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# Generations

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A MISCOU FAMILY (English).



A MISCOU FAMILY (French).

Two unidentified families, from The History of Miscou, by W. F. Ganong, published in *Acadiensis*, April 1906, Vol. VI, # 2, between pp. 88-89.

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# Generations

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

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

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## From the Editor's Desk

Recently I visited the Lower Montague Community Cemetery on PEI to take some pictures of gravestones. I had my list of stones to photograph, I had my camera, it was a nice day, my wife and my brother were with me to help find stones, but I forgot one important accessory – mosquito repellent! I think I got about 100 bites as I rapidly moved around the graveyard trying to get my pictures. I didn't get them all, as the mosquitoes finally forced us to retreat to the car. Sometimes genealogy can be hazardous!



At the NBGS, Inc. Annual Meeting, we had a brief discussion on copyright for articles in *Generations*. The policy we are **proposing** is:

- authors hold the copyright for their original submissions, and do not cede any rights to us, except:
  - we can publish the article in *Generations*.
  - we can reprint in a future issue of *Generations*, with proper attribution.
  - we can reprint it on our website (in case we publish *Generations* on the website in future.
  - we can distribute *Generations* to our subscribers in several formats: printed by mail as we do now; as an electronic document on our website (future), or as an electronic document via email or storage media (future).
- authors keep the rights to publish their article anywhere else; we would ask they acknowledge it was first published in *Generations* if that was the case.
- authors/contributors are responsible for obtaining permission to reprint material that is copyrighted by someone else.

Regarding copyright, this would be a good general topic for an article in *Generations*. (hint, hint)

In very general terms, (in Canada) the copyright on a work comes into existence when it is created and continues until 50 years after the author's death. Photographs are protected for a period of fifty years after they have been taken.

The article (that I contributed in this issue) *The History of Miscou* is now in the public domain as the author died in 1941. The photographs on the cover, presumably taken in 1906, are now also in the public domain.

Comments are welcome on our **proposed** policy.

By the way, does anyone recognize the people in either of the pictures on the cover?

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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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# President's Report 2013

*Contributed by David Fyffe*

The AGM is the opportunity to celebrate the events of the past year and to look forward to the activities of a new year. I want to thank each of you for contributions to your local branches for they contribute to the health of the central organization. Our main improvement this year has been our web site with its many added features. From this base the branches have the opportunity to spread information. Of course, along with opportunity comes responsibility. As you know, a representative or team from each branch is responsible for the maintenance and renewal of the information. Web sites are great tools, but just like the old bucksaw, they need constant attention. The branch web maintenance may only require an hour or two at the computer every month but being consistent with the commitment is the key to having a useful and interesting site.

In the coming year I have only one goal that can be measured in numbers. That goal is to have a president in every branch who is willing to act as the contact with the provincial executive. Having that contact is vital for communication and for understanding what each branch has as problems and opportunities. Being able to reach consensus is often time consuming but I believe makes for more pleasant interaction than having an idea dumped onto an unprepared or ill informed membership. In this goal of branch leadership and cooperation I'm asking for your support.

Regarding opportunities for the year ahead, I want to present you with some ideas that may spark some thoughts:

A. Every volunteer organization is a group of people who have a common interest – Genealogy is no different BUT it is worth considering what the real interests of your branch are -

# 1 SOCIAL – is the meeting primarily an opportunity to meet and greet and have a cup of tea – that's great so the executive with that and doesn't overload the membership with too many heavy duty speakers

# 2 EDUCATION – is your group one that loves to have speakers with a ton of information and is happy to answer questions

# 3 HISTORY – could your branch be one where “show and tell” of artifacts, books and pictures really sparks research?

B. Every branch is as unique as the people who make it up, but make no mistake; just like any small business you're selling a product. There are dozens of reasons NOT to come to a meeting. It is the responsibility (that dreaded word) of the members to make your branch meeting the place to be because it offers what members want.

So if your branch is like a small business, then the provincial umbrella must have some thing or service that your branch members value or it is a dead duck. The services that the provincial offers are the following:

# 1 GENERATIONS – the newsletter of the Society – valuable for widening research horizons

# 2 WEB SITE – increasing value to members as internet resources become more pay-per-view oriented. This site gives members a lot for their membership fee

# 3 BRANCH SUPPORT – having someone who can look at a situation from an unbiased position can help to support or resolve problems that may arise.

To conclude, it has been my observation that people do not want you to do their work in genealogy. They like to see the opening of the path and they appreciate help in knocking down brick walls but they don't need someone to hold their hand. Those of us who have been at this a while just need to provide a supportive environment so that others can enjoy our hobby. As members we own this organization. Some of us are avid researchers; others more casual. As owners of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, I ask you to support as you are able. A strong and able local executive in turn creates a strong provincial Society.



# Our Thompson Family

## In Maine, New Hampshire & the West

*Edited & contributed by George H. Hayward*

Introduction: *This article is from Our Thompson Family, In Maine, New Hampshire and the West, by Rev. Charles N. Sinnett, Concord, N.H., Rumford Printing Co., 1907. Hannah Thompson, a descendant of William, married Jabez Nevers. They removed from the Brunswick, Maine, area to New Brunswick, Canada, about 1765. Rev. Sinnett had the name of Hannah's husband as Dr. John Nevers, and two of their daughters married to Ebenezer and Timothy Crosby; which was incorrect and has been corrected herein, but no attempt has been made to identify other deviations from primary records. See No. 18.*

### The Thompson Ancestry.

After reading with the greatest care every story of the Thompson ancestry which has been handed down among the descendants, and searching many other papers along these historical lines, we give, by the author's kind permission, the summary of Rev. Dr. E. S. Stackpole in his "Old Kittery, Me., and Her Families." He carefully searched all old documents which could throw any light on this matter.

There is a tradition that Robert Thompson was the emigrant ancestor of the Thompsons of Durham, N.H. He may have been the one who witnessed a deed in 1652. Thompson's Point, just south of the Cocheco River, was so called as early as 1644, and probably in 1635. Thompson's Point House was taxed in Dover, N.H., in 1648. The name of the owner is not given. Perhaps he was deceased.

### 1 William<sup>1</sup> Thompson married \_\_\_\_\_ White.

His name appears in the records soon after this. Mr. John Scales of Dover, N.H., says he came from England in 1633. He received a grant of land in Dover, N.H., in 1656. This was laid out, March 17, 1658/59 "beyond Cocheco Logg Swamp." Nov. 8, 1715, John Thompson, Sr., of Dover, conveyed to John Tuttle fifty acres of land which "were granted to my father, William Thompson, by the town of Dover." It lay beyond Cocheco Log Swamp, "bounded on the south by Bellamy Bank River." There is no evidence that William Thompson ever lived on this grant. On Oct. 15, 1656, a grant made to John White in 1651, was assigned to William Thompson. It was in Kittery, a short way below Sturgeon Creek.

Several indications suggest he had married the daughter of John White. In 1659 William Thompson was presented at York Court "for rebellion against his father and mother-in-law." He bound himself to the court in a bond of £20 "that hee will be of good behavior towards all men, especially towards his father and mother." (State copy of Court Records, Vol. I, page 331.) William Thompson died in 1676, and his estate was appraised, June 22 of that year, at £52 and 18s. He left twenty-three acres of land, a house and orchard in Kittery, Me., and fifty acres in Dover, N.H., which he gave to his sons, William and Robert, and to John White. His wife had probably died before 1676. He left children, whose ages were given in 1677 as follows:

#### Children:

- 2 i **John<sup>2</sup> Thompson** born about 1659.
- ii **William Thompson**, born about 1661.

He married **Mary Lovering**.

Rev. Charles Sinnett said, in 1907, that William Thompson was "living with Richard Otis of Dover in 1677," probably m., on the 4<sup>th</sup> of Sept., 1682, Mary Lovering, supposed to be the daughter of John Lovering of Dover. He lived in what is now Somersworth, N.H. He had a son, William, who sold to Samuel Alley, Aug. 30, 1735, land that belonged to his father, William Thompson, deceased. This son, William, d. before Dec. 8, 1749, when Samuel Alley conveyed twenty acres in Rochester, N.H., to Elizabeth, widow of William Thompson, and her children.

- iii **Robert Thompson**, born about 1664.

He was living with Toby Hanson in Dover, NH, in 1677.

- 3 iv **James Thompson** born in 1666.
- 4 v **Alexander Thompson** born about 1671.
- vi **Judith Thompson**, born about 1675.

### Generation Two

**2 John<sup>2</sup> Thompson** (1.William<sup>1</sup>), born about 1659. He married about 1679 in Durham, New Hampshire, **Sarah Woodman** (daughter of John Woodman).

Rev. Dr. Stackpole's sketch of the children in William Thompson's family says John Thompson, the first child, married, between 1678 and

## Our Thompson Family

1680, **Sarah**, daughter of Capt. John **Woodman** of Oyster River, Durham, N.H. He gave a bond in 1684 for the proper administration of his father's estate and to provide for "James his lame, impotent brother." March 30, 1708, John and James Thompson, "sons of William Thompson late of Kittery," conveyed the homestead at Cold Harbor to Francis Allen. The deed was witnessed by Jonathan Woodman, Robert Huckins and Daniel Kincaid, all residents at Oyster River. John Thompson's will was probated July 24, 1734. His wife, Sarah, survived him.

### *Children:*

- 5 i **John<sup>3</sup> Thompson**.
- ii **Jonathan Thompson**. He married 23 Jan 1717/18, **Sarah Burnham**.  
When they were married, Sarah was of Durham, N.H.
- iii **Robert Thompson**. He married **Abigail Emerson**.  
When they were married, Abigail was of Durham, N.H.
- iv **Sarah Thompson**. She married 12 Jun 1718, **Samuel Hill**.  
When they were married, Samuel was of Durham, N.H.
- v **Hannah Thompson**. She married **Moses Stevens**.  
When they were married, Moses was of Somersworth N.H.
- vi **Elizabeth Thompson**. She married 6 Jul 1727, **Eleazar Clark**.  
When they were married, Eleazar was of Wells, Maine.

**3 James<sup>2</sup> Thompson** (1.William<sup>1</sup>), born in 1666. He married 3 Mar 1700/01 in Dover, New Hampshire,<sup>1</sup> **Elizabeth Frye**.

We now come to this son of the Thompson ancestor in whom we are most interested. He was born in 1666, according to the clear statement in his father's deed that he was 11 years old in 1677. As is noted in the statement of his brother John, "he was lame and impotent." But it seems clear that he grew from this early weakness into a manhood of the sturdiest type. The bond which his brother gave to provide for him was carried out in the same faithful and loving manner in which many Thompsons in the long years since then have fulfilled such pledges to their kin and neighbors. James Thompson was a tailor by trade. Land was granted him in Kittery, Me., in 1694 and 1696, for the records state that James Thompson, on Feb. 1, 1709/10,

late of Kittery, but now of York, sold these lands. It is said that land was granted to him in York, Me., in 1701, and that he removed thither prior to 1719. The York, Me., records have the following, "York, Oct. 23, 1717, laid out and bounded to James Thompson a tract of land whereon he now liveth, being on both sides of the highway that leads towards Barwick from York Bridge, which said James Thompson purchased of his brother Alexander Thompson, for forty acres, Jan. 4, 1713/14." In 1727, James Thompson moved with his family to New Meadows, Brunswick, Me. James Thompson was married in Dover, N.H., by Rev. John Pike, March 3, 1700/01, to **Elizabeth Frye**, daughter of Adrian Frye, one of the early, sturdy settlers at Frye's Point, Kittery, Me. She was eventually a woman of great strength and ability.

List of children of James Thompson furnished by Miss Sarah A. Thompson of Topsham, Me., with this note: "I send this copy of the records from the family Bible of my grandfather, Ezekiel Thompson. It differs in the number of children of his father, Capt. James Thompson, from all other records found of that family, but you can verify it from the list of names of these children in the own handwriting of Captain James, which you have already copied." Help with this list was also furnished from the records which were gathered, March 5, 1838, by Gen. Jedediah Herrick from the town clerk of York, Me., and from Mr. Joseph Thompson, who was the only one of the Thompson name living at York in 1838.

### *Children:*

- i **Judith<sup>3</sup> Thompson**. She married 1 Jul 1724, **John Smith**.  
When they were married, John Smith was of York, Maine.
- 6 ii **Alexander Thompson**.
- iii **James Thompson** born 22 Feb 1707 in Kittery, York Co., Maine. He married (1) **Reliance Hinkley**. He married (2) **Lydia (Brown) Harris**. He married (3) **Mary Higgins**. James died 22 Sep 1791 in Topsham, Maine.
- 7 iv **Cornelius Thompson** born 14 Oct 1709.
  - v **Sarah Thompson** born 17 Apr 1711, died 7 May 1711.  
She died twenty days after her birth.
- 8 vi **Mercy Thompson** born 1 Apr 1712.
- 9 vii **Joseph Thompson** born 23 Mar 1713/14.
- 10viii **Dinah Thompson** born 6 May 1716.

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ix **Benjamin Thompson** born 9 Sep 1717. He married 17 Oct 1744, **Abigail Philbrook**. Benjamin died in 1765.

x **Sarah Thompson** born 8 Nov 1719. She married **Mr. Scammon**.

Rev. Dr. E.S. Stackpole says Mr. Scammon was of Saco, Maine.

xi **Mary Thompson** born 10 Dec 1722.

Some call her Mercy, Marcia, etc.

11 xii **Richard Thompson** born 11 Jun 1724.

xiii **Elizabeth Thompson** born 19 Apr 1726, died 22 Dec 1726.

4 **Alexander<sup>2</sup> Thompson** (1.William<sup>1</sup>), born about 1671. He married **Anna Curtis** (daughter of Thomas Curtis).

When they were married, Anna's father, Thomas Curtis, was of York, Maine. Alexander had a grant of land in Kittery, Maine, in 1694. When he died his widow, Anna, was administratrix of his estate in Oct. 1720.

*Children:*

12 i **Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> Thompson**.

ii **Abigail Thompson**. She married in 1720, **John Garry**.

Abigail and John's intention to marry was published 21 Oct 1720. They had nine children recorded in York, Maine.

13 iii **Benjamin Thompson** born 14 Oct 1702.

14 iv **John Thompson** born 30 Dec 1704.

v **Samuel Thompson** born 6 Apr 1707. He married in 1730, **Hannah Bracket**.

