years old she is going to School yet when you write again please let us [know] if you now where Brother Richard is please to remember us to Brother James' widdow her Son and two Daughters and tell them we shall be glad to see them here if they can come I was verry sorry to hear that

¹⁴ There are several Newby's in England. This one is 4 miles south of Middlesbrough, North Yorkshire.

¹⁵ Friday

¹⁶ About 12 miles NNW of Middlesbrough.

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Brother James was dead I feel glad that he has called one of his daughters after me. Now Brother we would have you sell all up and come into this country with all your family have you any place of worship near you if you have we hope you and your family will attend some place you now we shall not have to live long in this world so it behoves every one of us to prepare for an uper and a better world than this we live in and if we never see each other's face again Lord grant that we may all meet in Heaven we have a Wesleyan Chappel in our little Village which we attend every Sunday all our family desires to be remembered to you all give our kind love to all our Nephews and Nieces hoping these few lines will find you all well as they leave us at present thank the Lord for it please to write the earliest opportunity after you receive this from your Brother and Sister Matthew and Sarah Thurlow

Direct for us Matthew Thurlow
Newby
By Stockton-on-Tees

Letter #3

Newby, February 6, 1858¹⁷

Dear Uuncle and Aunt

we received your letter and was glad to hear that you whare all well but was sorey to hear that you had had sutch bad luck and that you had had sutch A murder so near you you wished to hear how your uncle Ritchard was he is livin with James Bavill and is quit as well as can be looked for at is age uncle samuel is much the same as he was and uncle thomas and is famuel are all well we ad him up stayin A few days three weaks since and Aunt Mareys famuel are all well for aney thing that we now they are all mared marey lives at hartlepool hor husband Is a saller and so is Ann's and Elisabeth but they live at Middlesbro and they to brothers live at hartlepool

I was up at london with robert pearson and he told me that he ad seen you once and If he could get A ship to sent Jans¹⁸ he would com and see you this next somnes and if I get well I intend to com

and live in America if I ~~can~~ keep in the mind that I ham in at present for I Alwas intended coming to see If I could not find ~~ah~~ out my mothers Brothers for I thort that som of you¹⁹ would be livin and I would find som of you I think I have what will fetch me over and I think it will be A better country than England for farmin is very bad now hear for farms are very bad to get my Brother William has got maried last somer he was 20 years auld when he got maried my sister Bell has to childeren and is very comfortable and my sister marey has four to boys and to girls hey have A gud farm and it cheap one to my youngest Brother and sister is at home with us I have A great desire to com and If you would be so kind as to send me word what soat of a climat it is so that I might prepare for it before one starts for clothin will be cheaper hear than with you

Father and Mother sends they kind love to you all and wishes to be remembered to Uuncle Jameses wido and her famule and to Uuncle Ritchard if you ever hear aney thing of him and she hops that as you have A chapel so near and you that you will always go and that if you never meat hear that you will meat in heaven I think I have no more to say at present wer are all well hopin you the same from your Afection Neaphy James Thurlow

Direct as folowas Matthew Thurlow

Newby Near Stockton on
teas
Yorkshire

Letter #4

Knotty Hill, Sedgefield

March 31, 1869²⁰

Dear Brother

We received both your letters and was glad to hear that you all were well the reason that we did not write sooner we new that your Brother Thomas had wrote to you so we thought you would now how all was going on we have had him staying with us a few weeks this winter he is verry fresh for is years considering the quantity of rum he is drinking and Tobacco he as smooked now don't

¹⁷ Saturday

¹⁸ Saint John

¹⁹ Seems to imply three or more: George, James (deceased) and Richard.

²⁰ Wednesday

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presuade our James to come to America for I think he can make a good living here he can earn from 1£ to 26s per week and the farm servants has from 20£ to 26£ per year constant both wet and dry and all their meat washing and Lodging they can save money if they will it is of no use earning a great deal of money if they do not take care of it there is no country so well of as they are in Old England it is more in a cultivated state than any Country when I was a servant we only had 12£ to 14£ per year a man at that wage had to be master of every thing and could do every thing besides we had to work harder than they will now we have had fine weather all Winter untill March which as been very rough we have got our beans sown and part Oates Wheat has got very low to 11s to 11s 3d per boul of 9 Sto.²¹ we shall be glad to see any of you this summer that can make it convenient to come we are both going down the hill of life very fast²² we are oftens poorly which reminds us that we shall not be long here we new your Portrait by your ~~Uncle~~ Brother Thomas and the younger looking one your Sister says he is very like what you were²³ all our relations desires to be remembered to you all we should be glad to see you over this summer if all our lives should be spared we are all well

hoping you all are the same from your affectionate Brother and Sister

Matthew and Sarah Thurlow
Mr Thomas Miller
care of Mr Thomas Clark
No 41 School Croft
Marton road
Middlesbrough on Tees

PS We have had bad luck with our sheep we have had 4 ewes and 10 lambs died we don't now what complaint it was the Ewes was only 2 years old

Letter #5

²¹ Stone, a weight of 14 lbs. A boul is defined as anything hoop-shaped. One Bu of Wheat weighs about 60 lbs. thus the boul described here is about two bushels

²² They were still writing letters in August of 1879!

²³ The second John William Miller would be almost 7 years old, David B was 11.

Bishop Middleham
Ferry Hill

County of Durham

May 5, 1879²⁴

Dear Brother

We received your son's letter on the 23th of April 1879 and was glad to hear from you but sorry to hear that you were so poorly²⁵ I have been very poorly all winter scarce a day well I have only been across the yard for a great many weeks it has been a very severe winter here your sister as been in midling health of late we have left the Farm last August and is living at Bishop Middleham by ourselves independent our youngest son Robert as the Farm now to himself we have nothing to do with it now he as not a large family only three boys the youngest going in six we sold a young horse 3 years old for 60£ and another for 40£ not 3 years of our own breed from a Clevand Mare Robert as sold 6 fat beasts this week for nearly 100£ they would have been worth 120£ if you Americans did not send so much dead and alive fat stock over to England Farming will never be good for any thing any more in this country good wheat as been selling only at 9s and 9s 6d and 10s pr boul²⁶ to weigh 9 Sto. pr boul of 2 bushels your Father always said that Farming would never be good for anything in England when they got a free trade our son James is living at a place called Silksworth Colliery near to Sunderland he has near 200 men and boys to set to work and look after on the pit heap sorting rubbish from the coals William is in an Engine shop at Sunderland our eldest daughter Isabella her husband is a length man on the line they live near Castle Eden and Mary is a widow at East House near Bishop Middleham James Neasham married her it is 3 years last February since he died and left her with 9 Children but she is in comfortable circumstances he left her in full power of all that he had after her death to be divided amongst his family she as a Son and Daughter married our youngest Daughter lives at Fishburn a small village near to East House farm her husband is both butcher

²⁴ Monday

²⁵ George died May 25, 1882.

²⁶ Boul, bool, bule: anything hoop-shaped. From Universal Dictionary of the English Language 1897. Stone, a weight of 14 lbs. The boul described is 126 lbs., which is two bushels

Miller Letters

and Farmer your brother Thomas died 2 years since here is very poor deed in this part most of the Collieries are of work the trade is so bad the masters wants to reduce the men's wages and they are on strike people are hungering and starving to death the Iron stone mines are very bad in yorkshire also great many out of work now we shall be very glad to see any of you over this summer to see us if you can make it convenient it is a long time since we have had a letter from you before this please to write when you receive this I have very poor health your sister is pretty well for an old woman but full of pain in her arms rheumatism scarce able to put her clothes on or of we hope you are all well our kind love to you and all the family give our love to Brother James Widdow and all her family you can let them see this we thought it would do for all of you from your Affectionate Brother and sister

Matthew & Sarah Thurlow

Letter #6

Matthew Thurlow
Address Bishop Middleham
Ferry Hill
August 18, 1879²⁷

Dear Nephew

This is to inform you that we received a letter from you on the 23 of April 1879 you wanted to now whether we were living or not I wrote back to your Father and sent all particulars about our families and the state of our country and desired an answer back but we have not received any word yet from any of you so we think you have not received our letter if you receive this please to write back and say how your Father is and Mother and all the rest of you I sent word in my last letter that we had left the Farm and our Son Robert was on it we came here last August 6th 1878 we are living quite retired nothing to do indeed we cannot now we are very thankful that we have a little to defend ourselves with in our old age I am going in 76 years your Aunt will be 74 next October your Father is 6 years younger²⁸ than your Aunt but I am

not going to write any more as we don't now whether you will receive this or not we have had a very wet summer and it is a very wet hay time there is a great deal of hay to get yet in this part harvest is going to be very late it will be a month before it will be ready yet accept of our kind love to you and Father and Mother Uncle James Widdow and all your family and all your Cousins would be glad to see any of you that could come over we are both midling in health at present thank the Lord for it hoping you all are well from your Affectionate Uncle and Aunt Matthew and Sarah Thurlow

please to write soon Matthew Thurlow
Bishop Middleham
Address Ferry Hill.

*Final translation by Fran Millar & Gordon Miller
Jan 20, 1999*

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From *The Delineator* Dec 1902, p. 1052. Frederick and Otto Kampfe were the first to use the term "safety razor" in their 1880 patent application. Image submitted by Susan Ewing. Additional information from Wikipedia via David Fraser.

²⁷ Monday

²⁸ Some controversy re: George's date of birth – anywhere from 1805 to 1816

The Wreck of the *England*

By W.K. Reynolds

Contributed by George H. Hayward

Introduction: This article is from the New Brunswick Magazine, Vol. 1, July-Dec 1898, and although not dated, presumably was written about that time, "more than half a century" after the wreck of 1846.

The loss of the ship "England" in Courtenay Bay, St. John harbor, in December, 1846, was the most serious marine disaster that ever took place in the waters immediately around the city, and to many of the older people in this vicinity it is to this day one of the saddest reminders of the holiday seasons of the past. Though more than half a century has passed, it is not difficult to find those who remember well the night of the occurrence and the incidents which attended the affair, up to the time of the burial of the body of the captain in the lot where a now crumbling stone records in brief the story of the tragedy.

The "England" was a full rigged ship of 484 tons, built at Ten Mile Creek, St. John county, in the year 1837. by Captain Robert Ellis, who was the principal owner. The vessel was iron-kneed and copper sheathed, and had a particularly high forecandle, even for those times, which were before the days of deck houses forward and aft. The "England" had for some years been owned by parties in Cork, Ireland, and was engaged in the ordinary trade between Liverpool, London and St. John.¹

On this last and fatal voyage the ship had sailed from London, in ballast, during the latter part of September, under command of Captain Andrew Irving, a native of London

and a stranger to the navigation of these waters. This was his first voyage to St. John. The autumn of 1846 was a particularly bad one, marked by several severe storms, and thus it was that the long period of eighty-four days passed before the ship came in sight of the harbor of St. John. The ship's complement was twenty men, but a less number was sufficient for general purposes, and on this occasion the total number on board was seventeen, including two apprentice boys, one of whom was related to the captain.

Mention has been made of the stormy character of that season. Just a month before Christmas, on the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th of November, one of the heaviest gales known in the history of the city was experienced in St. John and along the coast. It was the worst known since the great storm of 1819. In this gale the steamer "Atlantic" was lost off the coast of Connecticut and many passengers perished, while the St. John steamer "North America" was wrecked off the coast of Maine. In the city of St. John trees were uprooted, chimneys blown down and roofs of houses partially wrecked. The new ship "Howard" was driven ashore near Rankin's wharf and fell over on its side, while the barque "Commerce" was jammed across the ferry slip in the midst of a quantity of timber. Other vessels were driven into the timber ponds, a schooner and a woodboat were sunk near the end of North wharf, and there was much other damage done. The "England" had its experience of this gale on the ocean, but came through it safely, and as Christmas week approached it came up the Bay of Fundy. Captain and crew alike were doubtless rejoicing that, after nearly three months' buffeting with wind and wave at that inclement season, they were at last

¹ In addition to my own records relating to this disaster, some important points have been developed by interviews with Mr. Hugh Bustin, one of the coroner's jury, and Mr. Patrick Trainor, who was with Pilot Haviland in the "Rechab" at the time.

The Wreck of the *England*

drawing near to port, where their perils would be over and their hard experience forgotten in the joys of a Christmas on land.

The "England" was sighted off Partridge Island early in the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th of December, in company with two other vessels, the barque "Oromocto," from London, and the brig "Charlotte," from Yarmouth. These were a little in advance. The barque was in charge of Captain David Cronk, a well-known shipmaster who thoroughly knew the harbor, and the "England" would have been safe in following him. The brig and the barque, passing the Island, kept the course of the channel to the westward. The "England" had no pilot on board. The pilot boat "Rechab," with John Haviland, branch pilot, had gone out to her, but a strong south-west wind was blowing and Haviland could not board the ship. He shouted what he thought were simple directions as to the course to be taken, and then put his boat about, signalling for the ship to follow in its course to the westward.

Captain Irving knew nothing of the harbor, but he had with him a mate, one John Robertson, who claimed to know all about it, from having been in a surveying vessel with Admiral Owen in the Bay of Fundy, some years before. Relying on his statements, the captain entrusted the guidance of the ship to him and paid no further attention to the course of the pilot boat or the other vessels.

It was then about an hour and a half before low water, and the wind was growing stronger every minute. Under the mate's directions, the ship came along before the gale, under its three topsails and standing jib, and bore directly down upon the Foul Ground, on which, about half-past four o'clock, it struck with great force and remained hard and fast. At this juncture, Pilot Haviland got aboard, with one of his apprentices, Patrick Lennihan, with the hope of still saving the ship. By this time darkness had set in and the force of the wind was unabated. Nothing could be done until

the flood tide should come, which would be after six o'clock, and the captain and crew had their supper as usual. While at supper, the second mate directly laid the blame of the disaster to Robertson, the first mate, who was in some way related to the captain. Had he assumed to know less and followed the pilot boat, the ship would have been safe. There was no time for discussing what might have been, however, and the great question was as to what could be done to make matters better. The only hope was that when the ship was floated by the flood tide it might be worked to a secure part of the harbor. There was then no breakwater at the west channel, and with a southerly wind the sea had a clean sweep up the harbor. It was running furiously on this night, and when the flood tide lifted the ship it tore away the rudder, and the vessel came off the Foul Ground wholly unmanageable and with water over the ballast in the hold. It was out of the question to handle the sails so as to make a course, and the "England" was driven on the Round Reef, south of the Ballast wharf. There it remained for a time, when it went on the Dulse Reef, nearer the shore. It was then evident that the ship must go to pieces, and all hands went forward for safety. In this they made a fatal mistake. Had they gone aft they would have been safe, as was afterwards found, and they would have been perfectly secure had they taken shelter in the cabin, for the bedding in the berths was not even wet when the wreck was visited on the following day.

It was then nearly midnight. The night was intensely dark, and the scene of horror cannot be described. The vessel broke in two on the reef, and the foremast went by the board. As it did so, the broken part of it, near the heel, struck Captain Irving, killing him instantly and severing his body into two parts. The survivors clung to the top of the forecastle, which began to drift around Courtenay Bay, while the sea made con-

The Wreck of the *England*

tinual breaches over it. Some of the party were lashed with lines, but all were in danger of perishing by the exposure. At length the drifting fore-castle was driven on the east shore of the Bay, along which it was carried by wind and tide until it came to where the stern of the ship had been driven, at the rocks which make out on the sands a little to the north of the alms house. By this time four of the crew were dead. These were John Smith, of Liverpool, seaman, Thomas Rogers, cook, with Francis Burdett, of London, and Charles Ward, of Coventry, apprentices. Young Lennihan, the pilot apprentice, who was a splendid swimmer, urged Pilot Haviland to attempt to get ashore, and the venture was made with success, use being made of the wreck of the stern for a part of the distance. Then the other survivors were got to the land, but not without difficulty and danger. So exhausted were the men with their terrible night's experience that on getting ashore some of them lay down on the snow ready to fall asleep, and had it not been for the strenuous exertions of Pilot Haviland they would have continued to lie there till the sleep of death overtook them. Rousing them up, he conducted them to the alms house, where they received every possible care.

The bodies of the dead were looked after on the following morning and placed in an outbuilding. It was a sad enough sight, that of the five frozen remains of those who, at sunset the day before, had been abounding in life and hope. Two of the bodies were those of mere boys. An inquest was held on Monday, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts. The only member of the coroner's jury who is now living is Mr. Hugh Bustin.

One of the sailors rescued from the wreck was kindly treated by a family living in that vicinity. He thus made the acquaintance of a daughter of the owner of the house, to whom he was afterwards married.

The "England" had been consigned to the Hon. John Robertson, and it was supposed he would attend to the burial of Captain Irving, as became the latter's position and the sad circumstances under which he met his death in a strange land. There appears to have been some mistake made in the matter, however, and there was great surprise and indignation among the ship-masters when they learned that both captain and crew had been buried as paupers in the Old Burial Ground, that the undertaker had taken the captain's body to the grave late in the afternoon, that it had not been followed by a single mourner, and that no minister of religion had been called to commit the body to the earth. Upon learning these facts, a meeting of the ship-masters was held at the St. John hotel on the evening of Saturday, the 25th of December, an odd enough kind of a Christmas gathering, but one which they felt would not bear postponement. The object of the meeting was stated to be the eliciting of information relative to the interment of Captain Irving and his men, "reports having got into circulation that they had not received a Christian burial," and Captain Abell occupied the chair. Captain Taber opened the proceedings by some remarks in which he characterized the affair as a foul blot on a Christian community, asserting that a man who had lost his life in the exercise of his duty had been dragged to his final resting place like a felon, betwixt daylight and dark. He used other strong language, and trusted the blame would be put where it belonged.