Samuel and Hannah's intention to marry was published in Nov 1730.

15 vi **Joseph Thompson** born 13 May 1711.

16 vii **Jonathan Thompson** born 1 May 1713.

17 viii **Curtis Thompson** born 2 Jun 1715.

ix **James Thompson** died 22 Oct 1724.

### Generation Three

5 **John<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (2.John<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). He married **Mary Davis** (daughter of John Davis).

Rev. Charles Sinnett said that John married Mary, daughter of Ensign John Davis of Durham, N.H.

*Children:*

i **Sarah<sup>4</sup> Thompson**. She married **Abraham Scales**.

6 **Alexander<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born in Kittery, York Co., Maine. He married 20 May 1731, **Sarah Grover** (daughter of Matthew Grover).

Ezekiel Thompson in his Day Book said: "Alexander Thompson lived in Brunswick, Maine, before

the Indian wars. He lived to be over 80 years old. He had no learning, but he was a hardy, honest, industrious man. He had several daughters, but only one son, James Thompson." He owned at New Meadows, Maine, lot 40, 100 acres.

Sarah Grover was of York, Maine.

Ezekiel Thompson said Mercy and Mary Thompson were added to the list of children by Rev. Dr. E.S. Stackpole.

*Children:*

18 i **Hannah<sup>4</sup> Thompson**.

19 ii **James Thompson** born 9 Dec 1735.

iii **Sarah Thompson** born 7 Apr 1738. She married **Thomas Gray**.

Thomas and Sarah moved from York to Wales Maine.

iv **Tamsin Thompson**. She married **Philip Jenkins** (son of David Jenkins and **Mercy Thompson**).

Ezekiel Thompson said Philip was a son of David Jenkins and Mercy Thompson. He and Tamsin moved to Wales, Maine, near Monmouth.

v **Elizabeth Thompson**.

Ezekiel Thompson said Elizabeth died of old age, unmarried.

vi **Mercy Thompson**.

vii **Mary Thompson**.

7 **Cornelius<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 14 Oct 1709 in York, York Co., Maine. He married **Hannah Smith**.

Hannah was of York, Maine, when she and Cornelius were married. Ezekiel Thompson said "My Uncle Cornelius had six sons."

*Children:*

i **Thomas<sup>4</sup> Thompson**.

Who moved to Plattsburg, N.Y.

ii **Amos Thompson**.

Who moved to Bowdoin, Maine.

iii **Joel Thompson**.

Who moved to Lewiston, Maine.

iv **Richard Thompson**.

Who moved to Wales, Maine.

v **Robert Thompson** died in New Meadows, Cumberland Co., Maine.

vi **Phinehas Thompson**.

He was lost at sea on a ship-of-war.

8 **Mercy<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 1 Apr 1712. She married (1) **Mr. Austin**. She married (2) **David Jenkins**.

Mr. Austin was of Brunswick, Maine. Some say her second husband was David Jackson rather than David Jenkins.

*Children by Mr. Austin:*

i **David<sup>4</sup> Austin**.

## Our Thompson Family

Said to have been a celebrated Indian killer.

ii **Benoni Austin.**

A twin of David.

iii **Shadrack Austin.**

He lived in Greene, Maine.

*Children by David Jenkins:*

iv **Philip Jenkins.** He married **Tamsin Thompson** (daughter of Alexander Thompson and Sarah Grover). See No. 6, iv.

v **David Jenkins.**

**9 Joseph<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 23 Mar 1713/14. He married **Mary Hinckley** (daughter of Samuel Hinckley). Joseph died before 1759.

They lived at New Meadows and Sebascodegan Island, Harpswell, Me. He was in the latter place in 1756. Ezekiel Thompson says: "My Uncle Joseph lived and died on Sebascodegan Island. It is said that he was as strong as two stalwart men. He had four sons." He married Mary Hinckley, daughter of Dea. Samuel Hinckley of Brunswick, Me. It was perhaps his widow who m., Feb. 14, 1765, Isaiah Webber. He had lot 49 at New Meadows, 78½ acres.

*Children:*

i **William<sup>4</sup> Thompson.** He married **Miss Robbins.**

Miss Robbins was of Dover, Maine. It was probably the earmarks of William's cattle that were recorder at Harpswell, Maine, 30 May 1774.

ii **Joseph Thompson.** He married **Sarah Webber.**

Earmarks of his cattle were recorded at Harpswell, Maine, 27 June 1774; Rev. Dr. E. S. Stackpole said: "On April 16, 1773, Joseph Thompson and his wife, Sarah, gave a deed of 18 acres of land to James Stackpole, 'said land being a majority of the Lot No. 15, in the first division, and being a part of the real estate of my late honored father, and falling to my share as set off to me by men chosen by the Judge of Probate.' This land bordered on the New Meadows River, on Sebascodegan Island."

iii **John Thompson.** He married 27 Dec 1781, **Lydia Small.** John died in Bowdoin, Maine.

John perhaps married Lydia Small.

20 iv **Cornelius Thompson.**

v **Judith Thompson** born in Brunswick, Maine. She married 18 May 1767, **James Stackpole.** Judith died 13 Apr 1797 in Thomaston, Knox Co., Maine.

Judith was born in Brunswick before her father moved to Sebascodegan Island, Feb. 8, 1743; She married, 18 May, 1767, **James Stackpole**, who moved to Thomaston, Me. There were many and sturdy descendants, who are widely scattered over the country. These records will be found in the "Genealogy of the Stackpole family," by Rev. E. S. Stackpole.

vi **Margaret Thompson.** She married **Mr. Toothaker.**

**10 Dinah<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 6 May 1716. She married in 1737, **Jonathan Thompson**, born 1 May 1713 (son of Alexander Thompson and Anna Curtis).

Jonathan and Dinah's intention to marry was published 1 Oct 1737. Jonathan and Dinah were cousins.

Note: Rev. Charles Sinnett, in "Our Thompson Family," lists the following children for Jonathan Thompson and his wife Dinah Thompson; but for Dinah Thompson and her husband Jonathan Thompson he lists the children as Sarah, born 5 Feb 1741/42, m. Nathaniel Lewis of Kittery, Maine; Huldah, born 20 Dec 1744, m. Jacob Emery in 1767; Dodavah, b. 31 Mar 1746; Jonathan, b. 31 May 1748, m. Lucy McIntire; and Esther, b. 1 Jun 1751, m. Nicholas Fernald.

*Children:*

i **Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> Thompson** born 14 May 1739. She married **James Gilpatrick.**

ii **Abigail Thompson.** She married **Nathan Littlefield.**

iii **Judith Thompson.** She married in 1770, **Daniel Smith.**

Daniel was of York, Maine.

iv **Jonathan Thompson.**

He never married.

v **Anna Thompson.** She married in 1804, **Nathaniel Coffin.**

Nathaniel Coffin was of Shapleigh, Maine.

**11 Richard<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 11 Jun 1724. He married **Elizabeth Maddox.**

Ezekiel Thompson said "Uncle Richard Thompson lived and died at Kennebunk, Maine, a respected farmer; he left a large family of sons and daughters." He married first Elizabeth Maddox, a sister of John Maddox of Arundel, Maine.

*Children:*

21 i **Caleb<sup>4</sup> Thompson.**

22 ii **Richard Thompson.**

23 iii **Mercy Thompson.**

24 iv **Hannah Thompson.**

25 v **Joseph Thompson.**



## Our Thompson Family

- 26 vi **David Thompson**.  
vii **Abigail Thompson**. She married Stephen Smith.  
Stephen was of Wells, Maine.

**12 Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (4.Alexander<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). She married **John Allen**.  
John Allen was of York, Maine.

Children:

- i **Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> Allen** born 2 Oct 1718. She married in 1742, **David Avery**.

**13 Benjamin<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (4.Alexander<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 14 Oct 1702. He married in 1726, **Hannah Smith** (daughter of Joseph Smith).

Benjamin and Hannah's intention to marry was published 27 Nov 1726.

Children:

- 27 i **Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Thompson** born 7 Sep 1727.  
ii **Hannah Thompson**. She married **Jere-miah Linscot**.  
iii **Alexander Thompson** born 20 Feb 1733/34. He married in 1772, **Abigail Emery**.  
iv **Daniel Thompson**. He married in 1764, **Sarah Linscot**.  
v **Joseph Thompson**. He married in 1788, **Olive Junkins** (daughter of John Junkins).  
vi **Abel Thompson**. He married in 1767, **Eleanor Staples**.  
They had several children.  
vii **Ebenezer Thompson**. He married in 1772, **Mercy Staples**.  
viii **Meribah Thompson**. She married in 1760, **Thomas Moulton**.  
ix **Mary Thompson**. She married in 1767, **Daniel Linscot**.

**14 John<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (4.Alexander<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), was born 30 Dec 1704. He married in 1728, **Priscilla Davis** (daughter of Stephen Davis and Mary Tucker).

John settled in Sanford, Maine. John and Priscilla's intention to marry was published 7 Dec 1728. Priscilla was of Haverhill, Mass.

Children:

- i **Anna<sup>4</sup> Thompson** born 7 Jan 1731/32 in York, York Co., Maine.  
ii **John Thompson** born 26 Oct 1733 in York, York Co., Maine.  
iii **Jesse Thompson** was born in York Co., Maine.  
iv **Priscilla Thompson** born in York Co., Maine.

v **Naomi Thompson** was born in York Co., Maine.

vi **Olive Thompson** born 17 Mar 1747/48 in York Co., Maine.

**15 Joseph<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (4.Alexander<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 13 May 1711. He married in 1733, **Mary Welch** (daughter of Philip Welch).

Joseph and Mary's intention to marry was published 20 Nov 1733. Mary was of York, Maine.

Children:

- i **Joseph<sup>4</sup> Thompson** born 10 Jul 1734. He married **Olive Harmon**.

Joseph and Olive published their intention to marry 19 Mar 1757.

- ii **Thomas Thompson** died young.  
iii **James Thompson** born 6 Oct 1739.  
iv **Mary Thompson** born in Jun 1746. She married **Joseph Nowell**.

**16 Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (4.Alexander<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>) (See marriage to number 10.)

**17 Curtis<sup>3</sup> Thompson** (4.Alexander<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 2 Jun 1715. He married in 1740 probably in York, York Co., Maine, **Sarah Jenkins** (daughter of Daniel Jenkins).

Curtis and Sarah published their intention to marry 13 Feb 1740.

Children:

- i **Sarah<sup>4</sup> Thompson** born 5 Feb 1741. She married **Nathaniel Lewis**.

Nathaniel was of Kittery, Maine.

- ii **Huldah Thompson** born 29 Dec 1744. She married in 1767, **Jacob Emery**.  
iii **Dodavah Curtis Thompson** born 31 Mar 1746.  
iv **Jonathan Thompson** born 31 Mar 1748. He married **Lucy McIntire**.  
v **Esther Thompson** born 1 Jun 1751. She married **Nicholas Fernald**.

### Generation Four

**18 Hannah<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (6.Alexander<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born in New Meadows, Cumberland Co., Maine.<sup>1</sup> She married in 1760 probably in Brunswick, Maine,<sup>2</sup> **Jabez Nevers**, born 14 Jun 1738 in Leicester, Mass.,<sup>3</sup> (son of Elisha Nevers and Bathsheba Green).

Jabez Nevers was one of the original grantees in the Township of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.. He probably came there in 1765, and may have lived there the remainder of his life.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Sunbury County Registry Office Records, Book 4, p. 465,

## Our Thompson Family

microfilm F5544: Deed, Jabez Nevers to Nathan Nevers, 18 Feb 1790, the essential part: Jabez Nevers of the Parish of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., yeoman, sells to Nathan Nevers, of the same place, yeoman, for 400 pounds, Lot No. 99 in Maugerville, together with Island right.

Rev. Charles N. Sinnett, in "Our Thompson Family", said a daughter of Hannah Thompson and her husband Dr. John Nevers married Ebenezer Crosby, and another daughter married Timothy Crosby. Hannah Thompson married Jabez Nevers rather than Dr. John Nevers. And it was Hannah, daughter of Dr. Phinehas Nevers (a brother of Jabez Nevers), and Bathsheba Nevers, Hannah's sister, who married Timothy and Ebenezer Crosby. Timothy and Ebenezer Crosby were brothers, sons of Simon Crosby and Sarah Sewell.

### *Children:*

- i **Nathan<sup>5</sup> Nevers**. He married 15 Sep 1793 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,<sup>4</sup> **Sarah Parker**. Nathan died in 1802 in York Co., N.B.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County N.B. Marriages, 1766-1888, Ref. #D0057: Nathan Nevers and Sarah Parker were married 15 Sep 1793. [Source: Anglican Church Records, Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.]

Nathan was probably a son of Jabez and Hannah (Thompson) Nevers. Jabez Nevers was granted one half of Lot No. 99, 250 acres, in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., 4 Jul 1770 (Dept. of Natural Resources, Crown Land Grant Index). On the 19<sup>th</sup> of February, 1799, Nathan Nevers of the Parish of Maugerville, Yeoman, and Sarah his wife, sold to James Taylor of the same place, for 300 pounds, land in Maugerville, Lot No. 99, with Island rights. (Sunbury County, N.B., Records, Vol. 6, p. 338). This was the lot that Jabez sold to Nathan 18 Feb 1790. My theory is that Jabez was Nathan's father.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS95, Sunbury County, N.B., Records, Vol. 7, microfilm F5544, p. 60: 21 Oct 1799, Nathan and Sarah Nevers, of Maugerville, for 11 pounds, sell to Abijah Palmer Jr. of Sheffield, one half of Lot 16 in first division on Middle Island, the whole lot containing 7½ acres.

Royal Gazette (Fredericton, N.B.), 22 Dec 1802: All persons having any demands against the estate of Nathan Nevers, late of the County of York and Parish of St. Marys, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date. And

all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to John Wilmot, Administrator, Fredericton, 24 Oct 1802.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS75, Probate Court Records, York Co., N.B., Vol. 1, p. 45: John Wilmot appointed administrator of the Estate of Nathan Nevers, 6 Aug 1802, by Hon. Edward Winslow, Esq., Surrogate for the Province of N.B.

- 19 James<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (6.Alexander<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 9 Dec 1735 in York, York Co., Maine. He married \_\_\_\_ **Anderson**. James died in Wales, Androscoggin Co., Maine.

Ezekiel Thompson said, "James died in Wales, Maine, leaving sons, Alexander and William, and several daughters."

### *Children:*

- i **Alexander<sup>5</sup> Thompson**.
- ii **William Thompson**.

- 20 Cornelius<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (9.Joseph<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). He was very active in the Revolutionary War. He first served as a private in the army for a while until his term of enlistment expired. Then he went on board a privateer, and, some time before peace was declared, he commanded a fine armed brig, and proved himself to be a prudent, courageous commander. After the Revolutionary War closed he moved to Salem, Mass., and from thence to Mount Desert, Me., where he carried on navigation.

### *Children:*

- i **Daughter<sup>5</sup> Thompson**. She married **Mr. Robbins**.  
Mr. Robbins was of Dover, Maine.

- 21 Caleb<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (11.Richard<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). He married \_\_\_\_ **Clark**.

Caleb's wife was of Wells, Maine.

### *Children:*

- i **David<sup>5</sup> Thompson**. He married \_\_\_\_ **Clark**.
- ii **Joshua Thompson**.  
David's wife was of Wells, Maine. All of their children were in Kennebunk, Maine, in 1841.
- iii **Elizabeth Thompson**.
- iv **Richard Thompson**.
- v **Polly Thompson**.
- vi **Caleb Thompson**.

- 22 Richard<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (11.Richard<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). He married (1) **Abigail Page** (dau-

## Our Thompson Family

ghter of **David Page**). He married (2) **Mary Smith** (daughter of James Smith).

Abigail was a daughter of Col. David Page of North Conway, N.H. Mary Smith was of Wells, Maine.

*Children by Abigail Page:*

- i **Robert Page<sup>5</sup> Thompson**. He married **Elizabeth Stowers**.

Elizabeth Stowers was of Prospect, Maine. They settled in Freeport, Maine, and lived also in Lewiston, Harmony and Eddington, Maine.

*Children by Mary Smith:*

- ii **Samuel Thompson**.
- iii **James Thompson**.
- iv **Abigail Thompson**.
- v **Joseph Thompson**.

**23 Mercy<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (11.Richard<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). She married **Jonathan Littlefield**.

*Children:*

- i **Nathaniel<sup>5</sup> Littlefield**.
- ii **Daniel Littlefield**.
- iii **Huldah Littlefield**.
- iv **Polly Littlefield**.
- v **John Littlefield**.

**24 Hannah<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (11.Richard<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). She married **Samuel Smith** (son of James Smith).

*Children:*

- i **Stephen<sup>5</sup> Smith**.
- ii **Joseph Smith**.
- iii **Hannah Smith**.
- iv **Robert Smith**.
- v **Abigail Smith**.

**25 Joseph<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (11.Richard<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). He married \_\_\_\_ **Wakefield**.

*Children:*

- i **Caleb<sup>5</sup> Thompson** (See marriage to No. 21.)

**26 David<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (11.Richard<sup>3</sup>, 3.James<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>). He married (1) **Lydia Perkins**. He married (2) \_\_\_\_ **Cousins**.

*Children by Lydia Perkins:*

- i **Lydia<sup>5</sup> Thompson**. She married **Isaac Littlefield**.

Isaac was of Kennebunk, Maine.

*Children by \_\_\_\_ Cousins:*

- ii **Seth Thompson**.  
He lived in Hermon, Maine.
- iii **Mehetabel Thompson**.
- iv **Thomas Thompson**.
- v **Betsy Thompson**.

**27 Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Thompson** (13.Benjamin<sup>3</sup>, 4.Alexander<sup>2</sup>, 1.William<sup>1</sup>), born 7 Sep 1727. He married (1) 31 Dec 1752, **Eunice Lord** (daughter of Nathaniel Lord Jr.). He married (2) **Mary Foster**.

Benjamin lived in Kennebunk, Maine.

*Children by Eunice Lord:*

- i **Benjamin<sup>5</sup> Thompson** born about 1754. He married (1) **Elizabeth Lord**. He married (2) **Hannah Luques**, Mrs. Benjamin died 4 Feb 1839.

Benjamin was a Revolutionary War soldier.

- ii **Alexander Thompson** born 27 Aug 1757 in Arundel, York Co., Maine. He married **Lydia Wildes**, born in 1764 in Arundel, York Co., Maine, died 17 Apr 1858. Alexander died 23 Feb 1820 in Topsham, Maine.

Alexander moved to Topsham, Maine, in 1785.

- iii **Stephen Thompson**. He married **Lois Taylor**.

- iv **James Thompson**. He married **Anna Walker**.

- v **Eunice Thompson**. She married **Daniel Perkins**.

- vi **Lemuel Thompson**. He married **Susanna Haley**.

- vii **Isaac Thompson**. He died at sea.

- viii **Hannah Thompson**. She married **Abner Littlefield**.

- ix **Ezra Thompson**. He married **Mary Merrill**.

*Children by Mary Foster:*

- x **Moses Thompson**.

He never married.

- xi **Mary Thompson**, died young.

- xii **Lydia Thompson**. She married **Israel Burnham**.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Our Thompson Family, in Maine, New Hampshire and the West, by Rev Charles N. Sinnett.

<sup>2</sup> Esther Clark Wright, *Planters & Pioneers, Nova Scotia, 1749-1775* (Hansport, N.S.: Lancelot Press, 1978).

<sup>3</sup> *Vital Records of Leicester, Mass.* (Franklin P. Rice, Trustee of The Systematic History Fund, 1903).

<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County, New Brunswick, Marriage Records, 1766-1888* (privately published, Fredericton, N.B., 1987). ■

# Thanks, Dan! Campaign

*Submitted by David Laskey*

The first of August was an important day in Saint John. The re-furbished bandstand was re-opened, the west-east pipeline was announced and the Saint John Branch, NBGS, made its initial deposit for the Dan Johnson Memorial Fund.

A group of Branch members consisting of Joan Pearce, Bev Gregg, Don MacGowan, Graeme Somerville gathered at the offices of the Greater Saint John Community Foundation (GSJCF) to sign the agreement between the Branch and the GSJCF governing the administration of the scholarship funds. Bev Gregg and Dave Laskey signed for the Branch in their capacities as Secretary and President respectively, while Doug MacDonald, Chair and Sara Mudge, Secretary, signed for the Foundation.

The Greater Saint John Community Foundation was established in 1976 and serves as a trustee for charitable, educational and cultural purposes. Its assets now exceed \$9,000,000 and in 2013 it donated in excess of \$209,000 to over 50 local charities. All donations to the Thanks, Dan! Campaign, regardless of size, will be turned over to the Foundation which has established The Daniel F. Johnson Memorial Scholarships in History Fund.

It's also worth noting that the agreement with the University of New Brunswick has now been signed by the Branch and UNB and is in effect. The Uni-

versity will await further news on the success of our fundraising efforts so that they can start to publicise the scholarships and seek worthy candidates for them.

After signing the agreement with GSJCF it was time to turn over the cheque representing the initial deposit to the Fund. The amount was significant – \$10,000 – representing 20% of the fund-raising target. Importantly, the Branch is still holding several thousand dollars in the Thanks, Dan! coffers so we hope that our next deposit will take place very soon.

Now that the legal framework is in place, the Thanks, Dan! Campaign team will be ramping up its efforts. Beautiful brochures have been printed (and already used to good effect) and will be going to all members. We'll also be approaching various organisations in the City, the Province and beyond with the message that Dan Johnson made an enormous contribution to international genealogy – a contribution that should be marked and memorialised.

It's great that we're already about 25% of the way to our target but the converse is that we have 75% of the way to go. So, if you've been thinking about making a donation, as the man on the TV used to say, "Why wait for spring? Do it now."



Back Row (L-R): Bev Gregg, Doug MacDonald, David Laskey, Don MacGowan.

Front Row (L-R): Joan Pearce, Graeme Somerville



# Andrew Henderson's Journal - Part 2

*Contributed by Donna Lee Butler*

*Donna Lee Butler is in possession of copies of journals written from 1854-1864 by Andrew Henderson, a school master in Bridgetown and Annapolis Royal from 1832-1864. The journals are in the keeping of a direct descendant of Andrew's, Rev. George McLean. Rev. George has given Donna permission to send excerpts of the journals to genealogy groups who would have an interest in Andrew's life.*

*Part 1 appeared in the Spring 2013 issue of Generations.*

Andrew HENDERSON's Journal Book #1  
continued from mid-page 38:

The people amongst whom I now live were all of the Baptist persuasion code many of them enjoyed or religion- and all were truly kind and hospitable. My circumstances were vastly bettered, but I was still deprived of the Society of the Methodists\_ the people of my choice, and this consideration was of much importance to me in the way of spiritual enjoyment

Beginning in this new department, I found, after defraying all expenses, that I was only master of three shillings and three halfpence. How strange that I should still, amidst such (page 39) poverty and change, and enjoy a constant flow of cheerfulness that knew no fall! In after life, I could not have born up through such trying vicissitudes: hence how true it is that God, in his wisdom and goodness, "tempers the blast to the shorn lamb".

But, in my new situation, I had everything to learn. What I had acquired at school, was, by this time, nearly effaced from my memory, so that with a school of between 40 and 50 pupils\_ and with a slender and imperfect education, necessity prompted me to self-improvement. By constant application, I am mastered the entire subject of Arithmetic and Bookkeeping by a single and double entry, and I so improved my wretched handwriting as to be regarded by the public a proficient in the art. My pupils improved rapidly in their studies, and by this means my fame, as a teacher, became so well known\_ that I stood high in public estimation. Being indebted to God for the ability to improve myself\_ and the [tact] of governing youth\_ I hear bless His holy name that I was not born a dunce.

( page 40) Occasionally while in the Wilmot, I went to Lawrencetown to hear Methodist preaching, and there, during the summer of 1821, I taught a Sabbath School\_ the first ever introduced into the County of Annapolis. Being much stirred up in my mind\_ I attended the Baptist meetings in the neighbourhood, and was often called on by the Minister to pray in the congregation: I also kept prayer meetings and attempted to exhort. Had I been faithful, I believe the Lord would have blessed me abundantly; but my lightness and levity, my fickleness, and passion, often left me, like Samson\_ "Shorn of my strength", and dumb before the Lord. Alas, my works were sin and death, and my best performances\_ deformity in His sight. How wonderful that the Lord did not entirely withdraw the light of His spirit\_ and leave me in utter darkness. Surely I am indebted to the mediation of Christ for this, as well as for every other favour!

O! To grow, how great a debtor  
Daily I,m constrained to be!  
Let thy grace, Lord, like a fetter,  
Bind to my wandering heart to thee".

(Page 41) While teaching in Wilmot, I became acquainted with many excellent families, and this subsequent opened into a sincere friendship, which, I trust, nothing but death will dissolve. Among these were the Messrs Henry and William Holland, Colonel Bayard, Samuel Elliott, William Marshall, Isaac Foster, and John Slocum, and their families. From all these, I received many tokens of esteem and respect. Of Col. Bayard's goodness, I still have many pleasing recollections; having often met in class with him, in his own house, I had repeated opportunities of hearing him narrate the dealings of God with his soul, and of witnessing his enjoyment of religion, which reminded me much how far I was behind him in holiness.

Besides my day school, I taught in the evenings, during two winters, in the family of Mr. Samuel Elliott, where I received the best of treatment. As Mr. Elliott lived 3 miles off, I had, of course, to walked 6 miles every evening after teaching my large day-school; but, being then in good health,

and a remarkably active on foot, the labour served more as good exercise, than otherwise.

( page 42) At the expiration of three years and six months, there was an opening for a school in the newly formed village; and being desirous to acquire more knowledge, which would eventually be the case, provided there should be a corresponding incentive\_ as well as to obtain at a higher salary\_ I made application, and obtained the situation. My employers, in Wilmot, expressed much regret that I should leave them, and, on my part, this feeling was reciprocal; but my duty seemed to involve the course I was pursuing, and, therefore, we settled, and parted on good terms.

In April 1824, I entered on my new scene of labours, in Bridgetown, improved in my circumstances and education; but there was yet much to be learned that I might be fully competent to discharge the duties of any English School. Accordingly, applying myself closely, I soon became thoroughly versed, in Geography, English Grammar, Plane Trigonometry, and Navigation. A knowledge of these branches, added to my former little stock, qualified me for my position; and, with my mind directed mainly to the improvement of my pupils, their progress was rapid and credible to themselves and to me.

(Page 43) During my residence at Bridgetown, I was again intimately connected with the Methodist Society;\_ the interests of which I endeavoured to promote according to the best of my ability. On entering on the scene of my labours there, no Methodist resided in the village. I invited the Rev. Sampson Busby to preach, and I procured to the use of the Baptist meeting house for the occasion. The prospect being favourable\_ a subscription was opened\_ a Chapel commenced\_ and, in due time the same was complete.

The prayer meetings & Class meetings were held in our house\_ the former were numerous attended three times a week, and I believe many persons were greatly stirred up in their minds, and some were much comforted. On those precious seasons, my mind has since often looked back with much pleasure\_ for they were refreshing to me as well as to others; and I never think of them\_ but I wish that these days were like those\_ when the Lord's people were united together as the heart of one person, \_ and when His presence was in our midst.

(Page 44) The society consisted of twenty-nine members, divided into two classes. The female class had seventeen members\_ I was the Leader\_ and my souls could often bless the Lord for His goodness.

My family was rapidly increasing at this time\_ so, that, between labouring hard to make the necessary provision, studying incessantly to improve my education, and discharging the duties of class Leader and Local preacher, every moment of my time was fully occupied. To augment my funds and to assist in the maintenance of my family\_ I devoted to my evening, mornings, and Saturdays to the labourious occupation of shoemaking. By this means, my health was soon undermined; for, in 1826\_ I was attacked with hemorrhage from which I have never since fully recovered.

At the age of fourteen years, my son George took charge of a school, in the Tupper settlement. This he undertook to assist his father, and to his credit be it said\_ the whole sum of £45\_ the amount of his earnings for a year and a quarter\_ was handed over to me for that purpose. No marvel, then, that prosperity should attend a youth capable of such filial devotion.