At this stage of the proceedings, Hon. John Robertson sent a note requesting that he be heard before the meeting, and he was accordingly admitted. His explanation was that he gave orders to the undertaker to have the bodies decently and respectably interred, without either extravagant or unnecessary expense, as soon as it could conveniently be done. After this Mr. Charles

The Wreck of the *England*

McLauchlan had called on him and said there was a feeling against the bodies being buried in the poor house burial ground, that the collector of customs (Mr. H. Bowyer Smith) and other officials had made a contribution toward funeral expenses, and that he, Mr. McLauchlan, was willing to take charge of the arrangements. Mr. Robertson had replied that Mr. McLauchlan would have to see the undertaker, as the bodies were in charge of the coroner. He also had suggested that the bodies be buried side by side and a tombstone erected, towards which he offered to contribute. He had left the arrangements with Mr. McLauchlan, and had not been aware of the interment until the next evening.

Captain John Leavitt then took the floor, and a lively passage of words ensued between him and Mr. Robertson. After the latter had retired, Mr. McLaughlan was admitted, and detailed the efforts he had made to find the undertaker in time, but said he had met him only when he was on his way to the grave with the captain's body. The meeting then expressed its approbation of Mr. McLaughlan's conduct, and proceeded to pass the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the remains of the late Capt. Irving- be removed from their present resting place, and conveyed to the grave from some respectable dwelling, for the purpose of being re-interred, and that a tomb-stone, containing a suitable inscription, be erected to his memory, and also to the memory of those of the crew who perished with him."

It was also resolved that a subscription list be opened to defray the necessary expenses, and that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the city papers. In addition to Captains Abell, Taber and Leavitt, some of the well known old time shipmasters present were Captains Hip-pesly, Thomas Reed, Stephenson, Dudne and Wiley. The sum of £22. 16s. and 6d. was subscribed on the spot, and at a later date a balance remaining after the payment

of funeral expenses was sent to Captain Irving's widow and family in England.

The place where the bodies had been buried was in the lower portion of the Old Burial Ground, next to the building lots on Union street. This was the part of the ground where free interments were made. The bodies of the sailors were allowed to remain there, but that of Captain Irving was disinterred and on Wednesday, the 29th of December, ten days after the disaster, the funeral took place from the house of Mr. James Milligan, King square. The day was marked by an exceedingly violent snow storm, but a very large number of people attended and followed the body to the Church of England Burial Ground, beyond the Marsh Bridge. In due time a plain free stone tablet was placed over the grave, bearing the following inscription

IN MEMORY OF
ANDREW IRVING,
LATE MASTER OF THE SHIP OF ENGLAND OF
CORK.

Who perished on the wreck of that Vessel
In Courtney Bay, entrance of this Harbour,
On the night of the 19th of December, 1846.

ALSO

John Smith, seaman, Thomas Rogers,
Cook, Francis Burdett and Charles Ward,
Apprentices, who perished at the time.
The remains of Capt. Irving' are interred
On this spot, those of the sufferers with
Him are interred in the old graveyard
In this City.

—
This stone is erected by the Shipmasters
And others in the port of St. John.

The stone is to be seen on the high ground in the eastern part of the burial ground. There is no enclosure or any evidence of care, and of the hundreds who have read the inscription, few have heard, until now, the full details of the story of the wreck of the "England."

W. K. REYNOLDS. ■

Social Media for Grave Hunters

Contributed by David Christopher

Have you tried “Find A Grave” yet? It’s a wonderful resource for grave hunters and it’s free.

Point your browser toward www.findagrave.com and click on “Who is Behind Find A Grave?” in the Questions and Answers section to read about the people who run the site.

I’m sure many NBGS members, like myself, have already searched the ninety-six-million-name database and been disappointed at not finding the grave they were looking for. After all, ninety six millions sounds like a big number but, compared to all the burials in North America alone over the past few hundred years, it is an extremely small percentage of the total.

A far more important and productive menu item is “Join the Find A Grave Community”. By registering at the site you will get a chance to give AND receive. You will be able to:

Do someone far away a big favour by taking a couple of photos in your own village, town or city.

Make a request to obtain a photo of a tombstone thousands of miles away from where you live.

Make important contacts with people and genealogical societies in other provinces, states and countries that could prove useful and productive in the future.

Take virtual stewardship of a particular grave or cemetery and be part of several other useful favours, functions and benefits.

During a rainy day this past winter on the panhandle of Florida I registered at Find A Grave and soon got a couple of requests. It gave my wife and I a chance to drive around the backwoods a little

and explore parts of northern Florida that we might otherwise never have had the pleasure of learning about.

Once I got a bit more familiar with the site and all the apps and options available I made my own request. My great grand uncle’s daughter, Alice, had left Albert County, in 1899 to live in Massachusetts, then Berea, Kentucky, in both places with relatives, before setting out on her own to Santa Barbara, California. There she made a comfortable living and bought herself a home. She owned and operated the “Kentucky Woolen Shop” in a Santa Barbara mall and would import down-home woollens and dry goods from Kentucky and sell them in her shop to the much more urbanized Californians at Santa Barbara. Over the years of course she gradually lost contact with her roots. She never married and died in California in 1950 at the age of 67. So I gave this Find A Grave feature a try and submitted my own request. Within days, I received a reply from a very kind and active member of the Santa Barbara Genealogical Society, who immediately went out to the Santa Barbara Cemetery and took a couple of photos for me. I now have a photo of Alice’s resting place, and a diagram of exactly where it is located. In addition, to my great delight, I also now have a lovely photograph of the house in which she lived, which apparently was right across Anacapa Street from the well known Santa Barbara political activist of the day, Pearl Chase.

Am I happy I registered at Find A Grave ? You bet! Give it a try.

(Editor’s note: some other sites where you may be able to find gravestone images or transcriptions)

Canadian Headstone Photo Project – www.canadianheadstones.com “The mission of this project is to capture digital images and the complete transcription of headstones of our ancestors.”

The Canadian Gravemarker Gallery - <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cangmg/> “The primary objective of this totally free access website is to provide visitors the ability to browse through the online cemeteries to find the burial places of their ancestors; or to use the search engine to find surnames of their loved ones.”

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick also has cemetery records:

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/Cemeteries/CFBG/?culture=en-CA>

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/Cemeteries/?culture=en-CA>

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

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

Available from: Linda Barrett, 300 O'Leary Rd, Beaver Dam, NB, E3B-9K4, paul300linda@yahoo.ca
Descendant books researched by Paul Evans Barrett. Each book contains a descendant line chart, a family database with index, some include copies of documents and pictures which are also indexed. Below is a list a few of the NB locations where the descendants settled. Many settled other parts of NB, as well as in the U.S.A. For more information contact Linda, especially if you have family in any of these locations, as you may find them in amongst these books too. The books are 8.5x11 with plastic binding combs Prices for the books are in Canadian dollars and do not include shipping which will be set at the current Canada Post charge. Contact Linda for shipping costs and for U.S.A. prices. The books can be picked up in Fredericton, NB, to eliminate the shipping costs. A portion of the proceeds from each book sold will be donated to Canadian Diabetes Association. If you wish to view Paul's research, a copy of each of these books have been donated to the Provincial Archives New Brunswick, search number MC3626-Paul Evans Barrett fonds.

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\$16

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 - ***Descendants of Damaris Strong***; some desc. settled Jemseg, Norton, Saint John; earliest NB connection Abiathar Camp; 84 pgs; \$15
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 - ***Descendants of Phineas Wilson***; some desc. settled Saint John, Jemseg, Gagetown; earliest NB connection was Rebecca (Cook) Camp; 88 pgs; \$16

Available from: Linda Barrett, 300 O'Leary Rd, Beaver Dam, NB, E3B-9K4, paul300linda@yahoo.ca

Descendant books researched by Mary Ann Linda (McDermaid) Barrett. Each book contains a descendant line chart, a family database with index, some include copies of documents and pictures which are also indexed. Below is a list a few of the NB locations where the descendants settled. Many settled other parts of NB, as well as in the U.S.A. For more information contact Linda, especially if you have family in any of these locations, as you may find them in amongst these books too. The books are 8.5x11 with plastic binding combs. Prices for the books are in Canadian dollars and do not include shipping which will be set at the current Canada Post charge. Contact Linda for shipping costs and for U.S.A. prices. The books can be picked up in Fredericton, NB, to eliminate the shipping costs. A portion of the proceeds from each book sold will be donated to Canadian Diabetes Association. If you wish to view Linda's research, a copy of each of these books have been donated to the Provincial Archives New Brunswick, search number MC3707-Mary Ann Linda (McDermaid) Barrett fonds.

- ***Descendants of Denis LaBriere, The Allain Families***, some desc. settled parts of Quebec, Petit-Rocher, Bathurst; 221 pgs of documents/pictures included; 309 pgs; \$65
- ***Descendants of Pierre Arseneau***, some desc. settled Beaubassin, Port Royal, Bathurst, Petit-Rocher; 77 pgs; \$14
- ***Descendants of Marie Blanche Babineau***, some desc. settled Saint-Louis-de-Kent, Acadieville; 45 pgs; \$11
- ***Descendants of Jouanis Bastarache/Basque***, some desc. settled Port Royal, Tracadie-Sheila, Bathurst; 57 pgs of documents/pictures included; 253 pgs; \$40
- ***Descendants of Olivier Beaulieu***, some desc. settled Tracadie-Sheila, Petit-Rocher; 51 pgs; \$12
- ***Descendants of Paul Antoine Benoit***, some desc. settled Tracadie-Sheila, Caraquet; 122 pgs; \$20
- ***Descendants of Michel Boudreau***, some desc. settled Port Royal, Grand Pre, Bathurst, Tracadie-Sheila, Petit-Rocher; 185 pgs; \$24
- ***Descendants of Rene Breau***, some desc. settled Port Royal, Grand-Pre, Saint-Louis-de-Kent, Saint-Charles; 163 pgs; \$23
- ***Descendants of Jean Brideault/Brideau***, some desc. settled parts of Quebec, Tracadie-Sheila, Caraquet; 98 pgs; \$16
- ***Descendants of Pierre Allain Bujold***, some desc. settled parts of Quebec, Neguac, Bathurst, Tracadie-Sheila, Restigouche; 114 pgs; \$19
- ***Descendants of Jean Comeau***, some desc. settled parts of Quebec, Port Royal, Neguac, Tracadie-Sheila; 45 pgs of documents/pictures included; 135 pgs; \$27
- ***Descendants of Pierre Comeau***, some desc. settled parts of Quebec, Port Royal, Bathurst, Petit-Rocher; 99 pgs; \$17
- ***Descendants of Robert Cormier***, some desc. settled Beaubassin, Bathurst, Petit-Rocher; 109 pgs; \$18

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- *Descendants of Jean David Daigle*, some desc. settled Pointe-Sapin, Fountain Creek, Saint-Louis-de-Kent, Douglastown; 52 pgs; \$12
- *Descendants of Antoine Gras/DeGrace*, some desc. settled Bathurst, Petit-Rocher; 15 pgs of documents/pictures included; 94 pgs; \$18
- *Descendants of William Dick*, some desc. settled Upper Napan, Chatham, Black River; 36 pgs of documents/pictures included; 154 pgs; \$30
- *Descendants of Germain Sieur de Laverdure Doucet*, some desc. settled Port Royal, Beaubassin, Bathurst, Petit-Rocher; 78 pgs; \$15
- *Descendants of Bonaventure Duguay*, some desc. settled Shippagan, Tracadie-Sheila; 72 pgs; \$14
- *Descendants of Guillaume Ferguson*, some desc. settled Tracadie-Sheila; 55 pgs; \$12
- *Descendants of George Fidler/Fiddler*, some desc. settled Upper Napan, Chatham; 102 pgs; \$19
- *Descendants of Jean Claude Landry*, some desc. settled Port Royal, Grand-Pre, parts of Quebec, Richibucto-Village; 192 pgs; \$24
- *Descendants of Remi Landry*, some desc. settled Bathurst, Petit-Rocher; 62 pgs; \$13
- *Descendants of MacDermaid/McDermaid Families*, some desc. settled Chatham, Portage River, U.S.A.; 292 pgs of documents/pictures included; 378 pgs; \$75
- *Descendants of Joseph Martin*, some desc. settled Shippagan, Saint-Louis-de-Kent, Saint-Charles; 22 pgs of document/pictures included; 70 pgs; \$17
- *Descendants of Louis Mazerolle*, some desc. settled Grand-Pre, Baie-Sainte-Anne, Richibucto-Village; 62 pgs; \$13
- *Descendants of Thomas Roy*, some desc. settled Petit-Rocher, Bathurst; 80 pgs; \$15
- *Descendants of Alexis Sonier*, some desc. settled Tracadie-Sheila, Petit-Rocher; 53 pgs; \$12
- *Descendants of Pierre Thibodeau*, some desc. settled Baie-Sainte-Anne, Richibucto-Village, Tracadie-Sheila; 110 pgs; \$19
- *Descendants of Andre DeVautour, The Vautour/Voutour Families*, some desc. settled parts of Quebec, Richibucto-Village, Grande-Digue, Saint-Charles, Saint-Louis-de-Kent; 86 pgs of documents/pictures included; 176 pgs; \$32

Available from: Ann Breault & Winnie Smith, Ann Breault (506) 529-4267, Winnie Smith Email: wesmith@nbn.net.nb.ca

- *School Records, Selected Schools From Alma and Harvey Parishes, Albert County New Brunswick, for years 1877-1884 and 1845-1852.* Coil bound book size 82 x 11, \$20 Plus \$12 p&h.

Available from: Chief Paul J. Bunnell, UE, 32 Hoit Mill Rd #202 Weare, NH 03281. Author, Professional Genealogist; Gwilawato (He looks For Something) Co-Chief of the Koasek Abenaki Nation & Genealogist; website <http://bunnellgenealogybooks.citymaker.com>; Email: Bunnellloyalist@aol.com Koasek Traditional Band of the Sovereign Abenaki Nation, website:

<http://www.CowasuckAbenaki.com>

- *Thunder Over New England, Benjamin Bonnell, The Loyalists.*
- *The New Loyalist Index, Vols. 1 thru 7.*
- *Research Guide To Loyalist Ancestors, a directory to Archives, manuscripts, and published sources.*

- *American Loyalist Migrations & Documents Guide.*
- *Loyalist Evacuees of Boston, Massachusetts, March 1776.*
- *New Hampshire Loyalists (Revised 2008).*
- *The Loyalist Quarterly Newsletter* (The only USA Loyalist Newsletter since 2004).
- *New Hampshire Historical & Genealogical Reporter Newsletters Booklet.*
- *Cemetery Inscriptions of The Town of Barnstable, Massachusetts, And Its Villages, 1600-1900.*
- *Life of A Haunted House* (The Barnstable House of Barnstable, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.)
- *French & Native North American Marriages, 1600-1800* (And Other Sources, Vols 1 thru 7.
- *Acadian & Cajun Cooking & Old Remedies* (The Way Memere Made Them).
- *The House of Robinson: The Robinsons of Rhode Island, Their Genealogy & Letters & The History of the Robinson Oil Company of Baltimore, Maryland.*
- *Tumbleweed, (The Nellie (Patton) Markham Letters & Genealogy).*
- *Beginner's Genealogy Starter Booklet* (Helping Guide & Research Forms).
- *The Untimely Death of Professional Wrestlers, before the age of 60*
- *Yearly Collection of The Loyalist Quarterly Newsletter.*
- *Dawnland Voice Newsletter, Abenaki Nation, the Koasek (Cowasuck) Traditional Band of the Sovereign Abenaki Nation Band.* \$20 per year donated to the tribe. (4 issues), Editor/producer, Sub-Chief/Tribal Genealogist Paul J. Bunnell, UE

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

Available from: Sharon Connors, 3754 Rte 132, Scoudouc Rd., NB E4P 3M9, cconnor@nb.sympatico.ca

- *The Connors Families of Southeastern New Brunswick*, including Bryan O'Connor & Mary Ann Fogarty, James Connors & Sarah Gath, Patrick Connor & Ellen Gilfoil, Columban Connors & Honora Fogarty, Patrick Fogarty & Ann Gath. Other popular names include Ryan, Allingham, MacDonald, McMullen, McKendy & Shortall. Over 200 photos, cemetery listings, land petitions and grants, stories, etc. **Special price \$ 30.00 Canadian plus p&h.**

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

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

Available from: Velna Dickson, 31 Park Dr., Miramichi, NB, E1N 2Z2, (506) 773-6239 or Sharon Connors 3754 Rte 132, Scoudouc Rd, NB E4P 3M9 cconnor@nb.sympatico.ca

- *Jardines of Atlantic Canada*, Two Volume Set \$30.00 + p&h.
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Available from: Ms. Leslie Gogan, 89 Route 905, Petitcodiac, NB, E4Z 4T9. Email: goganger@nb.sympatico.ca

- *The Descendants of Edmund and Jane(Webb) Price*, compiled by M. Frederick Amos, Gerald Keith and Myrtle Perry. This is a reprint of the original 1977 printing. 280 pages, indexed, UNBOUND. \$35.00 postage paid to New Brunswick addresses. Contact Ms. Gogan for US pricing.
- *The Descendants of Daniel and Elizabeth (Disbrow) Keith*, compiled by M. Frederick Amos, Gerald Keith and Myrtle Perry. This is a reprint of the 1981 printing. 543 pages, indexed, UNBOUND. \$45.00 postage paid to New Brunswick addresses. Contact Ms. Gogan for US pricing.
- *Appendix 1 to The Descendants of Edmund and Jane(Webb) Price*, UNBOUND, published in 1999, 262 pages, Indexed. Contains some corrections to and material not in the 1977 printing. \$35.00 postage paid to New Brunswick addresses. Contact Ms. Gogan for US pricing.

Available from: George H. Hayward, C.G.(C)., 29 Leeds Drive, Fredericton, NB, Canada, E3B 4S7, ghayward@nbnet.nb.ca. All books are 8 1/2 x 11" with plastic presentation comb binding (except the Shaw & Hatfield listings which are on CDs). Prices are in Canadian dollars and include p&h to Canadian addresses. U.S. residents contact the author for prices in US funds for both the book and postage.

- *Northern Carleton County, NB, Cemeteries. Vol. 1*, 309 pp., 1988. Names & dates from all stones in 69 cemeteries. \$35.00
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- *William and Elizabeth (Fones) Hallett, and Some of Their Descendants, 1616-1994*, 308 pp., \$35.00. Some desc. of William Hallett who was born in England in 1616 and came to America as a young man and married Elizabeth Fones. Some of their descendants came to New Brunswick from New York as Loyalist refugees in 1783. Includes the family of Capt. Samuel Hallett who settled Saint John, NB, but not his descendants.
- *Israel Kenny, His Children and Their Families*, by Edwin Wallace Bell, Edited by Lillian M.B. Maxwell, 1944, reprinted and indexed, 127 pp., \$18.00
- *Joseph and Joan (Codner) Bubar, and Some of Their Descendants, 1645-1998*, 311 pp. Some Bubars of New Brunswick and Maine, descendants of Joseph Bubar who

migrated from the Isle of Guernsey to Marblehead, Mass., about 1660-65. \$35.00

- *George G. Gray Diary, 1860-1926*, transcribed by Carle A. Rigby and Fred Bumett, indexed and reprinted by George H. Hayward, 56 pp. George G. Gray was born and resided in Carleton Co., NB, and his diary contains, among other things, marriages, births and deaths in that area. \$14.00
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- *Fair Haven Memorial Gardens*, Moncton, NB. Listing all stones in the cemetery, completely indexed, 315 pages, cerlox bound, available for sale from Thelma Perry. Price \$40 plus shipping and handling of \$12.00.

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- *Tobin - Portraits of a Family* James Tobin of Tipperary, Ireland migrated as a Loyalist from New York to Digby NS in 1783. The book follows his descendants to Saint John NB, England and USA through members of the Joice, Fletcher, Hanson, Broadbridge, Phillips, Jenkins, Somerville, and other families. Twenty-one fold-out genealogical tables, 229 pp, indexed, 38 illustrations (some in colour), fully referenced, soft cover, perfect bound, \$ 60.00 Can. p&h included, price for non-Canadians available on request.
- *I Take my Pen in Hand*. Four decades of letters between three generations of the Noah Webb family of New Jerusalem NB, and elsewhere, reveal the challenges, disappointments, hopes and frustrations from the time of the first settler to the better settled later generations. The letters have been typed with the same spelling and punctuation as in the originals. To these footnotes have been added, and each of the letters begins with a brief summary. Noah Webb, the patriarch of the family, migrated from Westchester, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia to New Jerusalem, New Brunswick in the 1820's. 194 pgs indexed, Soft cover, perfect bound. Canadian orders: \$25.00 Can. plus \$3.25 p&h. United States orders: \$26.00 US plus \$7.50 US p&h.
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- *Cholera Deaths in Saint John and Portland NB 1854* was published in 2003 and is an amalgam of the Saint John Board of Health Cholera Deaths register, the Parish of Portland's Board of Health's Cholera Deaths register, the burial records of the Cedar Hill Cemetery, the Church of England Burial Ground, Fernhill Cemetery, Tower Hill Cemetery, St. Mary's Cemetery and the Wesleyan Burial Ground. The public press of the 20th century often stated there were 5,000 deaths from cholera in this community in 1854. *Cholera Deaths in Saint John and Portland NB 1854* gives evidence there were about 1,100 deaths which, out of a population of 40,000 was far more serious than the 2010 epidemic in Haiti when about 2,000 out of a population of 3,000,000 perished. At 64 pages it is a valuable source of information on Saint John and Portland in the mid 19th century. 64 pages, saddle stitched. Price \$20.00 plus p&h.
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- *A Century of Methodist Baptisms in Saint John and Portland NB 1811-1912* Nineteenth century baptismal registers are an outstanding supplement to census records. In the case of this volume there are forty years of records prior to the first useful census in Saint John, that of 1851. The 1861 census is non-existent so there is another twenty years before the next useful census, that of 1871, appeared. Itinerant ministers, occupations of that century, residences, and so much more are revealed through the pages of baptismal registers. Blank spaces in the original registers, such as the mother's maiden surname, are often added by the author. This volume, with over 8,800 baptisms performed in six Methodist churches in Saint John and the neighbouring Parish of Portland (later to become the City of Portland before merging with the City of Saint John in 1889) reveal hidden gems from the past – nuggets of gold to be mined in the obscure pages form another century. Five hundred and sixty-four pages, 7 1/2" x 5 1/2". Indexed by surname. Soft cover in colour. Perfect bound. \$ 85.00 plus p&h.

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

- *Descendants of Michael Earle 1763-1999*, \$32.00
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Available from: Charlotte Branch, c/o St. Croix Public Library, 11 King Street, St. Stephen NB. Canada, E3L 2C1

- *1861 Census Charlotte County*, available in three-hole punched, i.e., suitable for placement in a binder, \$35.00 Can. or US. Five copies left.

Available from: Miramichi Branch, P. O. Box 403, Miramichi, N. B. E1N 3A8 or by Paypal at

www.nbgsmiramichi.org. All books published by Miramichi Branch; comb binding. For more information call Dianne at 506-836-2644

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 - *Cemeteries of Northumberland County: Hardwicke*, 128 pages plus a full index by surname and maiden name (if available). Listing 12 cemeteries or burial grounds throughout the Hardwicke Parish: \$25.00 + s & h.
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 - *Cemeteries of Northumberland County: Alnwick*, 252 pages plus a full index by surname and maiden name (if available). Listing 15 cemeteries or burial grounds throughout the Alnwick Parish: \$30.00 + s & h.
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 - *Northumberland County Census: 1901 (2 volumes)*: a true transcription: 499 pages plus a full index. \$70.00 + s & h.
 - *First Families of Northumberland County: Volume II*: published by Miramichi Branch with submissions by members: comb binding: 158 pages: \$25.00 + s & h.
 - *Early Marriages of Northumberland County: 1780-1882*: 260 pages: \$25.00 + s & h.
 - *Anglican Church Baptism Registers (1822-1838 & 1838-1885)* Chatham Parish, Northumberland County: 208 pages plus a full index. \$25.00 + s & h.
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 - *Obituaries Transcriptions*: Obituaries and funeral notices contained in these books were collected by NBGS-Miramichi Branch members and/or members of their families for their own personal use. Where the name of the newspaper, or other reference, is known, it is listed as a source. Some older newspaper clippings, unfortunately, do not have dates of any kind on them. They are still a valuable aid for the purpose of making family connections, so they have been included in this publication. Each book contains approx. 800 obituary notices; comb binding; approximately 220 pages \$25.00 + s & h:
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- Available from:** Saint John Branch, P.O. Box 2423, Saint John NB, E2L 3V9
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The Story Of Brook Watson

Contributed by George H. Hayward

Introduction: *This article, by Clarence Ward,¹ is from The New Brunswick Magazine, Vol. 1, Jul-Dec 1898: St. John, N.B., William Kilby Reynolds, Editor and Publisher, 1898.*

Among the many actors in the struggle for independence, which terminated successfully for the American colonists in 1783, was Brook Watson, commissary general to the British forces under Sir Guy Carleton. Considering the prominent part taken by him in the war of the American Revolution, and the very successful and honorable position afterwards attained by him in England, together with the romantic episodes of his boyhood and youth, it is extraordinary how little is generally known of him, and how seldom he is referred to in historical writings, when the events of that stirring time are recalled. The citizens of St. John, are especially interested in his memory, for his counsel and assistance were of great value to the unfortunate exiles who sought these shores on the termination of the contest which deprived them of home and patrimony. As an evidence of their appreciation of the services rendered, and of the respect they had for him, they named one of the streets in the city which they were building "Watson" street, and one of the wards "Brooks" ward, so that the name of Brook Watson is perpetuated among us to the present day.

From his earliest years his life was one of adventure and vicissitude, and nothing in fiction is stranger than his career, which commencing in 1750 a sailor boy in Boston, depending on the good will of those about him, almost strangers, terminated in England in 1807, after he had been commissary general of the forces in America, sheriff and lord mayor of London, member of parliament for London, and a baronet of the United Kingdom. From various sources I have gathered the principal events in his history, but with regard to his connection with New Brunswick my information is meagre, confined to a few documents, and brief mention of important services rendered. That his assistance was of great importance and practical benefit to the Loyalists is

undoubted, as is evidenced by the great respect and esteem that was entertained for him by the first settlers of the province. Brook Watson was born at Plymouth, England, in 1735. His father, John Watson of Kingston upon Hull, was a Hamburg merchant who was unfortunate in business, and both of his parents died when he was not more than ten years of age. He appears to have had but few friends, who were not much interested in him and who sent him to Boston, Mass, to a Mr. Levens, a distant relative, belonging to Hull, who was engaged in business there. Mr. Levens sent him to sea in a vessel in which he was interested, and while the vessel was at Havana, Watson had a leg bitten off by a shark when bathing in the harbor. He was taken to the Havana hospital, and treated by the Spaniards with much humanity, and when cured found means of returning to Boston. On his return he heard that his relative had failed and left the place, and he found himself utterly friendless and penniless, and a cripple. The mistress of the house where Mr. Levens had been boarding received him in the most unfeeling manner, and fearing that he would be a burden to her made arrangements to apprentice him to a tailor, very much against his inclination. At this critical period of his life, a friend appeared on the scene in the person of Captain John Huston, of Chignecto, Nova Scotia. Capt Huston was boarding at the house, and took pity on the friendless boy, and proposed to him to go home with him to Chignecto. He was a trader and owner of vessels, and was then in Boston in one of his own coasters. Young Watson gladly closed with this offer, but before leaving, Huston was put under bonds not to allow Watson to come back and be a charge on the town. The youth returned home with Capt. Huston, who found him such an honorable and honest lad, attentive and obliging and willing to learn and improve himself, that he conceived a particular regard for the boy and treated him rather as a son than as a servant.

This was in 1750, when Watson was in his fifteenth year, the same year that LaCorne began the erection of Fort Beausejour, the English building Fort Lawrence on the south side of the Missisquoiash, just opposite Fort

¹ I am indebted to the Halifax Herald of Dec. 1888, and to the collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society for 1879-81, for many interesting facts in this paper.

The Story of Brook Watson

Beausejour. There was constant skirmishing between these until 1755, when the French were completely routed, and driven from the Isthmus, and the unfortunate Acadians were expelled from the province. During this time Watson was actively engaged in Captain Houston's business and tending in his store.

On the arrival of the British troops, there came with them Captain Winslow, commissary, who took much interest in Watson, taught him bookkeeping and instilled in him business habits, which laid much of the foundation of his future prosperity. He was also a favorite with Colonel Robert Monkton, the commander of the forces, who employed him in adjusting his books and transacting his business. In fact, at the time he appears to have been regularly employed in the service, for in a letter written by him to the Rev. Dr. Brown, dated London, July 1, 1791, published in the collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society for 1879-80, he says, "In September (1755) I was directed to proceed with a party of Provincials to the Baie Verte, then a considerable and flourishing settlement, there to await further orders, which I received the following day, to collect and send to Beausejour for embarkation, all the women and children to be found in that district and on leaving the town to force it, this painful task performed, I was afterwards employed in victualling the Transports for their reception."

As an instance of the courage and capacity of Watson, the following incident, related by Rev. Hugh Graham in a letter to Dr. Brown, dated Cornwallis, March, 1791, is of interest: "Some time after the English forces had taken possession of Fort Cumberland, and the French had retreated to the west side of the river, a number of English cattle had one day crossed the river at low water, and strolled on the French side. This was not observed on the English side till after the tide had begun to make, and then it was much queried if it might be practicable to bring them back. None went forward to make the attempt, only Watson said he would go for one, and indeed they all stood back and let him go alone. He stripped, swam over the riverside, and all got round the cattle, and was driving them towards the river, when a party of French were at his heels. One of them called out, "young man, what have you to do upon the King of

France's land?" To which Watson replied, that "His present concern was neither with the King of France, nor about his land, but he meant to take care of the English cattle". This little feat of Watson was talked of with a good deal of pleasantry on both sides, and gained him not a little credit."

In an obituary notice which appeared in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* of October, 1807, it is mentioned that he was at the siege of Louisbourg with the immortal Wolfe in 1758. I can find no other record of his services in this connection, but presume that he was still employed with his friend and patron, Colonel Winslow.

About this time (1758) he entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph Slayter of Halifax, N.S. a grand uncle of Dr. W. B. Slayter. Slayter was to manage the Halifax, and Watson the Cumberland branch of the business. In 1759, Watson removed to London, and the business was continued until the death of Mr. Slayter, the senior partner, 20 May, 1763. He next became connected with Mr. Mauger, who had been a resident of Halifax, and whose name is commemorated, in "Mauger's Beach" in Nova Scotia and "Maugerville" in New Brunswick. He was a gentleman of property and made large advances to Watson. They went into partnership and did a large business in the North American trade.

In 1760, Brook Watson married Helen, daughter of Colin Campbell of Edinburgh. In spite of his crippled condition from the loss of his leg, his life in England was an active one. He was among the first of those gentlemen who, in 1779, formed the Light Horse Volunteers, who were of great assistance in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780.

In 1781 he was appointed commissary general in the army of North America, under the command of Sir Guy Carleton, and remained in that duty till the end of the war.

I have previously mentioned the esteem in which he was held by the Loyalists. In the following extract from a letter written by him to the Rev. Dr. Brown in July 1791, he modestly alludes to the friendly services he was able to do for them at the conclusion of the war:

In 1755 I was a very humble instrument in sending eighteen hundred of those suffering mortals (French Acadians) out of the Province. In

The Story of Brook Watson

1783, as Commissary General to the army serving in North America, it became my duty under the command of Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester, to embark thirty-five thousand Loyalists at New York to take shelter in it, and I trust all in my power was done to soften the affliction of the Acadians, and alleviate the sufferings of the Loyalists, who were so severely treated for endeavoring to support the Union of the British Empire; they had great reason to bless the considerate mind and feeling heart of Lord Dorchester, under whose directions and providential care, ever awake to their wants, I had the pleasing task of liberally providing for them everything necessary to their transportation and settlement, with provisions for one year after their arrival, and this allowance was still longer continued to them by the public. To the eternal honour of the nation will be the record of their having considered the particular case of every individual who claims to have suffered by their loyalty, and after a ruinous war which added one hundred and twenty millions to the public debt, granted compensation for their losses, and relief for their sufferings to the amount of between three or four millions, besides annuities amounting to sixty thousand pounds a year.

After the war, many Loyalists who came to St. John had claims against the British government for heavy losses in lands and goods by reason of their adherence to the crown, and from their knowledge of the business abilities and honesty of character of Watson, they put their claims in his hands for settlement. The officers of the Colonial army, who ranked with those in the Imperial service, were placed on half pay, and made him their agent for recovering their allowance. As an instance, I may mention the case of Christopher Sower, king's printer for New Brunswick. At the close of the war he went to London to get compensation for his losses. He sought the aid of Brook Watson, who in addition to an allowance in money, procured for him a pension with the office of deputy postmaster general and king's printer of New Brunswick. In gratitude for the assistance rendered he named his only son Brook Watson Sower.

At the meeting of the legislature of New Brunswick in 1786, Brook Watson was appointed agent for the province, a position he held until 1794. At the session of that year the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, This House taking into consideration the necessity of having an agent residing in England, and His Majesty's service having required the attendance of Brook Watson, Esq., late Member of Parliament and Agent of

the Province, with his Majesty's forces on the Continent, Resolved, that the thanks of this House be communicated to Brook Watson, late Agent of this Province for his past services."

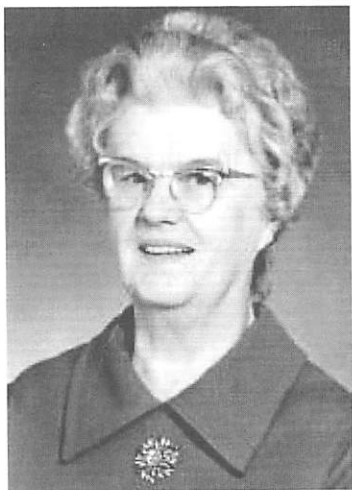
On his return to England at the conclusion of peace, he was rewarded by parliament by a grant of £500 a year to his wife. In January, 1784, he was elected member of parliament for the city of London, and on the dissolution was re-elected. About the same period he was made a director of the Bank of England, and an alderman for Cordwainers ward. In 1785, he was sheriff of London and Middlesex and had the honor of being chairman of the committee of the House of Commons during the debate on the Regency bill. He was again elected to Parliament in 1790, but resigned his seat on being appointed commissary general to the army on the Continent, under the command of the Duke of York. In 1796 he retired from the service, and was elected lord mayor of London. During his term of office two serious events occurred, the sailors of the Royal Navy mutinied, and the Bank of England (of which he was a director) was restrained from making specie payments. In March 1798, he was commissioned commissary general of England, and in November 1803, in approbation of his public services he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. The baronetcy was conferred on Watson, with remainder in default of male issue to his grand-nephews William and Brook Kay, sons of his niece Anne Webber by her husband William Kay, of Montreal. These grand-nephews were born in Montreal, William in 1777, and Brook in 1780. William succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his uncle in 1807, and died unmarried in 1850. He was succeeded by his brother Brook, who died in 1866, whose son Brook is the fourth baronet. He was born in 1820, is married but has no children. His half-brother William is heir presumptive.