(Page 45) In the 1826, I built a house and barn on two lots of ground which I purchased from Tho<sup>s</sup> James, Esq. for thirty pounds. But, becoming dissatisfied with the practice of teaching at the rate of 12/6 per quarter for each pupil,\_ and more so by the irregularity of the payments\_ I resolved to remove my family to the United States; and, to effect this, I sold my property for the sum of £160. \_ and made the necessary preparations for removal. Just at this crisis, three of my employers offered guaranteed the payment of £75 per annum if I would again take charge of the school. To this proposition, I acceded\_ and thus terminated my Yankey speculation\_ for which, doubtless, I have much reason to be thankful to God for this timely interposition of his providence.

Notwithstanding my numerous advantages at Bridgetown, and the wide spread popularity of my school\_ my mind became unsettled\_ and I wished for a change. Being strongly advised to open a school in the city of Saint John. Considering myself now qualified to assume such a change, I repaired thither, and engaged a school room (page 46) in Germain Street, and advertized for a beginning forthwith. This was the autumn of 1831. But in this step providence defeated me; for, on my

return home, I was taken sick\_ and did not recover for some weeks. Although humiliating to my proud spirit\_ yet I was very glad to be permitted to resume my labours in Bridgetown; and I was fortunate enough to let the room in St. John for the same amount I had promised to pay. These several incidents, though they may appear small and uninteresting to the reader, are not so in my estimation. And, therefore, I now record my full and unqualified belief in a divine and superintending providence, pervading all things\_ and controlling even the most minute actions of our lives. Surely "The hairs of our head are numbered" and "not a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice".

"God, that must stoop to view the skies,  
And bow to see what angels do,  
Down to the earth he cast his eyes,  
And bends his footsteps downward too,  
He overrules all mortal things,  
And manages our mean affairs;  
On humble souls the King of Kings  
Bestows His counsels and His ears."

(Page 47) In the Spring of 1832 my sojourn of eight years, in Bridgetown, was brought to a close, by an engagement to open a school in Annapolis Royal; but this remove well nigh ended with fatal consequences to myself. At this time my family consisted of six children, five boarder pupils\_ my wife and servant. All these proceeded to their new home by water while I remained to settle some business and go down by coach. But on the morning of my departure\_ I was again attacked by hemorrhage. Dr. Sinclair was kind enough to carry me to Annapolis in his gig\_ and in this alarming and feeble state I joined my wife and children, in the afternoon of the same day. Settling up my affairs in Bridgetown\_ I found myself again almost penniless\_ but I was not in debt\_ and, if I had been in good health, my circumstances would have been less discouraging. George, then in his seventeenth year, opened the school in Annapolis, and managed it wonderfully for one so young; but it remained for me to endure affliction such as prevented my cooperation with him for some months. At length, blessed be God, I began to gain a ( page 48) little strength by which I was enabled to lend a small assistance; but I could only remain in the atmosphere of the school for a short time at once.

Medical skill was called in from all sections, yet I believe God blessed the simple remedy of molasses, and made it efficacious in bringing about a change for the better. While my health remained feeble and precarious\_ God was not unmindful of my temporal affairs. The school soon became very large\_ boarder pupils flocked in from all directions\_ and our prospects brightened up, so, that, with my improving health\_ and the rapid advance in our circumstances\_ we began now to look on our location, at Annapolis, notwithstanding our many discouragements at first, as being our providential place.

Far from being desirous of boasting, yet as I owe all my success to God\_ I am in duty bound to give him the praise\_ because he raised me from the bed of affliction, and lifted me out of deep poverty, and blessed me with the necessities of life and many of its comforts. Were I to anogate any merits to myself\_ I should rob my maker of his due, therefore, I praise him for all the dispensations of his providence towards me from the beginning of life.

(Page 49)How strange that I, while only a plain English Scholar all of no other pretensions, should collect pupils from Halifax, St. John, Bermuda, and all the sections of both provinces\_ and at the same time nearly all the classical establishments in the county had fallen into neglect for want of encouragement. The grand secret lay in the fact of directing the studies of my pupils into such a course as I judged might be useful to them when they should engage in the affairs of life.

Able now to gratify a desire, long cherished and entertained, I purchased many religious and entertaining book, a pair of large Globes, and several philosophical and mathematical instruments. This supply added greatly to the respectability of my establishment, and the improvements of myself, my family\_ and pupils; but it remains a question whether I did not merge into extravagance in these, as well as in other things\_ many of which might have been dispensed with\_ and the outlay expanded in some way more advantageous to (page 50) my limited circumstances. In Annapolis, I occupied one department of the County Academy; and, at this period, the number of my pupils amounted to eighty-six, while that in the classical room\_ was only five. But neither the number of my pupils, nor the usefulness character of the school could shield me from opposition. The inhabitants being chiefly composed of Episcopalians, and,

contrary to their creed, they supposed, as I was a Wesleyan, I must be inimical to the interests of the establishment. Acting on this principle, I was eventually compelled to relinquish my position, and to locate my school over the creek. This, however, was only a change of place, and not of pupils; for all who attended in the town followed me thither, no doubt to the mortification of those who were most prominent in forcing me away.

My new situation comprised a small dwelling house \_ a barn, and 150 acres of land \_ in a good neighbourhood \_ pleasantly and advantageously situated for a day and boarding school. During the time my Academy was being erected, I taught in an old school house not far off \_ and all things went on agreeably.

(Page 51) Before my removal over the creek, I applied to my excellent friend, Martin Gay Black, Esq. of Halifax, to assist me to the loan of £300 \_ the amount of the purchase of my farm. This application met with a due response: he enclosed by letter \_ forwarded by mail, the whole sum; and here I will say to his praise, that, during twenty-five years acquaintance, he has ever evinced the most friendly disposition towards me and mine; never refusing any favour sought, on my own account, or that of others, since the beginning of our acquaintance. May God reward him for all his many acts of kindness to me a stranger.

In addition to the farm, I bought a piece of Marsh in Clements for the sum of £180 \_ so that I had now a heavy debt contracted, and a serious responsibility resting upon my nervous temperament. My own funds, saved in Annapolis, went towards purchasing stock, farming utensils, and erecting my Academy. But out of all, the Lord delivered me, as will be seen by the perusal of the following pages.

(Page 52) Towards the payment of the marsh land, my kind friend, Mrs. Hannah Mills, of Granville, lent a helping hand, as she has since done in many other instances; for which I pray that she, too, may meet with a corresponding reward. Subsequently, I paid the full amount of her claim by a transfer with George S. Millage, Esq., to whom I sold the said piece of Marsh \_ making a profit thereon of £50.

While teaching in the academy, at Annapolis, the allowance of £ 35 annually, for the combined Grammar and Common School, was awarded to me by the commissioners, \_ and, in addition to this

sum, which I drew in my new situation \_ the House of Assembly granted me one hundred pounds \_ and then £50 annually \_ for many years. As this munificence was a thing unprecedented in the history of any English teacher, in Nova Scotia, it is here mentioned, not by way of sounding my own fame, but for the purpose of giving God the glory, who fitted me for my position, and raised up a host of kind friends to exert a salutary influence in my behalf.

It has ever been the case, that, the higher the elevation of any human being \_ the more (page 53) formidable are the obstacles which he has to encounter. Difficulties and trials, too painful to write, but well known to the public, beset me on all hands, and had it not been for God's assistance \_ I should have been put under the feet of my enemies and persecutors. Out of all my troubles, He opened a way for my escape. Yea \_ He "smote my enemies on the cheek bone". They were ashamed, confounded, and scattered. Many of them since were caught in their own net; and God exalted me, in His own good time, far above their malice and baneful influence. Surely

"God moves in a mysterious way,  
His wonders to perform" \_ !!!

The labours and cares incident to so large an Establishment involved much mental anxiety on myself and all the family. George took charge of the out door affairs, and Eliza assisted me in the school. At one period \_ I had 21 boarder pupils \_ besides 30 day Scholars. For each boarder pupil, I received the sum of £30 a year. Add to this the tuition fees (page 54) and the provincial allowance \_ and the sum total would place me in the receipts of more than seven hundred pounds per annum.

In the expenditure of such ample means \_ perhaps, I might have exercised better economy \_ such as would have enabled me to secure an independence. Having, however, maintained family of Eight children, and discharged, in the space of eleven years, debts amounting to more than £600 \_ and having more than £500 left, after paying all demands, I think there is no just ground to charge me with want of economy, or bad management. Those who made themselves conspicuous in censuring, what they were pleased to call my extravagance, perhaps never thought of the amt. of my debts, and the expenses incurred by supporting a family \_ and paying servants' wages. It is true, some of my speculations, in horses, were far from being advan-



tageous; but the issue I did not foresee; and, therefore, the loss, sustained, was unavoidable. The world is censorious. I have always come in for a full share; and the very purest and best actions of my life have not escaped the unmerited censure of those incapable of judging.

(page 55) At this time, my house was filled to overflowing with boarder pupils ;and even Schoolmasters, and those intending to follow a seafaring life, came from all parts of the country to benefit themselves by my labours. Fully disposed to do my best in every case, I am happy to think that, in no instance, the pains taken\_ and in the instruction imparted\_ were in vain. Many of my former pupils are now advantageously situated in different parts of the world\_ doing business for themselves or others; and they often acknowledge that much of their prosperity has arisen from the instructions received at my Academy. Here again the praise is due to God for making me the Agent of good to the young and the rising generation.

But those were trying times to my wife and daughters. Besides the management of so large a family, \_ frequently been thirty in number, exclusive of servants, there were daily visitors at the house, and these kept increasing until the health, comfort, and patience, of my family were severely taxed. Hospitality I do like, but, when (page 56) abused, and it was many times with us, the feelings of all concerned became not only injured, but blunted to such an extent that I often apprehended danger of running into the opposite extreme .It is an old but true adage that "The back is fitted for the burden"\_ and never was a truth thereof more fully tested than in the circumstances of myself and family, during the eleven years we lived over the creek.

The death of one dear child at Bridgetown, one at Annapolis, and two over the Creek, talk the important lessons of submission to the divine will\_ and of training up the remaining members, Eight in number \_ in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord". Judging by their subsequent conduct, I have reason to believe the efforts made by the parents have been more or less sanctified to the welfare of the children, and I entertain any hope that God will save them all with the "Powers of an endless life"

Still, on my part, there is reason for much humiliation and sorrow\_ on account of failing in example before my children.

(page 57) on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of April 1841, George took his departure for Digby\_ to open a school on his account .The parting was the most sorrowful scene in to me that ever had occurred\_ and many months elapsed before I could become reconciled to the absence of my first son who had been so long with me, and who had done so much to assist his parents. No parents were ever blessed with a more affectionate son, and to this day his attachment knows no abatement. He married Mary Jane Hardwick on the 13<sup>th</sup> of October in the same year. The union has been a happy one; his wife being every way competent and desirous of promoting the welfare of her husband.

My Son, Wm. Kerr ,on the first and June 1842 was placed apprentice with Mr. John Church, at Bridgetown, to learn the carpenter trade. His master dying at the end of 18 months servitude \_he completed his time with a person of the same name, in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick .In 1848\_ he united with me in the business, and, in the year 1850, he built a house, in Annapolis, which I now occupy.

( page 58) On the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 1851\_ he married Sarah Anne Berteaux\_ and on the next summer\_ he removed to Saint John where he now resides and follows his business. I very sensibly feel to this day the absence of this my other good and affectionate son; but, as he is happy in the society of his wife and little son, and doing well spiritually and temporally\_ I try to make myself content to bear the separation.

Though removal of my two sons was succeeded by the marriage of my daughter Susan with George Hardwick, on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, May 1844; and her removal was more sensibly felt, if possible, than either of the others. Ever at home, deeply interested in the family affairs, and ardently attached to her parents and brothers and sisters, her marriage left a chasm which none else could fill. But, as her new home with was contiguous, we had the consolation of seeing her frequently, and this rendered us more resigned to bear our loss.

My daughter, Eliza was married to Thomas Holland of Wilmot, on the 24<sup>th</sup> April 1845, and removed to her new home on the same day. To become reconciled to the departure ( page 59) of this dear daughter was the fourth trial of fortitude. Being of a slender form of body, a delicate constitution, and never accustomed to domestic labour, it was feared she would find such employment too arduous. But, in this, however, she has succeeded

beyond expectation, proving, by both management and labour, herself fully competent of being the wife of a worthy farmer.

In addition to the foregoing removal was, of four members of my family, my son Thomas D. was placed in the business establishments of Mr. Lawton, St. John, N.B. on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of August 1845. At the end of the five months, by mutual consent, he was placed with Mr. Wm. E. Moore, of the same place, to acquire a knowledge of the Grocer business, as likely to be more advantageous than that of Dry Goods, in which Mr. Lawton was employed.

By this succession of [imouets] on the family circle, I was left in comparative loneliness; and, perhaps, no parent ever felt his solitary position more mournfully painful. There was this, however, to console me in reference to the three who were married, ( page 60) namely, that they were united to those of their own choice\_ that I made no demure to their choice \_and that they were all comfortable in their circumstances. And with regard to my son Thomas\_ it appeared advisable that he should be made acquainted with business, so as to be able, on arriving at manhood, to work his own way through life. All was done with a view to promote their welfare; and I thank God for his goodness in watching over my children \_and giving them a favour with men.

Being left with Sarah Jane, Richard W., and Mary Victoire, all in a state of minority, and having the care of the farm and the labour of the school resting upon me continually, I found it too much for a system so greatly enervated by my long public servitude. I had succeeded in paying all my debts, except the sum of one hundred pounds, due

to Mr. Black; but, as the proceeds of my School were much diminished \_there appeared but little probability of redeeming my engagement with him\_ otherwise than by the sale of my farm; and this I resolved on accomplishing, whenever an opportunity, to that effect, Should present itself.

( page 61) During a series of the years spent in that locality, my Academy was used as a place of religious worship, on the Sabbath day and on the week evenings. Much good was done among the youth, and many of the adjacent inhabitants also were the recipients of divine light and comfort. But the same adversary which sowed [tares] among the wheat, deposited likewise the seeds of discord among the members of Society. Feuds succeeded, in a short time, and these terminated in the disorganization of a society once numerous and prosperous. My labours as a teacher of the Bible class and a local preacher were suspended by the influence and prejudices of a family who had long externally supported me with the right hand of fellowship. Wounded vanity and surmises without foundation, so operated on their weak minds as to convince me of the hollowness of their friendship and want of charity: hence I abandoned their society, and left them to brood over their folly and pride. Their subsequent conduct proves that their proceedings were based on recklessness: for, at this day, not one of all, concerned in the drama of ( page 62) my destruction, has a name among the people called Methodists. In this, however I do not glory\_ but glory in Him who preserved me from the jaws of the lion, and by whose grace I still hold a place and a name among the people of my choice.