Brook Watson died at East Sheer, in Surrey, October 2, 1809, leaving no children. An obituary of him gives the following description of his character. "He was through life to his king and country a constitutional loyal subject; a diligent, faithful servant; a firm merciful and upright magistrate; to his wife a most affectionate and tender husband; to his relations a kind and tender friend, to his friendships consistent; in faith a firm Christian; in deeds a benevolent, honest man." ■

The Life and Times of Anne (Annie Shannon) Hickey

A Son's Memoir, contributed by Evan Hickey

Anne Shannon was born in Archibald Settlement, Restigouche County, New Brunswick on January 29, 1899, the daughter of Patrick Shannon and Margaret Ellen (Dempsey) Shannon.



She was the second child, her sister Mamie (Mary) was born on April 19, 1897. There were eight more children brought into the world by the Shannon's and all were boys. Anne would outlive all but the youngest, Ralph, who died April 17, 1999, less than four months after her.

Early Childhood

She reported she had a happy childhood living in Archibald where her father worked in the woods in the winter and attended to a small farm the rest of the year. She told us stories of seeing a bear while picking wild berries with her sister and of her father catching salmon in the nearby Jacquet River. She said her Mother was very industrious by maintaining a large garden & taking advantage of all that nature provided, by preserving wild berries and placing fruit and vegetables in storage for winter.

There were many visits to and from the neighbors in this close-knit community of both Catholic and Protestant faiths. Anne would remain friends with these families for the rest of her life. She also talked about the house parties they attended where fiddle music was common - mainly by the Furlotte family.

She learned to sew at an early age when a "Sewing Machine Salesman" came to her home when she was about 12 years old. She arranged to purchase a new "Singer Sewing Machine" for \$1.00 or \$2.00 a month. She was able to pay this off and made a few dollars sewing for others, including one of her friends Emmeline MacLean, who had a difficult time finding clothing to fit her because she was very tall. Emmeline would bring fabric and an Eaton's catalogue (for inspiration) and Mom would make clothes to fit her. She also made a few wedding gowns and was often called upon to make gowns for the deceased.

Mom and Dad's Marriage

On March 1, 1916, at the age of seventeen, she married Irvin Hickey, a distant cousin. Irvin's mother was Rebecca Shannon. Dad had spent the previous four years working in British Columbia as a surveyor. He had planned to return, however, he changed his plans and started working for his father, Peter, a woods contractor, and Dad later qualified as a lumber scaler.

Death of their Firstborn

Their first-born child was Irvin Jr. born on September 20, 1917. He died of the flu in the epidemic on August 29, 1918. This was to be a double tragedy as Mom's brother David, also born in 1917, died just eight days later.

Dad's Employment in the Early Years

The Hickey's lived in Bathurst for a few years in the early twenties, where Irvin was employed as a scaler with Bathurst Power and Paper. Mom made friends there and they would stay in touch for the remainder of their lives.

The family returned to Jacquet River in the mid 1920's. They purchased a home from Irvin's father Peter. They opened a Country Store and Mom made and sold ice cream as well. This building is still in use and is known as the Poirier House.

Dad was employed as the District Forest Ranger from about the mid 1920's until 1935. He was fired

The Life and Times of Anne (Annie Shannon) Hickey

from this position when there was a change in government parties.

Family Births

Her second son, Owen, was born on June 6, 1919.

Her first daughter, Iva, was born on June 16, 1921, followed by three more girls; Kathleen born July 23, 1923, Inez born May 31, 1925 and Frances born July 23, 1927.

A third son, Evan, was born August 27, 1929 followed by three more girls: Ada, born December 12, 1931; Monica, born August 24, 1934; and Theresa Shirley, born April 23, 1936.

Death of Mom's Parents

The second tragedy in her life was the death of her father, Patrick Shannon. He died on October 16, 1920 from an injury to his spleen he received while working in the woods. He had reached the age of fifty just one day before.

Mom's mother, Margaret Ellen (Sheeney) died suddenly on June 23, 1927, at the age of 49. This was a very difficult time as Mom was expecting Frances, who was born one month later. Mom's younger brothers were the following ages at that time: Mike 17, Morvin 15, Amby 12, and Ralph 8. The boys moved to the Hickey home and were considered family members, even after they reached manhood. On some occasions, they would visit their sister, Mamie Patriquin, in Pictou, N.S.

An Additional Family Member

Mom and Dad adopted (not formally) an orphan girl by the name of Elizabeth (Lizzie) Miller, some time in the twenties. She would stay with the Hickeys until some time in the thirties. The combination of the two families plus Miss Miller created a full household.

Moving

Dad bought the former Anthony Dempsey property in the early thirties and they built a new home on that property in 1934. This property was about a half mile from the main road and we named the connecting road "the Lane".

Mystery

An incident happened during the "Belledune Forest Fire of 1935". Dad and some other family members returned home for a rest and one of Mom's meals. When they were seated for dinner, she asked where Amby was. They informed her that Amby did not come home with the rest of them. She said "yes he did". She had seen him enter the kitchen and sit in his usual spot. They again insisted that Amby was still in Belledune fighting the fire.

This incident disturbed her, as she was not able to rationalize it. She may have believed it to be some kind of an omen, although she was not overly superstitious.

Difficult Times

Dad was not employed for most of the next year. They had saved some money and still had a connection with a wholesaler in Campbellton from the days of operating the store. Mom travelled there and obtained a large supply of non-perishable food items. During this time, she usually cooked additional servings and many (who may not have had enough to eat at home) were treated to a wholesome meal. Her sewing abilities came in very handy in those days as she made most of our clothes, and the girls especially were as well dressed as any in the village. At one point she knitted 'skip caps' for the girls. These were very popular.

Mom and Dad operated a small farm, mainly for their own food supplies. The cows required milking twice a day and the cream had to be separated from the milk, by the use of a 'Separator'. The cream was poured into a stainless steel container and sold to a creamery in Campbellton. It was placed near the Main Road early in the morning to be picked up. The cream could also be made into butter some of which was traded for food supplies. Many of these chores were done by Mom, with the help of other family members.

Dad obtained employment as a lumber scaler with "N.B. International Paper" some time in 1936 and would spend most winters in the woods scaling pulpwood for the company contractors.

Mom's Brother Dies at an Early Age

The Life and Times of Anne (Annie Shannon) Hickey

Mom's brother, Morvin, became ill in the fall of 1934. He contracted a virus and his health deteriorated progressively until he died on March 25, 1935, in the Soldiers Memorial Hospital in Campbellton, at the age of 23. Our neighbour and Mom's cousin, Mrs. Plen Dempsey, visited Morvin while he was in Campbellton because she had a train pass.

Mom's Extended Family

Mom was always close to her large extended family. Her grandmother, Margaret (Cameron) Dempsey lived until September 1940 and she visited her often. Her great Aunt Martha (Cameron) Doucet would visit us quite often and old times would be discussed.

Her uncle, Wilbur Dempsey, and her Aunt Martha (Matty) Brown lived nearby and Mom was very close to them. She visited often with 'Wilbur & Mildred' and 'Matty and Amby'.

The War Years

In June 1940, less than a year after the Second World War started, Mom's four brothers joined the "North Shore Regiment". John (Jack) the oldest was discharged after a few months because he was considered old at 39. Ralph and Amby were still part of our household when they joined up. Sanford was married and had a family at that time. We received word in June 1941 that Owen had joined the Navy in Northern Ontario, where he had been working as a miner. This was a very difficult time for Mom.

During the war years, Mom was very busy with the family; however, she found time to prepare parcels of non-perishable food items, knitted socks and cigarettes to send to family members serving overseas.

In the summer of 1941 a family from Massachusetts drove in our yard. They inquired about their relatives, the Dempsey's. Mom mentioned that her mother's family name was Dempsey. They talked about the war that Canada was involved in. Mom mentioned she had recently received word that her three brothers had arrived in England. (She was very sad). She directed the visitors to our neighbors, Mike & Plen Dempsey, who lived nearby. I believe the visitors' family name was either "Hay" or "Foley."

Although all of our immediate family returned from the war in 1945, two of Mom's first cousins did not. Lawrence Dempsey was killed during a training exercise in England in 1943, and John Brown a Captain with the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, was killed in August 1944, during the liberation of France. A nephew, Gould Patriquin, was killed in a car accident in 1943, while in the service.

Mom's Illnesses

Mom became ill in the winter of 1945 - 1946 and was operated on for gallstones, then became very ill because she was allergic to penicillin. She was in the hospital for quite some time and it was interesting to see Dad attempt to prepare meals as he had never done this before.

In 1950 Mom was attacked by a cow that had been recently acquired and was trying to escape. She was transported to hospital and was given penicillin in error even though the hospital staff was informed of her allergy. Again, she was very sick and a broken vertebra in her neck remained undetected because of the swelling. As a result, she had limited range of movement of her head after this accident. It also caused her pain and discomfort.

Dad's Business Grows

Dad's business of selling horses from Western Canada, together with buying pulpwood from the local woodsmen and contractors, was successful during the 1940's. He purchased many wood lots and had the wood cut for shipment.

There was a lot of excitement in the village when the carloads of horses arrived. Some of Dad's friends and his brother Forrest would come from Belledune, as well as others from the village. The men from Belledune would stay over for a few days. During these times, Mom was kept very busy.

Another Move to a New Home

In 1946, Mom & Dad decided to build a new home. A parcel of land was purchased in the middle of the village and construction started in late summer. The completion date was scheduled for December. Meanwhile, Mom's brother Sanford had agreed to buy our farm, however, when twin

The Life and Times of Anne (Annie Shannon) Hickey

boys Peter and Paul were born to Edna and Sanford on November 2, we moved to the new home early to accommodate the Shannon family. The interior of our home was finished after we moved in.

The new home had modern facilities and the workload was somewhat lighter for Mom.

The Accident

In the fall of 1941, four of our family members Iva, Kay, Inez, and Frances were involved in a car accident in Belledune. Iva suffered a broken vertebra in the neck area and was in serious condition. After an operation, she wore a large body cast for some time. Frances also sustained a broken collar bone. Owen had recently arrived in Halifax. He received compassionate leave and arrived home shortly after the accident. This was the first time we saw him in his Navy Uniform.

Family Education

Mom and Dad instilled in the family the necessity of a good Education. Many of the family attended commercial and/or Business/ Accounting courses. Owen attended Forestry School in Fredericton after the War.

The Family Moves On

The girls were beginning to leave home in the early forties. Iva graduated from a Commercial course in Dalhousie in the late thirties. She was unable to find work in the secretarial field locally, even though she had excellent marks in both shorthand and typing. She moved to Fredericton where she was hired by the family of Charles D. Richards. Mr Richards had been the Premier of N.B. from 1931 to 1933 and was a member of the N.B. Supreme Court at that time.

I am not sure how long Iva remained in Fredericton, possibly one or two years. When she returned she was determined to teach the family improved social manners and grammar. Mom embraced these changes and the family was required to conform to them.

Iva received employment at the RCAF Training Facility in Moncton in 1942. Kathleen (Kay) went to Moncton and enrolled in a Hairdressing course around that time and worked as a hairdresser until she was married. Inez enrolled in a Commercial

course in Dalhousie in 1944 and accepted employment with the local N.B.I.P. Mill. Frances also enrolled in a Commercial course in 1946 and obtained employment in Moncton. Evan attended Fredericton Business College in 1947-48. Ada attended Business College in the late 1940's and worked for a few years at Quaker Oats in Moncton.

Mom and Dad's Relationship

Mom and Dad's relationship required much effort to maintain, mainly because of their different personalities and their numerous mutual responsibilities. While Mom liked to socialize, Dad's interest was in politics and world events. He was a long time elected member of the 'Restigouche County Council'. One of their mutual interests, however, was charity, both leaving a legacy of charitable endeavours. Dad had been appointed a "Justice of the Peace" and assisted many in the preparation of Deeds and Wills, usually without charge. He gladly assisted many Veterans in obtaining their Entitlements from the Department of Veterans Affairs after World War II.

Iva's Visits

Iva and her daughter Anne visited from England from late 1949 to early 1950. Anne was 4 years old and was Mom and Dad's first grandchild. All the family was attached to Anne. Tragedy struck in May, however, just months after they returned to England.

More Deaths

Word was received on May 11, 1950 that Anne had died while playing in their yard. She had climbed a tree and her dress caught in a branch and she was strangled. This was a very sad time for all the family.

Just before we received word of Anne's death, Dad, who had been in failing health for some time, was diagnosed with Cancer and was not expected to live long. He died on February 17, 1951, less than one month before his 60th birthday. Mom remained a widow for the next 47 years.

When Dad died, the two youngest girls, Monica (age 16) and Theresa (age 14) were still at home.

The Family Grows

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Iva was first to marry. She married Arthur (Jenks) Jenkins in January 1944 in Goderich, Ontario. Jenks was a RAF Officer training in Canada.

Inez was next. She married Alban Mazerolle on August 6, 1947 at St. Gabriel's church in Jacquet River. Alban & Inez both worked at NBIP in Dalhousie.

Kay was married to William (Bill) Delahunt in October 1947 in Moncton. Bill was an electrician with CN in Moncton and had served in the RCNVR (Navy) during the War.

Owen married Monique Valcourt in 1949 in Bathurst. Owen was operating a pulpwood hauling business at the time and later worked as a woods contractor.

Monica married Gerald Audit in October 1952 at St. Gabriel's in Jacquet River. Gerald worked for his father as a woods contractor and later at NBIP in Dalhousie.

Frances married R.C. (George) Smith in Washington D.C in November 1953. George was a Sergeant in the R.A.F and was attached to the "British Embassy". Frances had previously moved to Washington D.C. to live with Iva and Jenks and she also worked for the British Embassy. Their first child, Christopher, was born there.

Evan married Emeline McRae in Louisdale, Nova Scotia on May 8, 1954. Emeline was working as a stenographer at Eaton's in Moncton at that time. Emeline's sister, Rosie, was married to Mom's nephew, Harry Patriquin.

Theresa married Weldon (Lyle) Gray in July 1954. Lyle operated a farm in Belledune and later was in the Service Station business in Bathurst.

Ada married Arnold (Cully) Frenette at St. Gabriel's in Jacquet River on August 31, 1963. Cully had recently returned from Northern Quebec where he had been working with survey teams. He was later employed with N.B. Liquor.

The Grandchildren

There were five young grandchildren at the time of Dad's death. Karen Delahunt (13/11/48), Barry Hickey (02/01/50), Brian Delahunt (13/01/50), Carmel Mazerolle (01/03/50) and Peter Jenkins (16/12/50).

There were 40 more grandchildren born during Mom's lifetime, as well as many great grandchildren, including quadruplets born to Kevin and

Cheryl Delahunt. Mom enjoyed interacting with all of them and missed the ones who lived away.

Mom's Travels

Mom enjoyed travelling. She went to Florida at least once with relatives from Massachusetts. She visited Iva in England at least twice, and went to Washington D.C. a few times while Iva & Frances lived there. She visited Kay, Frances & Evan and their families in Moncton quite often, as well as many visits to the Mazerolle's in Dalhousie and Evan in Campbellton while he and his family lived there.

On one of her trips to England, she travelled with a tour group to Ireland and was delighted when she met her name-sake, Anne Shannon.

Mom was very close to her sister, Mamie. She and her husband Dean, children Gould, Harry and Joan, lived in Poplar Hill near Pictou N.S. They operated a small farm and Mamie managed the Telephone Central for the district. They corresponded often by letter and Mom was very lonesome for her company. They did not visit often, especially in the earlier years. Mom arranged a trip with Aunt Eliza sometime in the thirties. Mamie & her son Harry visited in October 1945, the year Mom's brothers and Owen returned from the War. In the later years, they were able to visit at least yearly.

For many years Mamie would forward a barrel of apples to us each fall.

Mom's Close Friends

Mom had many friends and was especially close to Eva Ward in Moncton. She was her childhood friend from the Archibald/Sunnyside area. She also considered Ethel Culligan, her second cousin, a close friend. Ethel lived in Culligan (Belledune) and Mom visited with her quite often and usually a card game was arranged.

Card Playing

Mom enjoyed playing cards, whether it was bridge, auction, or poker. These games would take place at her home, or other locations in the village, as well as during her travels.

The Life and Times of Anne (Annie Shannon) Hickey

Mom's Sayings

She would say "Jaysus (not misspelled) Murphy, did you see the owl?" and when she was asked if she wanted more tea she would say "Just splice it a bit". If she was startled, she exclaimed "Jesus, Mary & Joseph".

Mom's Charities

Mom was very concerned about people having a difficult time. After the First World War, a few War Brides arrived in Jacquet River and were having problems adjusting. One was Barbara Hickey, wife of Dad's cousin, Herbert Hickey; the other was Jean Splude, wife of Leo Splude. The Hickeys stayed at our home for a short period. Mom befriended and assisted these Scott women and they remained friends for the rest of their long lives.

When Ralph's English bride, Gwen, arrived in February 1946, she and Ralph, along with her son Brynmore lived with us for a time before finding a place to rent in the village. They built a home down the lane the following summer.

For many years, Mom was an active member of the "Restigouche Children's Aid Society" and she worked closely with a Mrs. Burns from Campbellton. Their mission was to place orphaned and/or neglected children in either a temporary or a permanent home. Many of these children were raggedy, hungry, and filthy. Mom would bring them home for a few days. The hunger was easily taken care of; however, the filth was another matter. She would always find clothing for them or make over clothing to fit.

Note:

I am at a loss to understand how she managed to improve their lives in just a few short days, especially the cleansing process, which included an unmentionable treatment.

Another one of her charitable missions was delivering parcels of food and clothing to people in need in the Eastern Restigouche area in the pre "welfare" days. She visited some of these families on a frequent basis; however, if she found out about any family in need, she would ensure a delivery was made. Ada, Monica, or Emeline would accompany her on these missions, as she did not drive.

Mom was instrumental in promoting "Blue Cross" Hospital coverage in the days before Medi-

care. She visited the homes in the surrounding areas and signed up many families for this much needed coverage. She worked closely with a Mr. Doyle of Blue Cross, who would later become a Priest after his wife's death.

The Honour

Mom was posthumously honoured as "Citizen of the Year" by the village of Belledune (which includes Jacquet River) for all her charitable endeavours. Her plaque reads:

"Annie Hickey – Inducted to the Super Village Wall of Fame for her years of public service and dedication to our community"

Additional Information

Mom always loved music, and especially enjoyed listening to Bing Crosby and his Irish songs and she was very proud of her Irish heritage.

Mom was a faithful member of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church all her life. She attended church every Sunday and other times when there was a special mass or event and she received a '70 year pin' from the Catholic Women's League.

At times she was called upon to prepare the deceased for burial. I remember she attended to a Mrs. Godin, who lived nearby.

Mom operated a boarding house in the first years after Dad's death. In the winter of 1956, a crew from N.B. Power boarded there for five or six weeks as a result of a severe freezing rain storm. While there they enjoyed Mom and Emeline's good and generous meals.

Evan and Emeline came to live with Mom in September 1955. Evan was studying Accounting at that time and accepted a position of "Cost Clerk" with Bathurst Power & Paper. Three of their children, Colleen, Glenn and Rosa were born during their stay there.

The following year a "Service Station" was constructed on the property and it included a mini restaurant in the rear. A "Chrysler & Plymouth" dealership was established and the business operated until October 1961, when it closed.

Evan & Emeline moved to Campbellton in August 1963. Evan had accepted a management position with C.N. Rail in 1961, and continued studying towards his Accounting Designation.

The Life and Times of Anne (Annie Shannon) Hickey

Monica, Gerald & family moved in with Mom in August 1963. Their son, Bruce, was born three years after they moved there.

Some years later Mom purchased a Mobile Home and placed it on Ada and Cully's property. She lived in the mobile home for approximately 10 years, and then moved to the Senior's Apartments in Jacquet River for about three years, later spending time at Monica's and Ada's home.

Mom's Declining Health

Mom was at Ada and Cully's home in October 1984 when she suffered a stroke and her health deteriorated from that point onward. She was very well cared for by Ada, Cully and their family until 1987 when she entered the Restigouche Senior's Nursing Home in Dalhousie. She received many visits from most of the family living on the North Shore, especially Inez & Alban who lived within walking distance from the nursing home. Ada was in charge of her affairs.

Death of her Siblings and Daughter

Three of her brothers died before she entered the nursing home. Sanford died on August 22, 1970, Amby died on June 10, 1975 and John died in Feb-

ruary 1982. Mike died in May 1992 and Aunt Mammie died on December 14, 1996 (four months before her 100th birthday). Mom's daughter, Theresa, died on February 1, 1998. Mom was not aware of the latter three deaths.

Note: In one of life's ironies, many years later Mom and one of her close childhood friends, were in the senior's home together but were not aware of each others presence because both were in a state of Dementia.

Mom's Death

Mom died peacefully on December 28, 1998, thirty-two days short of her 100th birthday. Her funeral was held at Saint John the Evangelist Church in Belledune on January 31, 1998 and it was largely attended.

Special Thanks to my daughters Colleen and Rosa for their assistance in preparing the "Life of Anne"; Colleen for the computer entry, including many revisions and editing, and Rosa for her assistance in editing.

- Evan's Memories of his Mother Written in 2007

Morehouse Family reunion

Contributed by Carol Measham

We are planning this event to take place in Sandy Cove, Digby Co., Nova Scotia. The dates are July 31 to August 2, 2013.

The reunion is for all who have any Morehouse ties in their family tree and are interested in investigating their Nova Scotia roots, meeting new cousins and exploring the sites of the Loyalist Morehouses John, James and Jonathan) who arrived in Nova Scotia 230 years ago.

We know that many descendants of these three brothers moved on to New Brunswick and Grand Manan, and of course Daniel Morehouse, who is believed to be a fourth brother settled in York Co., New Brunswick.

If you are interested, please respond to me at

Morehouse.Reunion2013@aol.com Carol Measham

Canadians Then and Now

Contributed by Marianne Donovan

For a number of years The Royal Bank used to regularly publish and distribute country-wide, via its branches, informative pamphlets known as "The Royal Bank Letter." Staff (of which I was one) would receive an "Advance Press Copy" which they were encouraged to read so as to be knowledgeable if customers questioned the contents.

For obvious reasons, I kept this copy and tucked it into my family history file. On March 4, 2011 I read it once more and then contacted the Head Office of Royal Bank and obtained permission from Lori Smith, Public Relations Officer, Corporate Office, Halifax to transcribe and submit the article for re-printing in "Generations."

(N.B: The actual author of the article is not identified, perhaps having turned all rights over to Royal Bank at time of creation.)

Marianne Donovan

Do Canadians have any common roots? Not by ancestry, but history has placed us closer together than we might imagine. At this time of celebration, let us look back on those who preceded us. Among them we might perceive the roots of a society. It all began 20,000 years ago...

Nineteen eighty-four marks the anniversary of several key events in Canadian history. It has been 450 years since Jacques Cartier planted a cross on the Gaspé Peninsula and claimed for France a kingdom of inconceivable vastness and wealth. Two hundred years ago, New Brunswick and Cape Breton Island (the latter temporarily) became provinces of the old British Empire. Ontario will also mark its bicentennial. Toronto was incorporated as a city 150 years ago, and Trois-Rivières was founded 350 years ago. A number of other Canadian communities will be 100 years old.

Amid the celebrations to which these occasions give rise, Canadians might spare a little thought to the question of who they are and how they arrived together at this juncture. Our population is so varied in its ethnic and religious origins that it may seem impossible that we could have any common roots. But we do have some points of commonality in our national background. Our history has given most of us similar outlooks and characteristics. And when we examine the lives of those who have gone before us, we find that they shared these similarities too.

The basic common denominator among Canadians is that they all owe their presence here to im-

migration. To stretch a point, even the first humans ever to set foot on this land moved here from somewhere else. They were the descendants of Asians of Mongoloid stock who crossed the Bering Strait roughly 20,000 years ago and made their way to a corner of the Yukon Territory which had escaped glaciation in the latest Ice Age. Some stayed in the north and spread eastward to become the Inuit people. Others, misnamed Indians, slowly migrated into the newly-habitable country to the south as the ice cleared.

These southbound migrants went through an experience which emigrants ever since have faced with a mixture of hope and trepidation. They literally built a new life in a new land. In its ponderous, grinding retreat to the north the huge mass of ice which had covered much of the continent completely rearranged the terrain beneath it, gouging out lakes and rivers, flattening down plains, creating hills and valleys. This fresh environment must have called for considerable changes in the way the people who arrived in it acted. The Indians adapted their methods and customs to the conditions they encountered, inventing new tools and weapons, new forms of shelter and transportation, even new gods.

No one will ever know what forces drove these people onward. They may have been uprooted by natural disasters or wars. Some of them undoubtedly were obliged to move because they had exhausted the local food or fuel supply. Others, we may assume, were responding to the fundamental

urge that makes human beings want to find out what is beyond the next bend in the river.

The tribes into which the Indians coalesced broke down into two broad classes. First there were the nomadic fishers and hunters who were forever on the move, pulling up stakes to probe unknown stretches of wilderness, continuing to seek whatever was around the bend. Then there were those who were content to remain in one area as long as it would support them. In the temperate regions, they cleared patches of bush, planted crops on the, and erected villages nearby.

The pattern was the same among the Europeans who eventually came here. The roving adventurers let the way. Jacques Cartier was a professional navigator with many voyages behind him before he was commissioned by King Frances I of France to strike out in search of a short trade route from Europe to Asia. Neither he nor his men had any personal desire to stay in the country they discovered. Having charted the course to it, they considered their work finished; it was left to less restless men and women to colonize New France.

When the colony was finally established, the same two types of character emerged among the New French as among the Indians. There were the adventurous *coureurs de bois* who led a roving life in the bush and the stolid habitants who built homes and cultivated the soil. The latter lived in a small enclave of civilization in boundless wild domain, a situation which the British conquest of New France did little to alter. Apart from a scattering of tiny villages built by pastoral tribes, all the country west of the present western outskirts of Montreal was the preserve of the nomad, whether Indian or white.

The explorer and the settler in a symbiotic relationship

The nomadic tribesmen traded furs with men who were very much like themselves – men who never stayed in one place for very long unless they were forced to by the weather. Trading and military posts could be found here and there, but they were manned by transients who intended to return to their homes if they didn't die first.

The fur traders were the last ones to want people to settle down and develop the country. When in the early 1800's the Earl of Selkirk tried to found a colony of Scottish immigrants on the Red River, the traders of the North West Company did their

best to kill it in the bud. Ironically, the company's explorers, ever searching for new sources of pelts, drew the maps of western and northern Canada which pioneer settlers would later follow. The 200th anniversary of that grand organization will be commemorated at its former western headquarters, Old Fort William, Ont. this July.

It is fitting that this and the other special events taking place this year should honour both the explorers and the settlers. Without both types of people, this country would never have grown into what it is. A symbiotic relationship prevailed between the two. The work of the explorers made later settlement possible, but they could not have functioned without the work of the existing settlers. The fur traders depended upon their base in Quebec for the provisions they needed for their expeditions. In the eastern colonies, the seamen who sailed away to trade with the West Indies were sustained by the men and women who caught fish, raised gardens and built ships "down home."

The celebrations this year will also throw light on a special kind of immigrant who has contributed much over the years to our common heritage. This is the refugee who did not choose voluntarily to come here, but made the best of it when he did.

The bicentennials of New Brunswick and Ontario will concentrate on the leading examples of this type, the United Empire Loyalists. These were the people who had the courage of their convictions to the extent of risking their lives. They brought that same iron determination to the task of building a new homeland for themselves.

The story of the Loyalists has been widely misunderstood, partly because their own Canadian descendants retroactively endowed them with a social prominence and political beliefs which most of them did not possess in the first place. The Canadian habit of subscribing to the popular American version of history in imported books, movies and television programs has done nothing to clarify the picture of what these people were really like.

The myth of the Loyalists as seen through Canadian eyes is that they were a lot of upper-class snobs who thought they owned the country and lorded it over later immigrants, as some of their offspring indeed attempted to do. Through American eyes, they were gradually perceived as a small faction of pseudo-aristocratic "Tories" who refused to grasp the torch of liberty because they were too

busy trying to hold on to the privileges and power they enjoyed.

Tar and feathers for the loyal point of view

Neither perception accords with the facts. First of all, the Loyalists could hardly be described as a small faction. One of the fathers of the American revolution, John Adams, wrote that as much as one-third of the population of the 13 Colonies was opposed to independence when it was declared in 1776. The Loyalists were certainly not all privileged land-owners or officers of the Crown; there were probably as many of these on the revolutionary side, including George Washington.

The usual impression of the American War of Independence is that it was fought out between the English redcoats and Hessian mercenaries of King George III on one side and tough American frontiersmen wielding squirrel rifles on the other. In fact, it was largely a civil war between Americans who wanted to break away from the British Empire and Americans who did not.

Like all civil wars, it was an especially bitter conflict. Loyalist soldiers captured by their ex-compatriots were hanged as traitors to the revolutionary cause and civilians in Revolutionist territory who expressed loyal sentiments were cruelly abused. At best, their property was confiscated and they were prohibited from practicing their trades or professions. At worst, they were hounded by mobs who burned their houses, threw them in jail, tarred and feathered them and subjected them to other painful indignities.

After the decisive defeat of the British forces at Yorktown in 1781, scores of thousands of Loyalists clustered in British-held areas to await the results of the peace negotiations that would determine their future. When the terms of the Treaty of Paris became known two years later, they were shocked and hurt. It seemed to them that the Mother Country had sold out their interests. Although the U.S. government promised to facilitate their return to their homes, many who tried to reclaim confiscated property were as roughly handled as ever by vindictive former neighbours. So, with the Crown's assurance that they would be assisted in resettling on new land, at least 60,000 of them (estimates range to 100,000) left their homes behind for good.

Loyalists with the means to do so went to England, Bermuda and the settled parts of the West

Indies. The poorer ones – some 45,000 of them – took up offers of land grants in the British colonies to the North. They either sailed in convoys from Britain's last outpost, the port of New York, or trekked overland to the rivers and lakes that formed the new international boundary. The ships from New York landed in Halifax and Montreal. The land-bound refugees crossed into what was then Western Quebec, later to be joined by several thousand who moved up the St. Lawrence River from Montreal.

They formed a microcosm of Canadian society today

The people caught up in this exodus formed a microcosm of the present "English" Canadian population. Besides English-Americans, they were mainly of Scottish, Irish, French, German and Dutch descent. Among them were several hundred black ex-soldiers who had been released from slavery by the war, and about 1,000 Iroquois Indians who had fought as allies of the British. This last group, headed by Chief Joseph Brant, took up land in and around Brantford (named after the Chief) and Cornwall, Ont., which also became the home of many white refugees. Both these cities are observing their bicentennials this year.

In terms of social class, the majority was not much different from the majority of Canadians today: tradesmen, farmers, labourers, shopkeepers and discharged soldiers, with a sprinkling of doctors, lawyers, teachers and clergymen. Their ranks encompassed Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Mennonites, Quakers and pagans. They spoke a variety of languages, not the least French, since a community of Canadian farmers crossed the Detroit River to resettle near Windsor Ont.

The Loyalists were what modern social scientists would call a heterogeneous and pluralistic group. As such, they represented the foundation of "English" Canada's diverse cultural structure. To add to their variety, they came from many different parts of the former 13 Colonies. There were eastern fishermen and western grain-farmers then as now, only the grain-farmers did not live as far west.

Along with their babies and belongings, the Loyalists brought with them the traditional gradualist Canadian approach to public affairs. They abhorred revolutionary extremes. Some indeed were

the elitist hide-bound Tories of the Loyalist myth, but most were "Whiggish by persuasion," according to the historian W. L. Morton. This means that they were not averse to political reform, but they believed that it could be accomplished without violence or the severing of historical connections.

This does not mean that they were at all backward in asserting their rights. The 14,000 who landed in the Saint John River Valley, then part of Nova Scotia, had no sooner finished pitching their tents than they began demanding to run their own local affairs. The result was the creation in 1784 of the Province of New Brunswick. Cape Breton was made a separate province as well, retaining this status until 1810.

Meanwhile, the Loyalists in Western Quebec began agitating for a change from Quebec's French system of land tenure and civil law to the British system they had known in their last places of residence. This led to the Constitutional Act of 1791, which established Upper Canada (later Ontario) as a province with its own elected assembly and land and civil laws. The same Act confirmed that the traditional French legal usages would prevail in Lower Canada (Quebec) which gained its own assembly as well.

So great was the part the Loyalists played in the founding of Ontario that the province has decided to base its official bicentennial on their arrival in 1784, despite the fact that it did not become a separate jurisdiction until seven years later. The rationale for this is that the Loyalists really founded the Ontario society.

Like every group of immigrants before and since, they had their share of adventurers among them. Many lit out immediately to explore the timber and mineral resources of the great forests at their backs. From their bases in the Maritime provinces, Loyalist sailors pursued the shipping trade around the world. A few generations later, men of Loyalist stock were in the vanguard of the opening of the Canadian West.

In the meantime, they went in for further pioneering closer to home. Among the places they settled was the new Upper Canadian capital of York, the former and future Toronto, which has now officially been a city for 150 years.

The times themes of life in this country still go on

As Canada's most populous single place, Toronto makes an interesting study in the timeless themes of Canadian life – exploration, settlement and immigration. Its present eminence as a financial and industrial hub is largely owed to its role in the past as the leading settlement on a vast frontier. It was from Toronto that the explorers looking for mineral resources over much of Canada were financed and supplied.

On drilling rigs and in mining camps in the Canadian North, the symbiosis between the explorer and the settler still exists, even though the explorer may now be a university-trained geologist and the settler a pin-striped banker. The explorer, in fact may be on another frontier entirely, working with a microscope in a laboratory, seeking discoveries of a scientific nature. But, in modern dress, the basic rhythms of Canadian life still go on today.

And the immigrants still come, some of them voluntarily and some not, to add to Canada's cultural and material riches in their determination to build a new life in a new country. For all we know, they come with the same hopes and dreams and fears as those first people who stood on the edge of Asia and then started striding over the ice towards the outline of an unknown continent countless eons ago. Now as then, there will be adventurers and pioneers among them. And as they come, our roots will be nourished and renewed.

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Saint John Poet - Letitia Simson

Contributed by Eldon Hay

There is a dearth of materials relating to the life, witness and devotion of Canadian Covenanter women.

Letitia Simson (ca 1825-1885 of Saint John, N.B.) is an exception. Even as a young woman, Letitia liked to write poetry. This activity was encouraged, in her tradition. So throughout a significant portion of her life, Letitia wrote and published poems in local newspapers and religious journals. Some of this writing is directly related to religious themes, some to specifically Covenanter causes and concerns. A selection of her poetry was published in 1869, entitled Flowers of the Year and Other Poems (Saint John, N.B.: J. & A. McMillan).