“Verily there is a God that judgeth in the Earth”!

## Website Report

*Submitted by Don Doherty*

Since the website went live we have had 393,320 hits with a total of 155 157 pages viewed. There have been 10,806 visits by 7,363 unique visitors. (different people). I have received over 350 emails during the period. Many of these were members needing help to access the web site. Most times they were using capitals in their login name or passwords or using the letter "I" instead of the numeral "1" in their password. These were all things

which were easy to correct. I have received many emails wanting "all the information we have on their Great Grandmother" and I have gone back to explain the research process. I have also received a fair number of queries that were in need of a great deal of editing after a back and forth to obtain further information. There have been a number of emails from people who are happy with what they are seeing on the web site.

## Website Report

At the last meeting I did ask for each branch to provide me with a representative to act as an advisory committee and most branches have responded. I hope to get that off the ground in the next month. The first issue to tackle is what to do with errors in the First Family information. One person who contacted me said her work at the archives was referenced for a family and she is certain the information in the family profile on the

First Families did not come from her and that it was incorrect. We need to develop a protocol for investigating and correcting errors if they exist, leaving things as they are if that is what is in the records and when to do one or the other.

We have the use of five emails with the website and I would like to have one set up for the membership secretary and one for the Queries page.

## The Life of Ian Baillie for Miramichi Readers

By Murray Baillie

### *Note about the Author*

*Murray Baillie was librarian at Atlantic Institution in Renous, New Brunswick. He took courses in journalism at the University of King's College and St. Thomas University and resides in Miramichi, New Brunswick.*

*c. 2013, Murray Baillie*

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When I moved to the Miramichi area of New Brunswick in 1989, there were no Baillies in the telephone directory for the area. As time went on, I noticed that there was an Ian Baillie Primary School in the town of Chatham, later to become part of the city of Miramichi.

Who was this Ian Baillie? Why did a school carry his name? Since, even today, I am the only Baillie listed in the telephone directory for Miramichi, I believed that there had to be a story to be told here. I wondered why this other Baillie came to the Miramichi area.

As the years went by, various social contacts in Miramichi gave me clues as who this man was.

### **Growing Up**

The Ian Baillie story begins in River John, a small village in Pictou County on the north shore of Nova Scotia. He was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia in 1944, the son of James and Catherine (MacKinnon) Baillie. His mother was from Brule in Colchester County, not that far from River John. He grew up on the family farm in River John on land that had been tilled by the Baillies since 1914. He had one sister, Mary.

Ron Zinck, a boyhood friend, remembers their playing in the barn. Ian's family had the first television in the neighbourhood, an attraction to all school kids. Hopalong Cassidy was a favourite program. Frances Sutherland recalls, "I was one of those playmates living next door with our dogs Jack and Skippy."

As any farm boy would, Ian had chores to do. Helping to make hay in the summer was one of them.

He belonged to the local 4-H calf club. When the Pictou-North Colchester Exhibition was held in Pictou in the fall, he often showed the calf he had raised.

Ian was a member of the local Boy Scout troop of which his father was a leader.

Ian was not athletic but he had an interest in sports. He skated but did not play hockey. He and other boys attended the games of the River John Trail Blazers, a local hockey team that competed in a league and played in the Pictou rink against teams from Durham, Lyon's Brook and Caribou. Ian made a habit of helping out when he could. According to his father, Ian was called "water boy" by the team, likely with affection.

Every Sunday, Ian would attend St. George's Presbyterian Church in River John with his family. Ian's great great-grandfather was one of the founders of that church. Ian's father, James (Jim) Baillie, still attends most services in that church which is now more than 150 years old. Ian had a good voice and loved to sing in the choir as well as do solos. After his voice changed, he became a tenor.

Ian was five years old when his mother died in 1949. Later, his father married Anna Baillie. To-

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gether, they had two additional children, James, Jr. (Jimmy) and Elizabeth. Anna became a mother to all the children and was so treated. Ian never considered Elizabeth and Jimmy to be other than a sister and brother.

### Education

Most of his education was obtained at the River John School, a four room building in which Graders Primer (later called Primary) to 11 were taught with three classes in every room.

As to his school performance, his sister Mary says, "He was smart and never studied."

In such a basic school, there were no organized sports nor science labs. However, for music, Mrs. Barbara Frotten was a part time teacher. It may have been here that his talents first became apparent. Students did compete in the annual Northumberland Music Festival held in Tatamagouche every spring. (Tatamagouche is about a thirty minute drive along the coast from River John and is in Colchester County.)

Ian obtained his Grade 11, i.e., Junior Matriculation, in 1960 by writing the provincial exams of the Province of Nova Scotia. The exams were written in June and the results mailed out in August.

Grade 12, Senior Matriculation, was not offered in the school as was the case of most schools in the province.

For Grade 12, he went by bus to the new West Pictou District High School in Lyon's Brook. The building was not ready until January of 1961 so for the fall term, students went to the East Pictou Rural High School in Sutherland's River. The school building was shared with East Pictou; West Pictou students, including those from River John, had their classes from 1 to 6 p.m.

When the West Pictou building did open, the Chemistry lab could not be used until February and the gym until March of 1961.

John MacKenzie from Scotsburn, a third cousin, was in Ian's class and remembers him as being "a disciplined student who was studious and well-behaved." He was quiet in class. If that were an accurate assessment, he likely changed in the years of university and employment that followed.

John MacKenzie also recalls an adventure which the River John students, in particular, experienced. On either the first or second day of classes in Lyon's Brook, the weather forecast was calling for flurries. By 11 a.m., school buses were beginning

to take children home. John's bus was an hour getting to his home in Scotsburn. The River John bus didn't make it home until midnight.

Ian graduated with his Nova Scotia Grade 12 certificate after writing the provincial exams.

Above the brief biography for Ian George Baillie in the West Pictou Year Book for 1960-61 is a quote, a custom that was often followed in the year books for that period.

Beauty is often skin deep which is adequate as far as I am concerned.

As the years went by, Ian became an even more handsome man than in high school. His beauty was more than skin deep; the strength and courage displayed by him in the years to come would prove that.

### Employment

After high school graduation, Ian found work close to home at the Bank of Nova Scotia in the village. Ron Zinck, who joined the Bank a year later, says that he made the grand sum of \$ 200.00 per month. By boarding at home, he could afford the required business suit and a car, a 1955 Chevy.

He remained at that bank until he was transferred to Rothesay in the fall of 1962. He must have progressed fairly rapidly because he became a bank inspector, a job involving travelling. He later worked in Chatham, now a part of the city of Miramichi.

Fern (MacLean) Zinc describes him in those days as being "assertive but not pushy". "I remember that he wouldn't take a drink," she says.

He would recognize his step mother on every Mother's Day. Sometimes, he gave her a corsage but always something, Anna recalls.

On one occasion, Ian and a car load of friends drove to the Roseland Theatre in New Glasgow where a magic act was being performed. The quality was not to his liking so he stood up and yelled, "Fake! Fake!"

Ian's father says that he did not like the job of being bank inspector because he had to go into individual banks and check everything without warning to the staff or management. This may be one reason why he decided to become a full time student at St. Thomas University in Fredericton. When he worked in Chatham, many of his friends were teachers and that likely influenced him as well. Of that, his friend, Helen Jones, maintains



that his teacher friends “definitely influenced” him in that direction.

### University

In 1966, Ian moved to Fredericton to become a student at St. Thomas University (STU).

A picture in the STU Yearbook, *Acquisis* '68, indicates that he sang in the St. Thomas Choral which would be an obvious outlet for his vocal talents. The same yearbook has pictures of the students who lived in the Men's Residences; Ian is among them.

According to *Acquisis* 69, Ian had become involved in student politics, serving as treasurer of the Student Representative Council (SRC). In a picture, Ian sports sideburns, the fashion of the time.

In 1969-1970, his senior year, Ian was elected President of the SRC. In that year, he received the Gold T award. In pictures, Ian still has his sideburns.

*The Acquinian*, the student newspaper, reported on the first meeting of the new academic year in their October 1, 1969, issue. A motion to raise the price of admission to dances up to \$ 1.00 was defeated. Campus police received a raise of \$ .25 “even though most of the wages come from the dances”, the paper noted. “This will bring their wages to \$ 1.50 an hour retroactive to the beginning of the school year,” the writer added.

Anyone wanting money from council in the future will have to apply to the Finance Committee. “Bureaucracy at its finest!” grumbles the writer.

The report on the SRC meeting ends: “The best performance was given by the president, Ian Baillie who, while acting as chairman, moaned and groaned as his council members made fools of themselves.” Ah! Politics!

The newspaper states its opinion of the members of the SRC and their behaviour. It is not clear what Ian was trying to do to deal with the council members who were making fools of themselves nor exactly what they were doing to earn this description.

On December 3, 1969, *the Acquinian*, reported that Ian Baillie was appointed to a three man committee to study the feasibility of a winter carnival. “At press time, they were still looking,” the paper observed.

There is an article on secret meetings. The executive of Council met with Monsignor Duffie who asked them to keep the conversation confidential.

In the debate that followed, “Ian Baillie, the president, explained that the executive had been invited by Monsignor and that he had asked them to keep the conversation confidential. The executive agreed.” As a result, one council member, Rod MacLean, resigned because he didn't like closed meetings.

*Acquisis* 70 has a number of pictures of the SRC of 1969-70. All of the men, including Ian Baillie, had side burns. This was definitely the fashion.

One picture shows Ian sitting with his arms crossed and looking rather stern. The picture is titled “Hiel Baillie!”. There is no such word as “hiel” but there is a German word “heil” as used in “Heil, Hitler” from the Nazi era in Germany. Did the title mean, “Heil, Baillie”? That is likely. Was it an attack on Ian or just a joke? Only the students of the time would know.

Now that Ian had spent four years at the University and had been granted the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1970 and Bachelor of Education in 1971 at the age of 27, he needed employment.

### Teaching

Ian took the bus from River John to Chatham for a job interview. He got off at Ben's, the local burger joint, on Duke Street. It closed down in that location in 2011 and reopened recently elsewhere on the Street. He would likely have walked up the hill on University Avenue to the School Board Office where he introduced himself to Ann DeWolfe, the secretary to the Superintendent of Schools. “You are the first person I have talked to in Chatham,” he said. Ann described him years later as being “tall and handsome”. He reminded her of the men who modelled BVD shirts for advertisements. He certainly left a good first impression.

Ian was hired and began teaching at Chatham Junior High School. Later, he taught at Saint Michael's Elementary School. After obtaining his guidance certificates, he travelled to schools throughout the district, serving as guidance counsellor. In 1979, he was appointed principal of the Chatham Head (New) School. Chatham Head was a small village a little further up the river from Chatham. When their School burned down, teachers and students moved to an empty building in Chatham which became the Chatham Head (New) School. Previously, it had been the Chatham High School and Chatham Junior High School.

What kind of teacher was Ian Baillie? Helen Jones, a retired teacher and former colleague in

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Miramichi, remembers that he liked children and counselled them well.

Being principal of Chatham Head would be a real challenge. At the time, there was some crime there and people who lived there were looked down upon by others who lived along the river; there was definite prejudice towards the area which lasted for years. To be from Chatham Head was to carry a stigma. Frances Connell, who taught there in 1972 when the school building was located in Chatham Head, agrees. She does say that she found the children in her class receptive although there was bullying among the student body. I have the impression that discipline might not be easy in the School.

Jackie Hachey was a student in Grades 4 to 8 at Chatham Head (New) School during 1980 to 1983.

Ian followed a Christian routine to begin each day. All students gathered in the gymnasium before classes began. A "bright, colourful picture Bible" was used. A student read a passage each morning. "Right after the reading we would sing 'O Canada', then line up according to grades and go to class," Jackie says.

When Ian was principal, there would be parents who would be furious with the school for some supposed grievance regarding their child. Paul MacLean, a teaching colleague and friend, explains that Ian had such an understanding and open manner that towards the end of the interview, the parent would often end up thanking Ian and go away satisfied.

Apparently, Ian sang in School because, years later, Jackie Hachey observes, "I can still remember how I would get goose bumps every time Mr. Baillie sang. He had a beautiful voice!!"

As Ian had done throughout his life, he organized sports events. On one occasion, he and Paul MacLean had reserved a railroad passenger car for a group of boys on a team. The railroad wanted to spread the students throughout the train with the other passengers. A coach had been reserved and Ian was adamant that the team get a full coach as booked. He got his car! Paul MacLean says that when it came to supporting children, Ian was very assertive and gave no quarter.

In terms of his personality, Helen Jones describes him as "good fun, the kind of guy you would want your daughter to bring home."

Ian was sociable. He, Susan and some other couples who were friends had progressive dinners. A meal began with the first course in one home and moved through a series of homes until desert was served in the last.

On one occasion, Ian wanted to have a pool party although he did not have an outdoor pool at his home. He bought an inflatable swimming pool which he installed in his basement. His friends arrived in bathing suits although it was not summer weather at all.

Ian liked to travel whether for long or short distances. He encouraged trips. In 1966, he and a group of teacher-friends climbed in a station wagon and went to see *The Sound of Music*, a new movie just out.

Ian had a sense of humour. In reference to the Baillies, he said, "In Scotland, we were sheep stealers."

For a good number of years, Ian was treasurer of the Chatham Recreation Council which governed hockey in the town. He served as manager of the Bantam AAA hockey team with Harold Fleiger who had experience in playing and coaching hockey at Saint Thomas University.

Ian and Marven McCarthy ran a bingo on Tuesday nights to cover the boys' expenses at the Lord Beaverbrook Rink (LBR). As a result, the boys paid only \$2.00 per night to play. Without this help, Paul MacLean states that the price would have gone up to \$ 15.00 for each night. Today, there is a meeting room at the LBR named for Ian Baillie.

Ian was also a member of the Miramichi Choral Society. His half sister, Elizabeth, says that he used his musical talent in acting in the musical, *The Mikado*.

Helen Jones recalls that Ian sang at her wedding when she married her husband, Ed.