In this article, I outline the life of Letitia Simson discuss her poetry and add a few reflections.

We know little about Letitia's early life - her childhood and education. She was born in Ireland about 1825, and came with her parents, James and Eliza Agnew, to Saint John in 1833.ⁱ It seems clear that she had brothers and sisters, but we do not know how many; though Letitia was the eldest daughter. Her father, James Agnew was a watchmaker and jeweller, and established a good trade in that business in Saint John. The Agnew family was probably Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) before they came to Saint John. James Agnew became a ruling elder in the Saint John Reformed Presbyterian congregation.ⁱⁱ We hear first of Letitia, when as an eighteen-year-old, she married, in 1843. The wedding itself was announced in the *New Brunswick Courier* of 8 April:

married Thurs. [April 6] by Rev. W.T. Wishart, Seymour Pickett of Golden Vale, Kings Co. [N.B.]/Letitia F., eldest daughter of James Agnew, watchmaker of this city [Saint John].

Rev. Wishart was at that time a Church of Scotland minister of Saint John. The Pickett family was staunchly Church of England.

The Seymour Pickett/Letitia Agnew marriage was to be very eventful. To understand fully what was to happen, we have to enter somewhat into the family history of the husband. And for that immediate family history, I am largely dependent on Doris Calder's *All Our Born Days: A Lively History of New Brunswick's Kingston Peninsula*.

Seymour was the second son of Gould Pickett. Gould Pickett, of solid Loyalist stock, had built, as a young man, the fulling mill at Pickett's Lake, and for the rest of his days maintained a thriving business there. He also owned good farm land. He was able to keep his wife, three sons and four daughters in comfortable circumstances, having built a large square two-and-one-half-storey house near the mill by the end of the lake.

Gould Pickett was proud of his children. They were smart and eager to learn. He had seen to it that they attended school regularly and were brought up by the teachings of the church. He had taught his sons the fulling business, and although his eldest son, Stephen, moved to a farm several miles away from Pickett's Lake, his other sons, Seymour and Munson, were anxious to carry on the father's business. Gould had expanded the fulling mill to include carding machines, looms and grindstones for gristing. The water to run the mills flowed from Pickett's Lake into a long wooden sluiceway along the outlet stream to feed into the big water wheel. Altogether the location was exceptionally fine, situated beside the road in a beautiful valley just two miles from the center of Kingston village. Small wonder that the entire Pickett home and establishment became known as 'Golden Vale.'

At the time of his death at 75, in 1840, Gould Pickett had reason to feel satisfied with his life. He had served well in a number of positions of public trust. Especially gratifying - he was leaving a well-established business for his two sons to carry on. This gratification was enshrined in his last will and testament.

I, Gould Pickett, Esquire, of the Parish of Kingston in Kings County in the Province of New Brunswick being of sound body and mind thanks be to the great giver of all blessings do hereby make and publish this my Last Will and Testament ... The farm on which I now reside I give to my two sons Seymour and Munson together with all the privileges, buildings, improvements, Mills, Machinery, farming utensils and stock of all descriptions to be equally divided, or to be held as tenants in common when Munson arrives at the age of twenty-one years on condition that they provide for the [rest of the] family till they are able to provide for themselves ... Should my decease happen before Munson comes of age, Seymour is to have all he can realize after keeping Mills and Machinery in good repair, also the buildings, and furnishing the

family in a decent and comfortable manner till Munson arrives at the age of twenty-one years ... I also recommend to my sons Seymour, and Munson to carry on business, in partnership after my decease and be sure and take no advantage of each other ... Signed Gould Pickett March 21, 1836.ⁱⁱⁱ

Gould Pickett died a contented and gratified man. But in his last will and testament were contained the seeds of contention.

According to the terms of the will, Gould Pickett's widow and four daughters lived on at the homestead, as did Munson and Seymour. Munson was only fifteen when his father died and Seymour was twenty-eight, so he assumed sole management of the mills and farm. Seymour was his own boss and that was the way he liked it. Munson worked there, but still had another six years before he came of age and could claim his half of the property.

The mills prospered under Seymour's management. He had ideas and he devised and put into operation some original improvements in the machinery used in the manipulation of cloth.

As already mentioned, Seymour married Letitia Agnew, daughter of a prominent jeweller in Saint John; Letitia was well-educated, refined, sensitive and liked to write poetry. In 1843, a bride of eighteen, and city-bred, she went with her husband to the country to meet for the first time and move into the same household with his mother, four unmarried sisters and younger brother Munson. But the house was divided: Munson, his mother and sisters on one side, and Seymour with his young wife on the other. They lived in separate quarters on opposite sides of the hall of the big two-and-one-half-storey house.

In the spring of 1844, Seymour and Letitia had a baby son, whom they named James Agnew Seymour Pickett. Five months later the baby became ill and died. In the summer of 1845, Letitia bore another son, Henry Bernard.

On March 11th, 1846, Munson came of age. On that day he approached Seymour with a neighbour as witness to claim his half of the property or his property rights as stated in his father's will. Seymour said he would divide and give up everything belonging to Munson and seemed to admit that Munson had as much right there as himself. There was, however, a discrepancy between what Seymour said he would do and what he actually did. He refused to divide the property; to make partition or to allow Munson free access to his part of the

farm and the mills. Munson tried to have the matter settled through arbitration, and by having friends reason with Seymour. Seymour reacted by locking doors against Munson, and by continuing sole possession of the property. He further agitated Munson by selling farm items, livestock and mill machinery, part of which rightfully belonged to Munson.

On the one hand, it appeared that Seymour, having enjoyed sole authority of the household, farm and mills during the five years since his father's death, considered that he deserved sole ownership. On the other hand, Munson had lived in anticipation of the day when he would no longer be dependent on his brother, and he was not about to relinquish his inheritance. Munson became increasingly angry and frustrated and stayed away from home, returning only when Seymour was absent.

For Christmas 1846, Seymour took his wife and nineteen-month old child to Saint John to visit Letitia's relatives, the Agnew family, and others. They returned by horse and sleigh late on Saturday afternoon, December 26. Letitia, tucked under blankets with their baby on her lap, enjoyed the ride home through the beautiful countryside, listening to the sleigh bells jingle in the frosty air. Across the frozen Kennebecasis River they rode, then to the heart of Kingston village, past the courthouse and gaol, past the church and cemetery, and Sam Foster's store. They waved and called seasonal greetings to a small group of neighbours standing on the doorstep of Sam's store. On up the hill they went, the horse pulling eagerly now that it was almost home.

The sun dipped below the western side of the creek, and immediately the air seemed to chill. There was Sam Hoyt coming up from his tanhouse. He made shoes as his father had done. When he saw Seymour and Letitia he waved, "I've got your boots ready", he called, "I'll bring them over tomorrow." Seymour nodded and waved.

They followed the road beside the lake, and in a few minutes saw smoke curling from the chimney on his mother's side of the house. They turned into their own yard and Seymour paused to let Letitia and the baby off at the door, then went to put the horse in the barn and feed it for the night. When he entered the back door of the house he heard gaiety coming from his mother's side. Munson was at home having a Christmas party with his mother

and sisters. Seymour went into his own kitchen to light a fire to warm the house.

He soon noticed that some articles were awry. On closer inspection he discovered that some documents pertaining to the estate were missing. He stood stark still, his expression darkening. Then he turned abruptly and strode from the room. Letitia perceived his fury and followed nervously. Seymour went to the end of the hall, stopped opposite Munson's door and knocked loudly. "Open up!" he demanded. Munson refused.

"Open up! You've got my papers, I know you've got them!" Seymour's voice rose angrily as he kicked and pounded on the door. "You'll not come in here!", shouted Munson in reply. "You open this door or I'll get an axe and break it in", yelled Seymour in a rage. "Do that, and I'll shoot", warned Munson, just as raging.

Heedless of the warning, Seymour ordered his wife to bring him an axe. She did. He grabbed it, and with one terrific swing burst open a panel of the door. But, before he could strike another blow, there appeared through the opening the black muzzle of a gun. A sudden flash, a loud crack, and Seymour fell to the floor. His hand clasped to his chest, he lay at Letitia's feet, blood trickling and collecting on the floor. Letitia's screams brought Munson to his senses. Horror-stricken, the family carried Seymour to a cot and tried to dress his wounds. Letitia knelt beside him, begging God for his life, her tears mingling with the blood stains on his clothes.

Stunned at first by what had happened, Munson was soon beside himself with grief. In the midst of the horror, Seymour called out for Munson to be brought to his side, where he forgave him freely for what he had done. Four hours after he was shot, Seymour Pickett died.

Scarcely was he gone when a knock came on the door and a constable entered. He arrested the pale and shaken Munson and took him to the gaol in Kingston Square. The entire countryside was thrown into shock and disbelief. Seymour Pickett, known far and wide, shot dead at thirty-four by his brother Munson! Gould Pickett's sons! Such a thing just could not be.

The community pulled itself together long enough to pay their last respects and to attend the funeral for Seymour at Trinity Church. Just a few steps away, confined in the gaol on the other side

of the road, Munson neither slept nor ate, but brooded over the consequences of his rash act.

Poor Letitia watched her husband's body being placed in the frozen ground to rest beside the body of their first-born son. Back at the Pickett house, some neighbours, full of pity for the family, had gone in to scrub away the awful bloodstains, using tubs of hot water. Amidst the hustle and bustle, Letitia's second-born, Henry Bernard, ventured too close to the steaming vats, and fell into the scalding water before anyone could grab him.

On hearing the terrible news, Letitia went into shock. The following day, little Henry died. Letitia began the New Year by burying her second son.

Although she was loved by the community, Letitia felt alone. Her husband and children were dead and the circumstances surrounding two of the deaths were too horrible to contemplate. Before long, and pregnant with another child, she moved back to Saint John to be near her parents.

Before continuing with Letitia's life, I return for a few moments to Munson Pickett and Kingston Village.

Munson remained in Kingston gaol, charged with the murder of his brother Seymour. At his trial he was defended by Lemuel Allen Wilmot, who later became Attorney General of the province, but Wilmot lost the case. Munson was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The people of Kingston felt that they couldn't allow another tragedy to occur in the Pickett family, even in the name of justice. They agreed that Munson had done wrong to kill his brother, but they realized that Seymour was not without blame. They knew that Munson had tried repeatedly to gain his rights through peaceful means, although constantly rebuffed by Seymour. In view of this, they circulated a petition for mercy which was numerous signed. One of those signatures was that of Letitia Pickett. The petition was sent to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, forwarded to the Secretary of State in England, and Munson's sentence was changed to life imprisonment.

While in prison Munson's health suffered, and after four years he was pardoned. Upon his release he returned to Pickett's Lake and began to manage the mills, although the property rights remained with the province. Three of his four sisters married and moved away. His mother moved away also, and the fourth sister, who was unmarried, went to live in Fredericton. Munson ran the mills success-

fully, and employed several people. In 1858 he married Mary Lee, and they lived at Pickett's Lake in the big old house where Munson had killed his brother twelve years earlier. During those years Munson refused to fix the shattered door still hanging on its hinges in the hallway. His wife and children found it a strain to live on the scene amidst constant reminders of the tragedy. Munson suffered too from the experience of his past, and was quite unhappy and depressed. Sometime after 1862, having operated the mills for about ten years, Munson moved with his family to the United States to make a fresh start.

However, the tragedy had deeply affected others, particularly his unmarried sister who lived in Fredericton. As time went on she became obsessed with the thought of the Pickett property, which had been confiscated by the Crown. She demanded that it be returned, and devoted her full time to achieving that end. She was constantly in and about the House of Assembly in Fredericton, where she seized every opportunity to buttonhole the members and relate her tale of injustice and plea for redress. She was a familiar figure on Queen Street, pacing up and down the street every day with slow, steady, majestic step seldom speaking with anyone, never women. The members of the legislature tried to avoid her, and as long as she didn't disturb the actual sitting of the House, they tolerated her. But finally they considered her too troublesome, and she was sent to the provincial asylum in Saint John. The farm she loved so much was sold to strangers. At this point, I leave that chapter, and my complete dependence upon Doris Calder.

As already noted, some time in 1847, Letitia took up residence in Saint John, probably with her parents. Later, she gave birth to another baby son, and called him Seymour Pickett.^{iv}

In December of 1850, Letitia's father was the subject of a newspaper report.

It is with much regret that we announce to-day, that no tidings have been had of Mr. James Agnew, Clock and Watch Maker, of this City. He arrived at Eastport [Maine], on his return from New York, by the [steamer], where he remained until [another steamer] was ready to leave for Saint John, which was sometime about 11 o'clock [at] night, up to which time he was at the hotel. On being informed that the Steamer was about to leave, he immediately left there, in company with Mr. James, Watchmaker, of Eastport, and on arriving at the head of the Steamboat Wharf, they

shook hands, and parted company, Mr. Agnew proceeding towards the Steamboat, since which period he has not been seen or heard of. Various are the conjectures as to his fate, but the most probable one appears to be, that he has fallen over the wharf. Some of his friends have gone down by stage, with a view to make further investigations. We ... trust that something further will be learned in the matter.^v

Nothing further was ever learned.

From this point on, the details of Letitia's life become more sketchy. In the 1851 census of Saint John, it is clear that Letitia, and her four year old son, Seymour Pickett, are living with her widowed mother Eliza Agnew, and several brothers and sisters. Throughout the next period of her life, Letitia contributed poetry to Saint John, N.B., papers and to magazines in Scotland and Ireland.^{vi} The collection of her poetry was published in 1869.

Late in 1855, she remarried. The *New Brunswick Courier* of 4 Jan. 1856 carries the announcement:

married Monday evening 31 December [1855] by Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, David Simson, Cupar, Fife, Scotland/Mrs. Letitia Pickett, daughter of the late ... James Agnew of Saint John city.

Stavely was the Reformed Presbyterian minister of Saint John, and David Simson was a Reformed Presbyterian layman. There must have been children born to Letitia, now Mrs. Simson. And there was death in that family. On 19 January 1864, this newspaper announcement:

On Friday night, 15th [Jan. 1864] David Henry, youngest son of David and Letitia Simson, aged 1 year and 6 months.^{vii}

Death - even tragic death - seemed to be Letitia's quite consistent companion. She wrote a poem "on the death of a brother, who was accidentally shot by a companion, at Red Head, [N.B.]."^{viii}

Letitia was to be left a widow for a second time, though when David Simson died is not known. It seems clear that Letitia left Saint John and settled in Boston in the late 1870s. Perhaps it was as an indirect result of the Great Fire in that city in 1877.^{ix}

We have very little information about Letitia's life in Boston. There is this one detail, carried in a Saint John newspaper in December 1882:

Mrs. Letitia F. Simson, has an appeal in the Georgetown (Mass.) *Advocate* in favor of the erection of a Home for Friendless Women. General Butler, Mayor Green, Collector Worthington, Gen. Sherman, and

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other notables are on the committee in aid of the object.^x

Perhaps Letitia's own life experiences had prepared her to understand the plight of 'friendless women.'

Letitia died on 6 February 1885, approximately sixty years old. There is another announcement in the Saint John press.

Mrs. Simson was known to a great many readers of the local press by her poetic contributions.... They gave evidence that the writer possessed a tender and sympathetic nature. Sometimes she dealt with a patriotic theme or public event, in the treatment of which she displayed poetic fervour. Her friends everywhere will hear with regret of her death.^{xi}

Letitia's poetry is the only writing that has come down to us. Letters there must have been, journals, but we have them not.

Letitia's poetry was written for the genteel-the middle and upper classes of the society she knew. Ninety seven patrons are listed at the back of her *Flowers of the Year and Other Poems*. The first named is Lemuel Allen Wilmot, attorney-general of N.B., the man who had earlier been Munson Pickett's defence lawyer. The names are drawn from government, prominent citizens, clergy, druggists, bankers, barristers, medical doctors, and other assorted esquires. Nary a woman's name on the list.

Much of the poetry is familial and personal. She has "Recollections of School Days," "To Miss Mary Clark, on her approaching marriage." Not surprisingly, some of the poems dealt with death. She wrote a poem a couple of months after the scalding death of her second son "On the death of Henry B.S. Pickett." There were others: "Our Mother," "Lines on the death of a Brother, accidentally shot." Others deal with matters more mundane—"To my Sister, on her sixteenth birthday," "To a Brother on his departure from home." She paid a return visit to the community she had gone to as an eighteen year old bride, some years after her departure from that place; and wrote about it "On visiting Golden Vale, Kingston."^{xii}

Some of the poetry is religious, in a denominational sense. Letitia was a Reformed Presbyterian, and this is a central theme of several poems, such as "Lines suggested by a sermon by Rev. A.M. Stavely," "Lines addressed to the Renwick Association," which celebrates a particular denominational hero. "To the Rev. Alexander Clarke" indicates Letitia's friendship with this Chignecto mis-

sionary and clergyman. "On the proposed erection of a Reformed Presbyterian Church in Saint John," deals with distinctive Covenanter convictions - Reformed Presbyterians never utilized organs.

It's walls shall never echo praise
Sung by the Organ's pealing voice;
But hearts shall sweetest music raise,
And in that melody rejoice.

Some of Letitia's poetry is religious, Presbyterian, but goes beyond denominational interests. She has "Thoughts suggested at the Bible Society anniversary," "Lines on the Sabbath Question," "The Missionary." And some of this poetry is clearly beyond the interest of her fellow Reformed Presbyterians, as in "Lines addressed to the recently United Synod of the Presbyterian Churches of the Lower Provinces." "Is there a brighter World?" addresses a theme upon which Letitia had ample opportunity to reflect.

What matter if the sky of all our life
Be shadowed o'er with clouds of care and sorrow,
If we but rest from all its toil and strife;
If we but wake, to rise upon a brighter morrow.

Letitia also tackled some socio-political matters. In March of 1847 she penned "Lines to the St. Patrick's Society--in commendation of their charitable endeavours to assist their fellow countrymen during the Famine." Other poems "Lines suggested by the proposed Atlantic Cable," "Confederation Song," "On the death of President Lincoln."

Finally, Letitia's poetry seems sometimes inspired by observation of local and natural events around her, such as "Song to the Skaters of the St. John Skating Rink," "Stars of the Winter Night."

In many ways, Letitia seems to be a Protestant woman affected, as were many of her peers, by nineteenth century evangelicalism. This is shown in her gentility, her wealth, even in her home for friendless women. There can be no question about Letitia's faith. In spite of much tragedy in her life, and the fact that some of the poetry reflects sadness and sombreness; that writing also shows a woman of considerable resilience and resolve--characteristics which were buttressed if not founded on a robust faith.

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Yet some parts of that nineteenth century evangelicalism are muted or missing. For one thing, there is in Letitia Simson's poetry no deep sense of sin, with its concomitant counterpart, conversion. Even in the poem about her return to Kingston Vale, the contrast is between immaturity and innocence as over against maturity and contention. Letitia shows a muted sense of solidarity with other women. Of course, there are poems about women, and to women; but these are not in any sort of numerical predominance. And her home for friendless women finds her in collegiality with others, all men.

Letitia fits the nineteenth century mould in some ways, is muted in others. She utilizes the Reformed Presbyterian emphasis on education, education

even for women. She capitalizes on that denomination's permission, even approval, of poetry writing. She uses this poetry to support and undergird the traditional themes of home, children and church. Of course, she was able to use all of this - she had the wealth, and she came from the class that made it possible.

Letitia expands the mould in other ways. She marries a man who belongs to the Church of England, though she corrects that a second time by wedding a Reformed Presbyterian! She does not indulge in a suffering religious angst when her first husband is shot. She signs a petition of pardon for her murderous brother-in-law. She expands the mould again by writing about political subjects.

Letitia Simson, Saint John poet.

NOTES

- i. For much information about Letitia's life see Doris Calder, "The Pickett Tragedy," ch. 16 of *All Our Born Days: A Lively History of New Brunswick's Kingston Peninsula* (Sackville, N.B.: Percheron Press, 1984) 115-22. I am deeply indebted as well to Sandra Kierstead Thorne of Saint John. It was Sandra who first tipped me off as to who 'Letitia Simson' was.
- ii. W.M. Glasgow, "Saint John," *Reformed Presbyterian Record*, 1902, 4. Agnew became elder in 1845.
- iii. Cited by Calder, *All our Born Days*, 115.
- iv. In the 1851 census for Saint John Letitia and her four year old son, Seymour, are living with her widowed mother, Eliza, and several brothers and sisters. Letitia was pregnant at the time of her husband's death, and she named this third son Seymour, even though her oldest child had also this name: a practice not unusual in that time.
- v. "Disappearance of Mr. Agnew," *New Brunswick Courier*, 7 December 1850. The man disappeared [and probably died] on 27 November 1850.
- vi. Letitia's "Lines suggested by the proposed Union of the Old World, and the New, by a Telegraphic Cable," was published in the *Edinburgh Scotsman* in 1866. Two of her poems appeared in the Irish Reformed Presbyterian journal, the *Covenanter*. "In Memoriam: [on the death of Rev. Alexander Clarke]," *Covenanter*, 7 (July 1874), 224; "Consolation [a few weeks before the death of Rev. Wm. Sommerville]," *Covenanter*, 11 (October 1878), 340.
- vii. *Saint John Telegraph*, 19 January 1864.
- viii. Simson, *Flowers*, 74f.
- ix. Letitia was apparently still in Saint John in August of 1878. See Letitia F. Simson, "Consolation, [a few weeks before the death of Rev. Wm. Sommerville]," *Covenanter*, 11 (October 1878), 340. That poem is placed and dated as follows: "St. John, August, 1878."
- x. *Daily Telegraph* (Saint John), 16 December 1882, 3.
- xi. "Recent Death," *Saint John Globe*, 10 February 1885.
- xii. Simson, *Flowers*, 28f.

"Thanks, Dan" Campaign

The "Thanks, Dan" Scholarship Fundraising Campaign has the intent of funding two scholarships in History to 3rd or 4th year students at UNBSJ, in honour of the contributions the late Dan Johnson made to historical and genealogical research in New Brunswick, especially the *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers* series. Donations may be sent to NBGS Inc Saint John Branch, PO Box 2423, Saint John NB E2L 3V9, and are tax-deductible. Cheques/Money orders should be made out to "Saint John Branch NBGS in trust".

The North Shore - Endnotes

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

"The North Shore" was published in Generations in three parts in the Spring 2012 (pp. 19-28), the Fall 2012 (pp. 35-45), and the Spring 2013 (pp. 34-42) issues. After an inquiry by reader Nancy Malcolm, we discovered that the endnotes for the first two articles had been accidentally omitted. All the endnotes are reproduced below

Endnotes for part 1:

1. This has lately been printed in the series of "Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents" now being published by the Burrows Bros. of Cleveland, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. See Vol. xxxii, p. 35.

2. Captain William Allan had a grant of 2,000 acres on the north-west side of Nipisiguit basin extending from Point aux Peres, or Allan's Point, to the Bay of Chaleur at Alston's Point.

3. As has been pointed out by M. Placide Gaudet and Dr. Dionne, Cooney is in error in saying that Jean Jacques Enaud came to Nipisiguit in 1638, as also that his residence was on the site of Packard's Hotel. The facts are as stated above. It might seem possible that Philip Enaud was a son of Cooney's Jean Jacques Enaud, but Dr. Dionne and M. Gaudet are positive Cooney is wrong both as to the Christian name of Enaud and the date of his arrival at Nipisiguit.

4. See Dr. W. F. Ganong's Place Nomenclature of New Brunswick, p. 268.

5. I am inclined to think Trout river is the Bartibog, and that this grant included the whole northern shore of Miramichi Bay. See Murdoch's Hist. N. S. Vol. i, p. 198, Vol. ii, p. 441. W. O. R.

6. See Murdoch's Hist. Nova Scotia Vol. ii, pp. 308, 309.

7. In 1792 a company was organized in England to make a settlement on the Island of Bulama, twenty miles from Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa. Benjamin Marston was engaged to accompany them as Surveyor. But this expedition proved very unfortunate, and failed to establish the proposed colony; for shortly afterwards the African fever seized them, and of the original company of 275 souls only a few escaped alive from this mortal disease, and these abandoned the enterprise. Ben. Marston, who was one of the victims, died Aug. 10, 1792. (Marston Genealogy pp. 526-532.)

8. As Sheriff, Deputy Surrogate and Deputy Surveyor of the Woods.

9. The reference is to his cousins Penelope and Sarah, sisters of Edward Winslow.

Endnotes for part 2:

10. At the mouth of the Nerepis river, now Westfield.

11. Bay du Vin.

12. This portage is between Cain's River, formerly called Etienne River, and the Gaspereau, a branch of the Salmon River, which flows into Grand Lake.

13. The reference here is to the flooded condition of the ice by reason of the rains that had fallen. The family who lived here bore the name of Barton.

14. The Province of New Brunswick suffered an irreparable loss in the destruction of these magnificent pines in the great Miramichi fire of 1825.

15. The late Lieut.-Governor Fraser was born at Beaubairs Island, Aug. 1, 1829, and in October, 1845, began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Street & Davidson, of Newcastle. He removed to Fredericton when Hon. John Ambrose Street became Attorney General in 1851. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, made a Queen's Counsel in 1873, elected to the House of Assembly in 1865, Attorney General in 1878, Judge of the Supreme Court in 1882, Lieutenant Governor in 1893. He died at Genoa, Italy, Nov. 24, 1896.

16. A printed copy of this document is in possession of the writer of this paper. The Society for the propagating the Gospel among the Indians was quite distinct from the well-known "S. P. G."

17. Joseph Gueguen was intimately associated with the Abbe Manach, whose adopted son he was, but it seems possible that the reference intended by Mr. Davidson here is to the Abbe Maillard (the name being spelled in English fashion "Monsieur Meyare.") Antoine Simon Maillard was sent by the Society of Foreign Missions to Canada in 1735 as an Indian Missionary. He was afterwards appointed Vicar General of Louisburg, but on its fall in 1745 retired into the woods and ministered to the few Acadian and Indian villages on the Island of Cape Breton and along the eastern coast of Acadie as far as Miramichi. In 1762 he removed to

Halifax where he died in 1768. He had made a study of the Micmac language, and at his death his papers and notes on the Micmac tongue became the property of the Rev. Thomas Wood, who was enabled by their assistance to construct a Micmac grammar and prayer book.

18. See Murdoch's Hist. N. S., Vol. II, p. 472.

19. See Canadian Archives for 1894, p. 242.

20. [*Hand written notation by W. O. Raymond*] Extract from Dr. Patterson's Life of Dr. James MacGregor, p. 87, "They (the people of Pictou) were also visited by the Rev. James Fraser who had been a chaplain in the army during the American War and who had labored for some time at Onslow. He was but an indifferent character and afterwards moved to Miramichi."

End notes for part 3:

21. Mr. Fraser appears to have done some ministerial work at Digby and Annapolis.

22. A very interesting account of the old Indian College at Sussex is given by Leonard Allison, of

Sussex, in his sketch of the life of Rev. Oliver Arnold, published in 1892. Since that date additional facts of interest have been discovered among the Chipman papers.

23. The Act of Assembly referred to provided that if any grantee should neglect to register his grant with the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, within a year from the time the Act was passed, such grant should become null and void.

24. See p. 12 *ante*

25. Rev. Joseph Bourg, the priest to the French and Indians.

26. The residence of Philip Enault however was not on the site of Bathurst -- called by Cooney Abshaboo or Coal Point, but at Point Enault or Daley's Point.

[The article was originally published in *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society* Vol. 2, 1899]

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IT'S ALL IN THE RUBBER

This ad is from *The Delineator*, Dec 1902, p. 1052. The mechanical clothes wringer was invented by Seldon A. Bailey in 1859, who established the Bailey Wringer Company in Woonsocket RI in 1865. It was later called the American Wringer Company and continued in business until the 1950's. I wonder how many children jammed their fingers in the Gem Toy Wringer. Contributed by Susan Ewing with additional information supplied by David Fraser from

www.woonsocket.org

Wilmot Family Notes

Contributed by George H. Hayward

Introduction: *This information is from "The Graves Papers" in the Provincial Archives of N.B. Researchers should be aware that the author cited no sources in this article. For that reason they may wish to verify at least some of the facts if possible.*

The Wilmots were an old English family. Benjamin Wilmot, the founder of the family in America, was born in England, about 1589. He emigrated to America about 1636, with his family, and settled at New Haven, Conn., with his wife, Ann. There were three children. He died in 1669.

Their son, William, was born in England in 1632. He married Sarah Thomson in 1658, and died in 1689. There were ten children.

Their son, Thomas, was born in 1679. He married Mary Lines. There was a family of six children.

Their son, Ezekiel, was born in 1708 and died in 1746. He married Beulah _____. They had three children, including Mary and Lemuel.

Their son, Lemuel, was born in 1743 and died 26 Jul 1814. He resided at Poughkeepsie, New York. He married Elizabeth Street, sister of Hon. Samuel Street, Loyalist, who settled at Niagara, Upper Canada. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he sided with the Crown, and served with distinction in DeLancey's Loyal American Regiment, attaining the rank of Captain. At the close of the war, he came with his family and regiment to St. John. Upon disbandment of the Regiment he was retired on half-pay. In August, 1787, he purchased from Thomas Golden, 500 acres of land in Sunbury County, which was part of an original grant of ten thousand acres¹ to Arthur Gould. He named his estate 'Belmont', and engaged in farming. He was appointed a

Justice of the Peace, and held the rank of Major in the local militia. He died at Lincoln, Sunbury County, 26 Jul 1814, and was buried in the cemetery at Lower Lincoln. His wife, Elizabeth survived him, dying 4 Feb 1824, aged eighty-two years. She was buried in the old cemetery in Fredericton, N.B. They had a family of five sons, three of whom entered the political life of N.B. Two of their grand-sons became Lieut. Governors of N.B., and a great grand-son was a member of the House of Commons.

FAMILY.

1. Son: Malcolm Wilmot (1769-1857), M.L.A. Westmorland County, 1823-1827. Lived at 'The Bend' [Moncton, N.B.] Family of seven sons.
2. Son: Samuel Street Wilmot (1773-Oct 1856), married, in 1798, Mary Stegemen, dau. of John Stegemen, a Prussian officer in the British Service, who drowned in Ontario while on the ship 'Speedy', 1 Oct 1804. He lived in the Township of Clarke, West Durham, Ontario. Defeated in the Upper Canada election of 1820, for Durham, by G.S. Boulton, but was seated January 21st, 1821. Family of four sons and one daughter.
 1. Son: Allan Wilmot (1804-1893) Defeated at the General Election of 1861.
 2. Son: Lewis Wilmot.
 3. Son: John Wilmot.
 4. Son: Samuel Wilmot (22 Aug 1822 - 1898. Was Mayor of Newcastle, Ont.
 5. Dau: Elizabeth Wilmot; md. Hon. A.A. Burnham (1808-1874).
3. Son: John McNeil Wilmot (1774-1847), M.L.A. St. John County 1820-1827, 1834-1842. Lived at St. John, N.B. Family of one son and one daughter.

Son: Robert Duncan Wilmot (1809-1891) Lieut Governor, N.B.
4. Son: Allan Wilmot (1779-4 Feb 1824 - same day as mother. Buried in old cemetery, Fredericton, N.B.

¹ The Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy, "Crown Land Grant Index" does not list a ten thousand acre grant to Arthur Gould. It does list a three thousand acre grant to Arthur Gould in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B., 23 Jul 1767, and a two thousand acre grant to a man of the same name in the Parish of Bathurst, Gloucester County, N.B., 22 Sep 1784.

Wilmot Family Notes

5. Son: William Wilmot (Rev) (1780-1857) M.L.A. Sunbury County 1816-1819, 1823-1824. Married Hannah, daughter of Hon. Daniel Bliss (1739-1805), member of His Majesty's Executive Council, N.B., 1785-1805. Family of two sons and two daughters, one of whom was Lemuel Allan Wilmot.

Son: Lemuel Allan Wilmot (Hon.) was born 31 Jan 1809, in Sunbury County, N.B., of colonial English-Loyalist ancestry. He was educated at Fredericton Grammar School, and Kings College (now University of New Brunswick), Fredericton. He studied law in the office of C.S. Putnam, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of N.B. as an attorney in July 1830, and as a barrister in 1832.

He located at Fredericton, N.B., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He established an extensive and successful practice, and attained high rank in legal circles of the day. Was appointed a Q.C. in 1938, and was a member of the Senate of Kings College, from which he received the Honorary Degree of D.C.L. in 1863.

He married 1st, in Mar 1832, Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Rev. James Balloch, St. John, N.B. By this marriage there was no family. She died, and he married 2nd, 5 Nov 1835, Miss Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon. William A. Black of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Again no family.

First elected to the House of Assembly of N.B., as one of the members for York County, at a by-election held 16 Jun 1834 to fill the vacancy created by the death of the sitting member, William Taylor, Esq. The House was dissolved before he took his seat. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1834, 1837, 1842, the by-election of 1843 made necessary by his acceptance of office, and the general elections of 1846 and 1850, and sat as a member until 8 Jan 1851 when he resigned his seat on being appointed to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

On 17 Apr 1843 he was appointed to His Majesty's Executive Council of N.B. as a member without portfolio, and sat as member of this body until 31 Jan 1845 when

he resigned, disapproving of Governor Colebrooke's action in appointing Mr. Charles Reade as Provincial Secretary. On 29 May 1848 he was appointed to His Majesty's Executive Council a second time following the death of Hon. Charles Jeffrey Peters, and received the portfolio of Attorney General. He held this appointment until his elevation to the Bench.

In 1836, he was a delegate to England, along with the Hon. William Crane, to discuss with the Colonial Office the reform of the Civil List and the control of the casual and territorial revenues of the province by the House of Assembly. They were successful in their mission, but were obliged to make a second journey the following year before the proposed changes could be put into effect.

In 1850 he was a delegate to Washington, DC, on the question of Reciprocity.

During his Parliamentary career, he was the leader in the long struggle for responsible government in N.B., and its adoption was largely brought about by his untiring efforts and eloquence, assisted notably by the Hon. Charles Fisher. Public opinion was moulded in its favour, and its consummation was practically attained at the time of his withdrawal from active political life.

On 8 Jan 1851, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of N.B. to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of the Hon. Ward Chipman, Chief Justice, due to ill health.

On 28 Jul 1868, he received the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of N.B., being the first native-born son of the province to attain that position. He discharged these duties until 15 Nov 1873, when he retired.

He died 20 May 1878, at Fredericton, N.B., suddenly from a heart attack, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried in the Fredericton Rural Cemetery. He was survived by his widow, who died 2 Sep 1888, aged seventy-one years. They left no family.

In politics he was a Conservative. In religion a Methodist. ■

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 not all may 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.