Ian became a member of St. Andrew's United Church in Chatham where he sang in the choir. Since Ian came from a Presbyterian family, this may be puzzling to some since bitterness from Church Union in 1925 remained for many Presbyterians. I know that from my own family experience. However, many of Ian's friends from Chatham were from that United Church so that may have been what made a difference. A Saint Andrew's member, William (Bill) Hilchey suggests that the United Church was a more active church

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than the Presbyterian one. He also spoke very fondly to his father and step mother about Mr. Miller, he being Rev. Reg Miller, minister of that church. (In those days, a minister was treated like a deity and never called by a first name.)

When living in Chatham, Ian met Susan Nevin Gregan whom he married in 1977. They had a daughter, Catherine; Ian's half sister, Elizabeth, says that he loved being a father. Today, Catherine Baillie Abidi lives in Halifax. In May, 2012, she was awarded a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council grant of \$105,000 in adult education. She is studying "young adults and how they perceive war and conflict." She still keeps in touch with family and friends in Miramichi.

### Medical Crisis

It was about Thanksgiving in 1982 that Ian's world began to fall apart. He found out that he had cancer of the esophagus which was treated with surgery but without success. Later, he had chemotherapy.

Ian announced the disease to students in his School. He had the courage to continue working; it would be a life lesson to students.

After he lost his hair, he started wearing a toque in school. Jackie Hachey observes that "...this would have been strange for him whereas he would make certain all the boys had their hats off when they entered assembly."

On a trip to California with his father, Jim, in March of 1983, Ian told Jim that he thought that he had the cancer beaten. Unfortunately, that was not to be the case; the disease had returned.

Rick and Kora Hayward were living across the street from Ian during his courageous battle with cancer. They were renting the house of Ian's friends, John and Paula Bosma, while John was teaching in northern Canada. They recall that every time Ian returned from a treatment in Moncton, he would comment about how fortunate he felt because of all the young people he met who were bravely battling the same condition. He always shared their stories because of the compassion he felt for them.

Jim Baillie visited his dying son quite often. Ian died in late September, having lost much weight in the previous weeks. His father says that Ian had weighed 210 pounds but had gone down to 85 pounds when he died. Paul MacLean says the same; he should know since he carried Ian into the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Chatham on the night he

died. At that point, Ian had experienced only about six years of married life.

Richard Walsh, a retired Director of Administration in Miramichi, recalls "... one of the last public functions, if not the last, that Ian attended. This was the Retiring Teachers' Banquet in June of 1983. It was obvious that Ian was not well and in significant pain, but Ian was determined not to let this show in his appearance."

The funeral was held in St. Andrew's United Church in Chatham. Every school in District 10 was closed as a mark of respect. At that time in New Brunswick, that District encompassed all areas on the south side of the Miramichi River from MacKinleyville and east to Bay du Vin and Escuminac. In addition to Miramichi friends and colleagues, family and friends drove up from Nova Scotia to attend. It is likely that the minister of the Church, Rev. Reg Miller, would have conducted the service, undoubtedly a very difficult task regardless of the Christian faith he held.

One of Ian's favourite songs was "Climbing Jacob's Ladder". Richard Walsh says that it was sung at the funeral where "...it evoked a very emotional response from the packed-to-capacity church congregation. Many people remarked afterwards how beautifully the choir sang as their voices resonated higher and higher with each verse and the recurring chorus." I expect that many people would be crying, the mark of a healthy funeral.

Today, there is a stained glass window behind the choir loft in that Church in memory of Ian George Baillie, 1944—1983; it was placed there by his family.

Ian was buried in the Riverside Cemetery looking out on the "magical mystical Miramichi" River and not far from the School where he had been principal.

Later, the staff of the Chatham Head (New) School met and petitioned the District School Board to rename the School for Ian.

The Board met on June 12, 1984. Under Executive Recommendations, The minutes are recorded as follows:

"That effective, July 1, 1984, the former Chatham Head (New) School be renamed the Chatham Primary School.

"Before voting on this recommendation, Mr. Legresley requested that a prepared draft for naming the School the Ian Baillie Primary be read to the

## The Life of Ian Baillie for Miramichi Readers

Board. After the reading, it was moved by Mr. LeGresley, seconded by Mr. Kerr, that the Chatham Head (New) School be renamed the Ian Baillie Primary. Carried.”

The “Mr. Legresley” was Paul LeGresley who recalls that the motion was passed unanimously by the Board.

That is why there is an Ian Baillie Primary School in the City of Miramichi today.

On October 22, 2012, I had the privilege to have lunch with a number of Ian’s closest friends in Miramichi. He was described with words such as: fair, straight, open, good listener, saint. Richard Walsh called him “a wonderful man”. Almost forty years after his death, one must say that the reputation of Ian Baillie wears well; it must have been well deserved.

Andrew Clark, former Director of Education in School District 16, says that he was a young teacher across the river from Chatham when Ian Baillie took sick. Clark can still remember how respected Ian was.

Ian’s fellow choir member, Bill Hilchey, calls him a “good person”. Ian, along with others, helped to care for Bill’s four children when his wife was in the hospital.

Ian is fondly remembered by those with whom he came in contact throughout his life whether in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. His sister Mary sums up very well the triumph and tragedy of his life when she says, “He would do anything for anybody. He loved life.” The triumph would be what he accomplished in thirty-nine short years. The tragedy would be that, with all his talents and assets, for a human being, he had such a comparatively short time to live. He taught us all both how to live and how to die.

### **Connections to the North Shore of Nova Scotia**

Ian had relatives in Colchester County, a county adjoining Pictou County. His mother, Catherine, was from Brule. His grandparents, Jack and Eva MacKinnon, had retired to the nearby New Truro Road community. His uncles, James (Jim) and Sterling MacKinnon lived in Brule. Mildred Tucker, a teacher residing in Tatamagouche, was his aunt.

There were numerous first cousins of his in Colchester County, some of whom I knew at Tatamagouche Rural High School (later North Colchester High) where we all went to school.

Floyd Tucker, Raymond Tucker and Nancy MacKinnon were fellow students of mine who were cousins. Others went to school in the years after Ian and I had finished our public schooling. The following cousins attended later: Terry MacKinnon, Jack MacKinnon, Alan MacKinnon, and Blair MacKinnon. Some of them still live in the area.

Floyd Tucker says that as he and Ian grew up, they were more like brothers than cousins. Floyd spent time at the Baillie farm and, together, they visited their grandparents on the New Truro Road. Although they got along very well, after high school they lost touch.

Ian was quite a bit older than his cousin, Alan MacKinnon, so Alan does not remember much about him. What he does remember is that Ian loved to sing and that he ran a hockey school during the summers.

The expression, “It’s a small world,” has become almost a cliché. Yet, it is often true. As I came across the name “Ian Baillie Primary School” through the years, I never guessed that so many threads in our lives had crossed although we had never met.

We both worked on our parents’ farms, he in River John and I in Tatamagouche Mountain. We both attended university when we were older than the average student. He graduated when he was 27 and I graduated from Mount Allison University at the age of 28. We both came from Presbyterian backgrounds and were 4-H members. Although neither of us realized it, we were, in fact, third cousins.

It has been a thrill for me to draw all the dots that connect Miramichi to River John though the life of Ian Baillie. I am grateful to all his family, friends and colleagues and others who helped me to do that. I believe that it is important that young people in these areas learn about Ian and why a School is named for him.

# Maggie's Memories: A Covenanter Childhood in 19th Century Botsford Parish, New Brunswick

*Reviewed by Margaret Patricia Eaton, Moncton, NB*

*Free-lancer Margaret Patricia Eaton, Moncton, is the author of three collections of poetry, the arts columnist for the Moncton Times & Transcript and reviewer for Atlantic Books Today.*

Letters of Margaret Duncan Borden to Her Grandchildren.

Collected by Eldon Hay; Edited by W. Eugene Goodrich.

ISBN: 978-0-9693850-4-2; 71 pages; \$18.00

Dorchester: Westmorland Historical Society, 2013

As historians know, many of the most important discoveries have come about through pure serendipity – Christopher Columbus' voyage in search of a direct route to India and Fleming's windowsill petri dish where he observed penicillin mold at work, spring to mind. And while Professor Eldon Hay's discovery of letters in an abandoned house while seeking information about Reformed Presbyterianism for a book he was researching for McGill-Queen's University Press may not be as world shattering, they do shed light on daily life in Botsford Parish in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in a most engaging way. They also allow the poetic insights of Margaret Duncan Borden to captivate modern readers, giving voice to a sensitive writer. Indeed, under different circumstances, she might well have become New Brunswick's answer to Lucy Maud Montgomery, for there are certain parallels in their charming portrayals of childhood, of rural 19<sup>th</sup> century life, of their incorporation of literary and Biblical allusions and of the strict but sincere piety of the Presbyterian congregations in which they were raised.

Margaret Duncan, known as Maggie, was born in 1864 in Little Shemogue to William and Janet (Ross) Duncan, both deeply religious Covenanters, a small, splinter group also known as Reformed Presbyterians. In 1888 when she was 24, she married Reverend George Borden, after the death of his first wife, Maggie's older sister Mary Isabel in 1886. They subsequently moved to the 'Boston States' and then west to Michigan, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Before she died there in 1935, she wrote a series of letters to her grandchildren, telling them stories of her youth. Fortunately she made carbon copies when typing them and sent those to other Duncan family members still living in the family home on Murray Road. When the

current owners, Doreen Lane and her son Geoffrey unlocked the doors of the abandoned house in 1990 so Hay could search for material relating to the Covenanters, he found instead what he calls "a totally unexpected treasure."

There are many delightful passages among the letters making it difficult to select a few to give a flavor of her writing, but this description of Maggie's home suggests her poetic flair. "There are two hills with a brook running between. On the eastern hill Father had built the home, widening the brook like a little lake, with water-lilies at the water's edge, behind a row of willows to trail their loving arms over the beautiful scene. On the north end ran the highway, lined with silver birches in their shining white. Southward was the orchard, radiant in Spring with bloom, and in Autumn, glowing with fragrant apples. Behind it all, as a mighty bulwark of defense, stretched 'the forest primeval'."

Genealogists will be intrigued to read familiar family names of the Duncan's neighbours. For example in one story Maggie sets out on a five mile journey, collecting for the British and Foreign Bible Society and calls on Amos, Allen, Hastings and Scott families and after a long afternoon arrived at the Boyce family home where she was invited to spend the night. "When I reached the door, I smelled something oh so good! And I knew it was Irish stew – a favourite dish of mine. When the men came in, hungry from digging potatoes, a large tureen of this stew was put on the table, but because I was a visitor I could not have any but must be fed something better (?) So I was fed cake, preserves and other dainties, but even yet I feel cheated when I think of that stew!" Other stories refer to Oulton, Hunter, Murphy, Silliker, Anderson and Taylor families.

## Maggie's Memories: A Covenanter Childhood in 19th Century Botsford Parish, New Brunswick

Since these are childhood memories, there are as one might expect, stories of family, school and church life; of starched white petticoats and pantallets and the first pair of bought shoes with red tops left out in the rain; of an overnight journey to Sackville; of six unexpected visitors arriving from Port Elgin and the three course meal fourteen-year old Maggie was able to serve them, "all from our own farm and prepared by our own hands." Each of these stories makes local history spring to life in a way dusty texts never can, for these are the experiences and observations of people who once lived and walked where we live and walk today. The stories are, however, greatly enriched by the meticulous editing work of Professor Eugene Goodrich whose footnotes illuminate some of Maggie's more obscure allusions.

Linking the stories like pearls on a string are the words of wisdom Maggie bequeathed to her grandchildren which are as timely now as they were in the 1930's. "Things perish and pass away, but deeds and memory remain" and "Being kind is the best religion in this world," Maggie wrote. These are indeed words to live by.

*Maggie's Memories* are available at the gift shop at Keillor House Museum, Dorchester; Tidewater Books, Sackville, with the official launch on August 18<sup>th</sup> at the Monro Heritage Museum in Port Elgin.

### *Maggie's Memories* A Covenanter Childhood In 19<sup>th</sup> Century Botsford Parish, New Brunswick



Letters of Margaret Duncan Borden to her Grandchildren

Collected by Eldon Hay  
Edited by W. Eugene Goodrich



The cover painting is a detail from a larger oil on canvas painting by Angelica De Benedetti, Sackville, of a *circa* 1870 house built in Baie Verte by John Lewis and the home of the Maxwell family for 75 years. It's similar in style and setting to the Duncan house.

## Annual Report - Miramichi Branch

*Contributed by Calvin Stewart*

The Miramichi Branch of NBGS had a successful 2012 with 108 paid members with 9 monthly meetings and 3 executive meetings held.

We again participated in the Irish Festival from July 19 to 22<sup>nd</sup>. We were able to arrange for several guest speakers during the year:

Father Leon Creamer came to speak about his book "Shepard of the Woods"

Wendy Comeau with the Beaubear Historic site and spoke about the island which had habitation on and off back to the 1600s.

Neil Godsman (a descendant of William Davidson) and Robert Lovie from Scotland spoke about the ties with the Aberdeen area and the Miramichi.

During the summer we hire a student which was able to copy the St. Thomas Church records, 1100 obituaries and the cemeteries in Derby Parish.

During the year we attempted to purchase a Digital Microfilm Reader in partnership with the Chatham Public Library. Our branch set aside \$2400 but the province was unable to allot the funds for this year. The money will be set aside for 18 months in hopes we get sufficient funding.

The branch started the year with approximately \$9000 and ended the year with approximately \$11000.



# History of Miscou

By W. F. Ganong, contributed by David Fraser

*This article originally appeared in Acadiensis, Vol. VI. April, 1906. No.2 (edited by David Russell Jack). The article is as published except some photos of landscapes & houses were omitted.*

In this paper I aim to present an outline of the history of Miscou, with especial emphasis upon the founding of its present settlement. The earlier events, interesting though these be, I shall touch but lightly, since I seek rather to show how the Miscou of today came to be and the part it has had in the building of New Brunswick. But I shall try throughout to make mention of every document, paper, or book, having matter about Miscou, so that the reader, if he will, may find and read for himself the original documents; and these I can commend, from a depth of experience, as far more interesting, realistic and satisfying than any compilation can possibly be. These various publications may be seen at any large library, as for example the St. John Public Library. As to this outline, I warn the reader that I seek not to entertain, but to instruct him, and therefore I have no concern save to set down clearly that which I believe to be true. I hope the reader, like myself, agrees with our early voyager Smethurst in "preferring simple truths before the embellishments and colourings of the best writer..." This is the first of a series of papers planned to cover important New Brunswick settlements of which the history is yet largely or wholly unwritten. In following numbers of this magazine I hope thus to consider Shippagan, Caraquet, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Burnt Church and Neguac, Bay du Vin and Escuminac, Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, Shediac, and other important places.