Q 5231 - BROWN: Seeking info on a **John Brown**. He was posted to New Brunswick garrison in 1860's and m. in 1866 to **Elizabeth Tackeny** a native of NB. Their son **Charles** was b. in 1869. John was posted to Ireland in 1871. I am trying to find out if the family sailed on the same ship with the army, the name of the ship, if there is a passenger list, or some other record which reports her death in child birth on the way to Kinsale.

Lawrence Wright
17 Farfield Avenue
Bradford, West-Yorkshire BD6 2EU England
cybertriff@gmail.com

Q 5232 - BRADLEY: Searching for parents & siblings if any for **Anna A. Bradley** (aka **Annie** or **Nan**) b. 31 Aug 1854 possibly in Carleton or Victoria Co. N.B. She may have lived in Maine as a child. Anna married **S. Gillis Sprague** 5 Mar 1871 in Lower Woodstock. They then moved to Arthurette, Victoria County where she died in 1919. Anna's mother's first name could be **Annie** or **Elizabeth**.

Colleen Booker
98 Gulliver Drive Fredericton, N.B. E3A 3C5
jcbooker@nb.sympatico.ca

Q 5233 - BRENAN: I am looking for information on the two youngest children of **William and Rebecca (Wiswell) Brennan**. **Rebecca** and **Alexander** were born in Portland (now Saint John), New Brunswick, **Rebecca** on April 1, 1843 and **Alexander** on December 17, 1845. Also, the baptism of both were recorded at St. Luke's Anglican Church in Portland, **Rebecca's** on June 1, 1844 and **Alexander's** on January 3, 1846. This is the only information that I have on **Rebecca** and **Alexander**, so if anybody has any further information on them I would appreciate having them contact me.

John Brennan
7 Oakledge Road, Raymond, ME 04071
jbrenan@fairpoint.net

Q 5234 - CLARK: I am looking for information on the first wife of **Aubrey Leonard Clarke**. **Aubrey** was b. 1 Jul. 1901 to **William Cecil Clarke** and **Isabella Soutter Massie**. They lived at 208 Duke Street, Saint John and summered at Renforth. **Aubrey** graduated high school in Saint John and University at Acadia in Wolfville, NS, around 1921. He worked at one or two newspapers in Saint John after graduation during which time he married **Musetta** ??????. In the early 1920's he moved to New Bedford, Mass to work at a newspaper and there he married his second wife, **Mary Jeanette Child** in 1931. **Aubrey** died in Saint John in 1979. I am looking for the full name, date of marriage and divorce of his first wife.

Gail Clarke Russell
clarkegc25@yahoo.com

Q 5235 - DEAN: **Joseph Warren Dean** died in Nevada City, CA May 22, 1911, a 43-year resident. The obit claims he was born 77 years ago in New Brunswick (1824). A brother **Joshua** had died recently in Calais, ME, and possibly there is a deceased sister somewhere in the East. I would like to know if he also was related to an **Elias Dean (E)**, born 1792 of unknown parents and birthplace. Any information will be greatly appreciated by

Lucille Dean,

Queries and Answers

601 Van Ness #526,
San Francisco, CA 94102
lucillad@comcast.net

Q 5236 - FOLEY: I would like to contact any living relatives of **Mary Collins Foley**. Mary Collins was the daughter of **Hugh Collins**, d. 1857 and **Grace McInnis**, d. 1895, both born in Ireland. Hugh and Grace immigrated to Saint John in 1837. Their children were **John**, (m. **Caroline Clarke**) **Michael**, **Hugh Jr.**, **Dennis**, **James**, **Mary**, **Ellen**, (m. **John Joseph O'Neill**) and **Lucretia**, (m. **Jacob Yager**). Mary married **Michael Foley** who d. 20 Aug 1884 in Saint John. They had the following children, **Annie**, **Theresa**, **Ellen**, **Genevieve** or **Jennie**, (m. to **Edward Small**). She died 7 Sept. 1893 leaving a husband and children, **John**, **Isabel Irene**, (b. 1871 d. 10 Sept. 1893 unmarried), **William Foley** (b. 25 May 1876 d. 8 Dec. 1931 unmarried), **Agnes L.**, (b. 23 Dec. 1865 d. 10 Jun. 1940 unmarried), **Michael**, (b. 22 Nov. 1884 d. 12 Sept. 1948 unmarried), **Marie C.**, (b 17 Jun. 1873 d. 28 Feb. 1938).

Bill Weidert Saratoga, CA.
bweidert@msn.com

Q 5237 - Gibson: I'm searching for information on **John Gibson**, b. April 1849 (could also have been born in 1854). He married **Catherine Cain**, daughter of **Dennis Cain** and **Catherine Mulhains**, on 8 Sep 1879 in Saint John, New Brunswick. The 1881 census has them living in Saint John Dist. 25 Portland Ward Pgs. 14-15. They had three children in New Brunswick - **Anne** b. 1880, **Thomas** b. 1883, and **John Frederick** b. 1884. They left Canada shortly after John Frederick was born and moved to Helena, Montana. I have found them in various records in Montana (census, newspaper, vital, etc), but would really like to find more on them in Canada, especially John's parents and siblings, if he had any.

Brandt Gibson Edgewood, WA
ironhide781@hotmail.com

Q 5238 - HALEY: looking for more information on spouse, parents, siblings and grandparents of **Joseph Haley/Hailey** b 25 Dec 1825 in Nixon Settlement; married **Rachel Wilson**, 18 Oct 1849 possibly in Albert County; he is in the Canada Census 1901 in Albert County but, don't know where or

when he died. I think his father was **James Haley** but don't know where or when his was born. I have 2 names for wives: **Sarah Unk** and **Betty Daniels** but no further information. One of Joseph Haley's children was **Dimoc Haley** b. 1830 in Westmorland (m 1879 **Annie Thursa Mitton**), his son was **Francis Everett (Frank) Haley** b 1880; his son was **Joseph Francis** b. 1910 in Massachusetts.

Christine Haley Wiebe
#10 - 35931 Empress Drive
Abbotsford, BC, V3G 2M8
w10c5@shaw.ca

Q 5239 - HERSEY: I am seeking info on the parents of **Mary Hersey** b. c 1816 who married **James Briggs** in Gagetown 13 Dec 1840. I am wondering if she could be a daughter of Solomon Hersey.

Dennis K. Bethards
1830 Logan Ave Waterloo, IA 50703
dbethards@gmail.com

Q 5240 - LEBLANC: I am looking for information on **Exelda Leblanc**. It is believed that Exelda was of native descent and was married to **Jean Baptiste Goguen** who d. @ 1954. I would like to find both a birth and marriage certificate for Exelda. Jean and Exelda may have had 10 children, **Willie**, **Henri (Anthony)**, **Fred**, **Tillman**, **Lorraine**, **Anita**, **Lena**, **Rita** and **Doris (Doreen)**. Any help provided in this matter would be appreciated.

Bob Renner
21 Hester Street,
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B3A 1K3.
bobrenner2012@gmail.com

Q 5241 - McDONALD: Looking for any info on parents of **David MacDonald(McDonald)** b. 1843 Doaktown, Northumberland Co. d. Nov. 1906 Bangor, Maine. He m. 1873 **Margret Wallace Archibald** Blissfield, Northumberland Co. She d. 1883 burial places of both unknown.

Dale MacDonald
946 16th St W. RR #7
Owen Sound, Ontario N4K 6V5
dejmmacd@wightman.ca

Queries and Answers

Q 5242 - MCGAGHEY: William and Mary Jane (nee CARLISLE) MCGAGHEY are found in the 1881 census in Kings County, Norton Sub-district, NB. Would like to know what happened to two of their children: **Isabella Jane (age 13) and Stephen W. (age 14).**

Jerry LeBlanc
20 Jessica Street
Richibucto Road, NB E3A 6S4
jerry.leblanc@rogers.com

Q 5243 - Page: I am looking for the parents and siblings of **Clara Page** b. around Feb 1850. She married **John E. King** age 29 on 19 Mar 1872 in Chelsea, Mass and gave her age as 22 and place of birth as Saint John New Brunswick. The 1900 U.S. Census gave John's place and date of birth March 1838, England and Clara's as Feb. 1850 Canada, French. Clara died 7 Apr. 1935 in Milford Mass and her place of birth was given as Shepard Plains, Canada. Any help in identifying her family or former residence in Canada would be appreciated.

Candice Gianetti,
77 Park Terrace East #D58,
New York, NY 10034
gianetti54@aol.com

Q 5244 - SMITH: James and Eliza SMITH are found in the 1881 census in Kings County, Springfield Sub-district, NB. Would like to know what happened to the young girl who was living with them - **Henrietta (age 7).**

Jerry LeBlanc
20 Jessica Street
Richibucto Road, NB E3A 6S4
jerry.leblanc@rogers.com

Q 5245 - SUTHERLAND: Seeking information on **Jairus Copperthwaite** (a town in England) **Sutherland**. I have family records stating that he was b. 23 Nov 1842 in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada and d. 19 Feb 1913 in Dresden (now Clemons), New York. Complicating the search for Jairus is the United States census of 1850 showing he was born in Maine or Vermont as well as the 1860 census indicating that he was born in Vermont. In addition, the name Jairus is frequently misspelled: Jarius, Jarvis, etc. Jairus's father was named **Robert Sutherland**. Family and census

records give Robert's date of birth as about 1810 in Maine and his death as 3 May 1870 in Dresden (now Clemons), Washington, New York. I suspect that Robert or his parent's emigrated to Canada from Scotland, where many of the Sutherlands are from, and then moved to New York without ever officially becoming U.S. citizens. Hopefully, the unusual name of **Jairus Copperthwaite Sutherland** can be located in New Brunswick archives.

Richard L. Sutherland
3445 Trenary Lane
Colorado Springs, CO
80918-3043 USA
topdad48@yahoo.com

Q 5246 - THIBODEA: I've found my great-grandfather, **Oliver Thibodea**, (b. 1848 New Brunswick - d. 1916 Cleveland, OH) in Dist. No. 17 - Northumberland - Rogersville. Wife is **Site**, b. Quebec; children are **Robert, Marie, Virginie, Lelia, Emile, Goergina, Leandre, and Lina** I would like to who were the parents and siblings of Oliver and Site

Mike Speers
10470 Penniman Dr. Chardon, OH 44024
rvrose@roadrunner.com

Q 5247 - WATTS: Isaac and Johanna WATTS are found in the 1881 census in Westmorland County, NB, Salisbury Sub- District. Living with them are their two children, **George (age 3)** and **Edith A. (age 1)**. Would like to find out what happened to all four of them after 1881.

Jerry LeBlanc
20 Jessica Street
Richibucto Road, NB, E3A 6S4
jerry.leblanc@rogers.com

Q 5248 - WELCH: Looking for info on the parents and siblings of **Catherine Jane Welch** b. Fredericton, N.B. in 1851. She m. 1 Jan 1869, **Peter Goddiff**, a private in the 1/22nd Cheshire Regiment. The minister who performed the ceremony was **Charles G. Coster** (the garrison chaplain). After being stationed in several countries they eventually settled in the UK.

Sue Smith

Queries and Answers

United Kingdom
astronette@hotmail.co.uk

Q 5249 - WILLIS: I'm looking for evidence of the marriage of **William Willis** to **Christine Campbell**, possibly of St. George New Brunswick, about 1862.

Dick Mueller
94 Route 127
Warner, New Hampshire, USA
muellerrja@gmail.com

Q 5250 - WOLHAUPTER: I am seeking information about the parents of John Wolhaupter (. 2 Sep 1771 in New York, New York; d. 12 Jan 1839 in Richmond, Carleton Co., New Brunswick, Canada, John's father was Gottlieb (Gottlieb) Wolhaupter (born in Bocken, near Schneeberg, Saxony, Germany; died ?????). His mother seems to have been Henrica Alb. I am having difficulty determine when the parents died. I wonder if they

moved from New York to New Brunswick to be near their son.

Susan E. Thompson, Curator
Yale University Collection of Musical Instruments
15 Hillhouse Avenue | P O Box 208278
New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8278
susan.thompson@yale.edu | 203 432 0823
www.yale.edu/musicalinstruments

Q 5251 - Wright: Searching for parents, siblings and birthplace of **John Wright** b.1801 in New Brunswick, m. in 1830's **Mariah Merrithew** b. 1811 daughter of **Robinson Merrithew** of Perth Parish, Victoria County, N.B. Mariah d. after 1881 in Perth Parish, Victoria County, N.B.

Colleen Booker
98 Gulliver Drive Fredericton, N.B. E3A 3C5
jcbooker@nb.sympatico.ca

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.

THE "LANCET" says:—

HOLBROOK'S

GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE

"Of a pleasing, piquant description, and based upon ingredients that are free from reproach."

SAUCE

From *The Sunday at Home* November 1903, back cover (contributed by Susan Ewing)

Fatal Accidents - 1915

Contributed by David Fraser

*Journal of the House of Assembly of NB 1916
Part 2. Report of the Factory Inspector (Feb 14,
1916). John Kenney, Inspector of Factories*

1. March 15th - SAMUEL MAUZERALL.

Employed by the Colonization Co., Limited, Lagaceville. While fooling around a revolving shaft, tossing a piece of belting, it caught shaft, wound around it, drawing him against the same and then his clothing caught, receiving injuries which caused his death.

2 & 3. March 17th - EDGAR MCQUADE & JOHN YEXSON.

Employees of Chas. T. White & Sons, Ltd., West River, Albert Co. Caught under debris when boiler exploded, receiving injuries which in a few hours caused their death.

4. April 27th - FRANCIS FLEIGER.

Employed by the Miramichi Lumber Co., Chatham. Clothing caught on plain shaft while revolving at ¼ speed and he was instantly killed.

5. May 19th - DANIEL MOORE.

Employed by O. B. Doten & Sons, Moore's Mills, Charlotte Co. Received injuries from boiler explosion which caused his death.

6. October 18th - JOSEPH CARROLL.

Employed by James Burgess & Son, Grand Falls, Victoria Co. Death caused through injuries received by a piece of slab wood flying from a lath bolter striking him on the breast.

7. November 5th - ROBERT BISHOP.

Employed by Sayre & Holly, Chipman, Queens Co. While adjusting a chain on a sprocket wheel of a sawdust conveyor, his clothing caught on key of machinery injuring his spine and causing his death in a few days.

8. December 16th - JAMES H. SEAMON.

Employed by the St. George Pulp & Paper Co., George Charlotte Co. While standing on the journal of a revolving shaft to adjust an overhead belt, he slipped, and coming in contact with the shaft received injuries causing his death.

New Brunswick Strays

Contributed by Marianne Donovan

GALLANT, Robert (Bob) - At L.H.S.C. Victoria Hospital on Thursday, March 21, 2013 Bob Gallant of London in his 70th year. Dear husband of Donna and father of Rob and granddaughters Ashlynn and Casey. Dear brother of Mary and Allan Sullivan of NL, Shirley Antille of London, Ranie & Emmy of Grand Bend, John & Lind of Ailsa Craig, Donna, Gene, Guy & Arthur of Fredricton, NB, Joan of Minto NB, Doug & Judy of Hamilton, Jean & Jim of Kingston. Predeceased by his parents Katherine & George, brothers Fred & George and sister Mavis. A Memorial Service will follow in the Evans Chapel at 1:00 p.m. Evans Funeral Home, 648 Hamilton Rd. Interment will be held at Woodland Cemetery at a later date. (London Free Press Mar 23, 2013)

GRANT, George Carter - of St. Thomas passed away peacefully, on Monday, January 28th, 2013, at the St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital, in his 88th year. Dearly loved husband of 65 years of Marion Elaine (Goodhue) Grant. Loved father of Laurence Edward Grant of Iona and Joan Ellen and her husband Don Perry of St. Thomas.

Much loved grandfather of Craig Donald Perry and Chad Douglas Perry (Lesly). Dear uncle of Carol Anne (Grant) Simpson. Predeceased by a brother James Lawrence Grant. George was born in Havelock, New Brunswick on August 1st, 1925, the son of the late Walter Hubert and Elsie Beulah (Sears) Grant. Funeral service will be held Friday at 11:00 a.m. at Williams Funeral Home, 45 Elgin St., St. Thomas. Interment Union Cemetery. (London Free Press Jan 29, 2013)

A Visit to My Homeland

By Sinclair Henry Davis, submitted by Graeme F. Somerville.

The following poem was written by Sinclair Henry Davis, and recited by him at the Annual Meeting of the Saint John YMCA in February 1949. Mr. Davis was born at Hatfield Point, Kings County NB, Oct 17, 1866 the son of Solomon Davis and his wife Maggie E. Sprague. Mr. Davis married Jessie Wright Barbour in Saint John Aug 31, 1892. He died in Saint John October 9, 1953. Mr. Davis gave me a copy of the poem following the meeting.

The poem will strike a responsive chord with those who wander through old family cemeteries. "Bayview" is the beautiful cemetery at Hatfield Point.

Would that I had the pen of a poet
 To write a song.
H would not be of the city
 Where the restless people throng.

I would take you to the country,
 To a village by the Bay,
Where in early childhood
 I whiled happy hours away.

With the swift passing of the years
 Have passed old friends so dear.
I climb the hillside now alone
 And try to think them near.

A few old houses look the same
 The Church, the School, the Hall.

Each passing face I closely scan
 Scarcely one can I recall.

There's a lonely spot called "Bayview"
 Where in silent beauty rest
So many I remember
 And those I loved the best.

Do you wonder that I linger
 And pause from stone to stone
And backward turn the pages
 And no longer feel alone?

The gorgeous river, majestic hills,
 The brook I fished and swam
Change not and so, again, in thought,
 A carefree boy I am.

Have you checked out our new website?

New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc.

www.nbgs.ca