Miscou - ever to me an island of charm. For I find it goodly in clime and fair to see; storied of old and ancient to-day; strange in form and forever in change; haunt of wild life and home of kind men; our Ultima Thule, great for the student and seeker of rest.

And first, what manner of place is Miscou? As a map will show, New Brunswick extends a long angle northeasterly into the sea, and, as it dips beneath the waves, Miscou is the last above the surface. It consists of some low swells of wooded upland joined together by broad sand beaches enclosing great moors or barrens and many lakes and salt lagoons. The island is slowly sinking beneath the

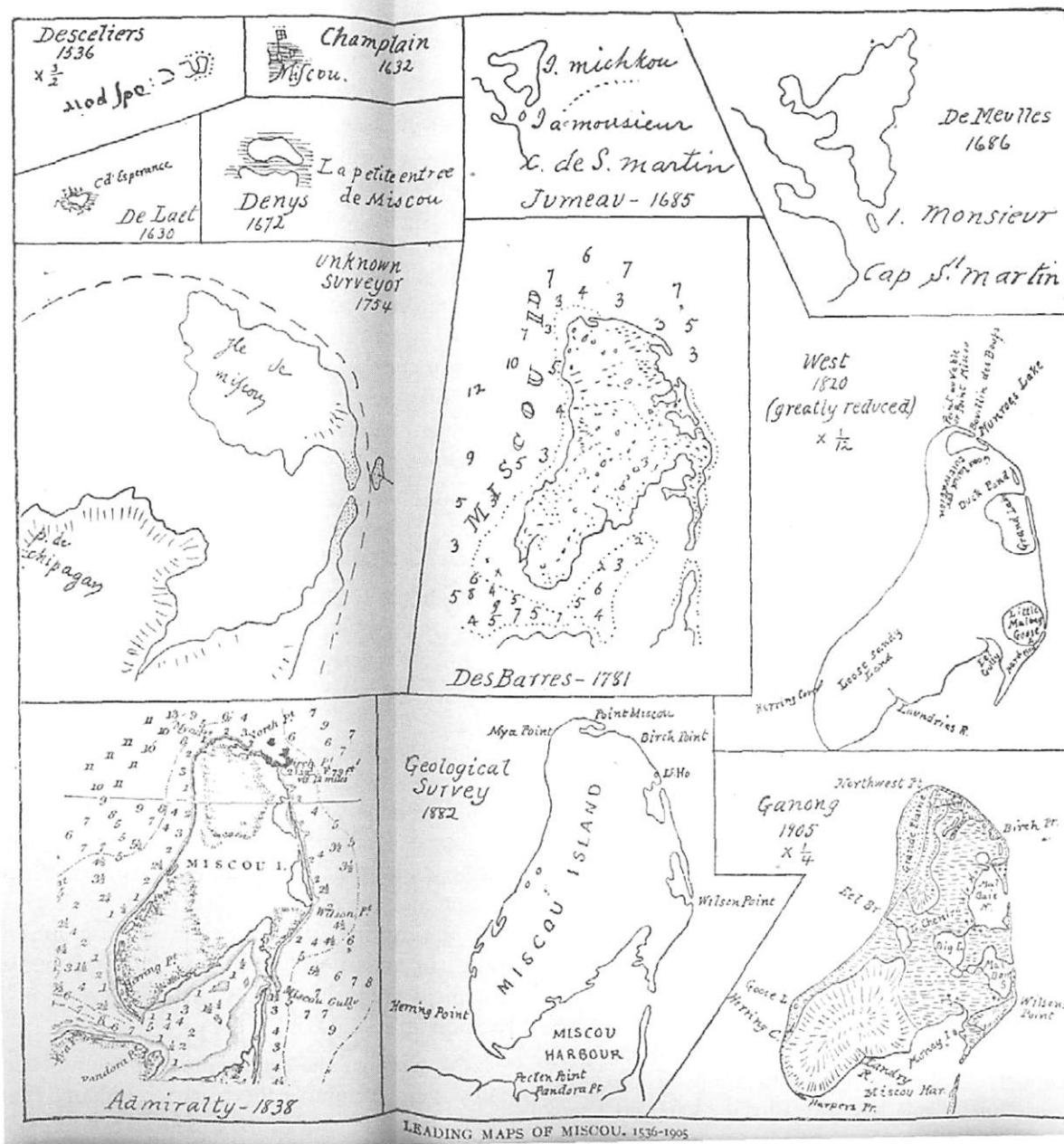
sea, which is eating away the upland, while the beaches are advancing landward over barren and meadow. Only in one place is the island growing, and that is at Grande Plaine where a wide beach-plain is forming down the coast. The settlers farm the uplands, have fishing houses and canning factories on the beaches, and shoot great numbers of water-fowl on the lakes and lagoons. But long ago the beaches yielded greater game, for the sea-cow or walrus came to Grande Plaine in great numbers and were killed for their oil and ivory, as their bleaching bones to this day bear witness.

Around the island are rich fisheries, and between it and Shippegan is a safe deep harbor, ample for the shelter of the largest fishing fleet.

But this is all I have space to say of Miscou the place. If the reader cares to learn more of its striking physical geography, he will find a full account, which I have given, with illustrative maps in the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, published at St. John. Volume V, pages 449-464 and 434, while the walrus-bones at Grande Plaine with their history are described in the same Bulletin, V, 240-241 and 464-466. It happens too that the vegetation of Grande Plaine is of unusual scientific interest, and I have given a full description thereof, with photographs and maps, in an article which will be published in a botanical magazine, the Botanical Gazette in July or soon after.

Now what of the men who first knew Miscou? They were of course the Micmac Indians, who in the early settlement of the country resorted here in large numbers, as they must have done for ages before. They sought no doubt the sea-fish, water-fowl, walrus and seals, then so abundant. Probably they came to the Island only in summer, for while camp-sites are known at Money Island, Indian Point, and at two or three other places, no village site or burial place indicating permanent occupation is known.

The Jesuit missionaries, in their wonderful "Relations," to be described below, tell us much of the religious experiences of these Indians during their first conversion to Christianity. Men still living remember when Indian wigwams by the dozen arose every summer on Money Island, while their owners hunted the many seals at Miscou Gully.



But the Indians have long since vanished, and all that we know of them is summarized in these few lines. Yet they have left one memorial which will last as long as the speech of the Canadian people, the name **Miscou** itself. This word, which occurs nowhere else in the world, is, I believe, Micmac Indian, meaning low or wet ground, in description of the bog-barrens which make up full a half of the Island. The few fragments more that we know of the Indian occupation of Miscou may be found in a publication often mentioned in the following pages, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

The Indian notes are in Volume V, 1899, ii, page 232, and (especially) in Volume XII, ii, in an article of mine soon to be published upon the Indian Period, where also, the name Miscou is more fully discussed along with the other local place-names of the Island.

And what white explorer first saw Miscou? Happily we know well, or at least the one who first tells us of it. It was in that period when all the great nations of Europe vied with one another in exploring the newly-discovered world, and in seeking a western passage to the riches of India. And it was the great French navigator, Jacques Cartier, who, on July 3, 1534, now nearing four centuries ago,

## History of Miscou

coasted northward along Miscou and rounded its northern point. Seeing before him a great open bay he hoped he had found a passage to the west, and he named the point, the present Northwest Point, Capt d'Esperance, the Cape of Hope. This was the first name applied by any European, so far as we know, to any part of New Brunswick. What a pity it has not survived to our own day! But he named also Bay Chaleur because of the heat he experienced there on July 9<sup>th</sup>, and this name does exist to-day, the most venerable European ward connected with New Brunswick.

A period of exploration is followed ever by a time of exploitation, when the attempt is made to develop the resources of the new country. Thus at Miscou opened the period of the French traders. For the earlier part of this time at Miscou we have no records, but there can be no doubt that soon after Cartier's voyage the French fishermen and traders; began to use the fine harbor of Miscou, where, I believe, goodly fleets of little vessels could be seen every summer. It was some of these fishermen no doubt who related to the great Champlain the story of the Gougou, a strange and horrible monster having its home in an island which seems to have been Miscou.

But we come to sober history in 1623 when, as the records tell us, one Raymond de la Ralde, first resident of Miscou whose name has been preserved, established a trading post there in which some of his men spent a winter. This post, I believe, for reasons given in a work cited below, stood upon Money Island, (or I. a Monsieur of early maps), and gave origin to the many relics still found there. Not long after, in 1634, the Jesuit Missionaries, burning with zeal for the conversion of the Indians, established at Miscou a mission, which they named St. Charles, while the island itself they called St. Louis. For some years this mission, serving both French and Indians, flourished well, but in 1662 it was abandoned. We know a good deal about it, for the missionaries wrote to their superiors long accounts of their doings, and these were later printed where all may read them, as I shall presently mention. Now the site of the Mission of St. Charles is, I believe, certainly known. It stood on Miscou in a charming situation near the present village of Miscou Harbor. The cellar of the Mission church can still be seen in the same field with the little Protestant church, and behind this latter is an uncleared place said traditionally, and I have no question correctly,

to be the old French burial ground. This is one of the chief historic sites of New Brunswick, the place which saw the most important early Christian mission in New Brunswick.

But another important establishment soon followed. In 1652 Nicholas Denys, Governor and Proprietor of all the lands from Cape Breton to Gaspé, established here a trading post and made him a pleasant garden, as he tells us himself in his valuable book, *Histoire de l'Amérique septentrionale*, published at Paris in 1672. I am sorry I cannot take space to repeat the many interesting things he says, nor yet his description of the harbor and his settlement; but he makes it plain that his "habitation" stood on the south side of the harbor at a place where an "old French fort" is still well known and the traces of which may yet be seen though now it is almost wholly washed away. Probably from 1620 until 1670 Miscou Harbor was an important center of trade and fishery, with a considerable permanent population. After Denys there is a gap in the records until 1719 when Miscou was granted in Seigniorship to the Count St. Pierre, though in 1730 the grant was revoked. It was a company formed by St. Pierre, very likely, which prosecuted the sea-cow fishery at Grande Plaine, and founded the ancient settlement there of which traces have been found in recent times.

If the reader would know more of the events and men of this period, or would read for himself the original records, he may find them in the following places. First of all there is a very interesting and valuable detailed monograph of the history of Miscou through this period, entitled, *Miscou, Hommes de Mer et Hommes de Dieu*, by Dr. N. E. Dionne, now librarian of the Legislature of Quebec. It was published in the Magazine *Le Canada Français* (Quebec), Vol. II., 1889, pages 432-477 and 514-531. The Relations of the Jesuit Missionaries have been printed and translated in a superb edition of 73 volumes, edited by R. G. Thwaites, and a copy of this great work is in the St. John Public Library; the many parts concerning Miscou may be found through the index. Champlain's narratives, and Denys' History of 1672 are extremely rare and costly books, but the important parts of them are printed in Dionne's article above cited. The evidence as to the sites of the various settlements, land further details about them, are to be found in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Vol. V, 1899, ii, 296-299 and 310, and in Veà. XII, 1906, ii, in my article upon the Acadian Period. Cartier's

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own narrative of his explorations is translated in Hay's *Canadian History Readings*, published at St. John, 1900, pages 9-14.

So passes the period of the French Missions and Trading Establishments. There follows a gap in the historical records, but we cannot doubt that many traders and fishermen continued to frequent the harbor, at least in summer. Later there came a time of turmoil when England and France were contending for the possession of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and for all Canada; and during those troublous times, from 1755 to 1761, Miscou was probably abandoned by the French as unsafe from attack by their more powerful foe. But in 1763 the country passed to England, and in 1764 the exiled Acadians were once more permitted to settle this country. Then, apparently about 1770, entered the Acadians, though at first but temporarily, into the history of Miscou. There are church records which show that in 1773 there lived at Miscou the Acadian families Doucet, Hache, Arseneau, Boudreaault, Chiasson, LeBlanc, and (in 1777) Lavigne, and it is known that also there was a Landry. These men came mostly from Prince Edward Island where their families had long been established. Among them were Alexis Landry and Pierre Doucet, who are said to have lived on opposite sides of Landry River, whence they later (about 1780) removed, Landry to become the founder of Upper Caraquet, Doucet to become a founder of Bathurst. The residences of the others I have not learned, but it is likely that some of them lived later at Grande Plaine or Miscou Point to aid in the fishery carried on in 1775 by two men, Frye and Urquhart, of Gaspé. It was probably the operations of this firm which completed the extermination of the walrus at Grande Plaine. But wherever the residence of these Acadians it seems plain that they were but temporary residents, hunters and fishermen rather than farmers, and that they all removed to join their fellow countrymen in the growing Acadian settlements at Caraquet and elsewhere. After them came other temporary residents, especially one Burnt or Burnet and one James De Coucy (pronounced Cow-sey), both of whom are said to have lived at Landry River. A tradition affirms that De Coucy pretended to the Indians that he had a grant of the entire island and hence was entitled to half the produce of their chase, which he compelled them to pay. The story of the grant has this much justification, that upon an early map of the island there is marked a "Li-

cense of occupation to James Cosey, June 30, 1825," covering the tract at Miscou Harbor later granted to John Marks. But these men also vanished, whither I know not, and about 1810 the island lay fallow for settlement. This began about 1815 in a manner soon to be related.

The records for this part of Miscou History are very scanty, consisting only of some fragments of church registers of which copies were given me by Rev. Jos. A. L'Archeveque of Cocagne, some notes in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Vol. X, 1904, ii, 150, and an article by M. Placide Gaudet in *Le Moniteur Acadien* in 1882. For the rest I give the traditions related to me by the older residents of Miscou. But I have no question that we will know much more of the Acadian families above mentioned, their origin and their later residences, when Mr. Gaudet publishes his detailed and invaluable researches into the genealogy of the Acadian families, a work expected to appear under the auspices of the Canadian Government.

We come now to the founding of the present settlement of Miscou. All that has gone before was vain and of no effect so far as the Miscou of to-day is concerned. Explorer, Indian Trader, Missionary, Walrus-hunter, Acadian rover, - all played their little parts and passed along leaving hardly more trace than do the figures of a dream. A few records in rare or learned books, a few traditions in the minds of the older men, some curious names of places, a few disappearing ruins, this is all that remains of events of nearly three centuries span. The Miscou of to-day was founded anew. It is less than a century old. It owes its existence to the gradual expansion of the English and Acadian population of the country, spreading from more populous centers and joined by adventurous spirits from many sources.

This present period begins with a record in M'Gregor's *British America* published in Edinburgh in 1832, (Vol. II, 276), in which he says that he visited Miscou in 1819, and that there was then upon it but a single family, that of a disbanded Highland soldier named Campbell. This man, John Campbell, is universally recognized by local tradition as the first of the modern settlers of Miscou Harbor. He is also known to have been a soldier, and Mr. James Harper, of Miscou, to whom I am indebted for much information as well as many kindly courtesies, tells me he was a 42<sup>nd</sup> High-

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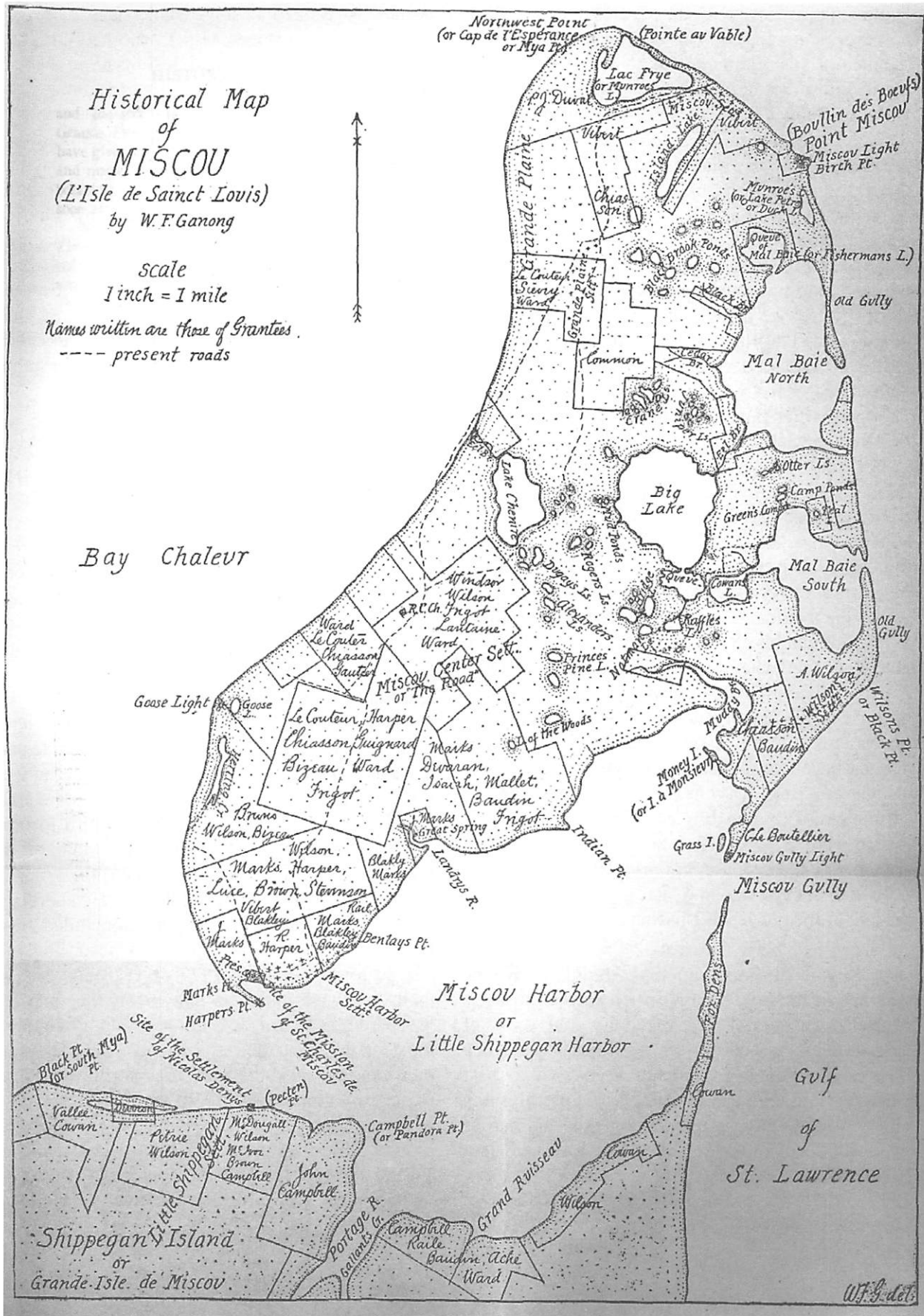
lander. The records in the Crown Land Office, however, show that he was not, as were several of the men of this regiment who helped to settle other North Shore Settlements of New Brunswick, (notably Tabusintac and Tracadie), one of the men of that regiment assigned lands on the Nashwaak at the close of the Revolution, and I have been told that he lived first in Quebec. The tradition is that he with one McLaughlin, another early settler, were on the way from Quebec to Nova Scotia, where Campbell had relatives, in the ship *Hibernia*, which had to put into Miscou Harbor because of a storm. These two men liked so well the appearance of the place that they resolved to settle there, and did so. I have not been able to ascertain the date of their arrival, but it was certainly some time prior to 1819 as earlier noted. Campbell was soon joined by Duncan McCall who was, or became, his son-in-law, and was also living there in 1819. It was this McCall and his wife, with their children who were drowned from a canoe as related by M'Gregor, not, however, as he affirms, while on the way to Caraquet, but while crossing the mouth of Portage River. Such is the account locally, where the incident is still well known. Mr. Andrew Wilson remembers Campbell, as a fine type of an able and somewhat testy Gaelic soldier. Though apparently first resident on Miscou island, he took up land on the south side of the Harbor as shown on the map, and his descendants are numerous about Miscou Harbor. McLaughlin settled not far away, but his descendants later removed to Miramichi. The next English settler to arrive was Robert Harper, a lowland Scotchman, who came apparently in 1825, for in that year he was given license to occupy the land later granted to him near the site of the old Jesuit Mission.

Harper had been a marine or man-of-warship with Nelson at Trafalgar, and; tradition says he was one of the boat's crew which rowed the body of Nelson ashore. Later, receiving 200 acres of land in lieu of a pension, he took up his residence at Miscou, though I have not been able to find what first brought him to this place. Possibly, like others before and since, he had visited the harbor while on a vessel (he is said to have served on a Newfoundland brig, the *Princess Royal*), and saw and liked the place. Soon after Harper, possibly in the same or the next year, there came another im-

portant early settler, John Marks (the name said originally to have been Mirk), who had emigrated from Glasgow to Miramichi, lost his all in the great fire in 1825, went for a short time to Caraquet and then settled at Miscou, taking up the lands as shown on the map, especially the large grant near the old Mission, which had previously been reserved for James Cosay (or De Cosay). Soon after him came another Trafalgar man-of-warshipman, Thomas Cowan, who seems to have settled near Campbell at Little Shippegan. These three men, Harper, Marks and Cowan, as well as McCall earlier mentioned, all married daughter of John Campbell, and their descendants, especially those of Harper and Marks are numerous and influential residents of Miscou to-day.

A few years later, in 1827 or 1828, came another of the principal founders of Miscou, Andrew Wilson. His case illustrates so well the career of many of the founders of New Brunswick that it is worth relating in some detail. As told me by his sons Andrew and Joseph, both still living at an advanced age at Miscou, Andrew Wilson was a shoemaker at Aberdeen, Scotland, and, having invested his savings in same commercial venture connected with the war of 1812, lost all. His attention being thus turned to America, he resolved to come out himself, and he emigrated no doubt in one of the timber-ships, to Miramichi. Finding it very hard in this new country to make a living by his trade, and hearing that Caraquet was a growing place he went there, apparently in 1823, but again found he could not live by his trade, and he had to turn to other occupations. Among other things he found an opportunity to go to Miscou to help cut the wild hay which grew abundantly at Mal Baie. He succeeded so well with this that finally he concluded to go there to live and raise cattle; and accordingly he moved to the island in 1827 or 1828 and took up lands at Black Point as shown on the map. He prospered and had several sons and daughters, most of whom settled at Miscou where they and their descendants still live. They form a large settlement by themselves at Wilsons Point, as well as an important part of the population elsewhere around Miscou Harbor. To two of his children, Joseph and Andrew Wilson, now aged, but well-informed men, I am indebted for much of the information in this paper.

## History of Miscou





Such were the real founders of Miscou, at least of its English part, and it is interesting to note that of all the settlements of the North Shore of New Brunswick, this one alone owes the inauguration of its permanent settlement to the English rather than to the French. For same years these families were the only English residents, and indeed Perley's Census of the Island in 1849, (mentioned below) gives no other English names at Miscou Harbor, though probably some of the other English residents at Little Shippegan, including Donald McIvor (from the Highlands of Scotland via Nova Scotia and Tabusintac), had arrived before. Gradually, however, other English residents, attracted by the opportunities for fishing or for trade or to live near relatives or for other reasons large or small, settled at the Harbor. Their names occur among the grantees on the map though some of the grantees have left no descendants on Miscou. Of the families still here the principal were Brown, early (1815?) from Ireland, Windsor, early (1818?) from Scotland, Blakley recently (1870?) from Nova Scotia, McDougall (1865?) from P. E. Island, Baudin (1875?) from Quebec, while Luce from Jersey, Petrie from Ireland and others of the remaining grantees have left no descendants at Miscou. Among the prominent settlers is John Brune, keeper of the Goose Light; he was by birth a Russian, who early went to sea, and, sailing from port to port, came on a fishing voyage to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; he entered Miscou Harbor for bait, met there the Miss Wilson whom he afterwards married and concluded to settle with her people. His case illustrates another of the ways in which these remote parts of New Brunswick have received their population.

But in the meantime other settlements, partly of Acadians and partly of Jerseymen had been forming at the northern end of the island. The walrus-fishery of Grande Plaine was of course long since extinct, but Miscou Point and vicinity formed a good station for the shore-fishery, which still flourishes. Its settlement for this purpose began, so far as records show, about 1830, at which time Peter John Duval, one of those Jersey merchants, who, from the earliest settlement of the country, had monopolized the fishing and trading of this region, established a fishery at Miscou Point and obtained a grant of the North end of the Island. Here he established fishing buildings, as an old plan in the Crown Land Office shows, both all: Northwest Point (just to the westward), and also north of the present lighthouse. Connected in some way with him, perhaps as agent or manager was a Jersey-

man, John Godfrey, whose name also appears in the old plans. It was to aid in the fisheries, without doubt, that Duval and Godfrey brought here the Jerseymen John LeCouteur, Captain George Syvret (now Sievry), and John Vibert, who became the ancestors of some of the most prominent families of Miscou. These Jerseymen, of whom there are many others at Shippegan, Caraquet, Bathurst and elsewhere, were chiefly Protestants and of a character which has made them an exceedingly valuable element in the New Brunswick population. At about the same time various other settlers came to this part of Miscou, George Brown from Ireland, who left descendants at Miscou, with Plaw, Burns, Hay and Dupuits who have left no descendants. Acadians also joined the settlement including Chiasson from Prince Edward Island, Bizeau from Quebec, Ward from Gaspé (the original Ward had served in the Revolution; settled in Gaspé married a Frenchwoman and left many descendants wholly French), all of whom now have many descendants on Miscou, and one Mitotte who disappeared. And at Lac Frye, as Moses Perley tells us in his valuable Report on the Island in 1849, there lived a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, Louis Gautier, whose descendants, their name corrupted often to Goky, are still at Miscou. This Report of Moses Perley's, published in a Report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick at Fredericton in 1850, is the most valuable work of this period on Miscou, giving as it does a complete census of the island and much information about its history, settlers and business. Of these settlers a part, including LeCouteur, Syvret, Ward and Chiasson, were no doubt attached to Duval's station at Northwest Point and settled at Grande Plaine, where their descendants still live, while the others were settled to the eastward towards Birch Point. But Duval's ventures did not prosper, and the fisheries of the north end of the island underwent various changes and vicissitudes, while the residents turned to farming as well as fishing. Those at Grande Plaine, where there is a large body of good upland soil, made fair farms which their descendants cultivate today. But at Miscou Point there is little upland, so that no expansion was there possible. Moreover when the land was cleared, especially after the building of the lighthouse at Birch Point, the settlers began to suffer greatly from scarcity of fuel. Accordingly after 1860 several of the families from Miscou Point, removed thence and took up farms, along the new road then being opened through the considerable body of good upland in the southwestern part of the island. Their places were later taken by



## History of Miscou

a few other English families, which made the Miscou Point settlement practically English. But the opening of this road inaugurates another, and the final chapter in the history of the founding of Miscou.

Prior to about 1860 all the settlers of Miscou located themselves on the coast as a matter of course, leaving the interior unsettled. I have not found when the road was first opened, but it said that the first settler in the interior was one Victor Frierly a French man-of-warsman (he has left no descendants), who soon after was joined by Michel Frigot, from Caraquet. Thereafter the settlement along the road developed somewhat rapidly, the farms being taken by families named Ward, Le-Couteur, Chaisson, Bizeau, and Gautier from the North end of the Island, in part removals from Miscou Point, and in part the natural expansion of the families at Grande Plaine, while others were taken by Lantain, Frigot, Dugay, Mallie, and others, expanding from the rapidly-growing settlement of Caraquet, or elsewhere. Some of these however, settled elsewhere on Miscou. This settlement at Miscou Center, or as it is locally called "the road," was greatly promoted by the establishment here of a Free Grants tract about 1878 which was rapidly taken up. Miscou Center is thus a new, but is a fairly prosperous settlement, maintaining a large church with its own priest. It is, however, approaching the limit of its growth, for nearly all of the cultivable land has been taken up, here as elsewhere on the island. Indeed the lines of the grants shown on the accompanying map cover practically every acre of the arable land on the island, and even more; for those grants shown without name of grantees are not farms but blocks taken up to cover marshes producing only wild hay. All of the remainder of the island is of bog-barren, sand beach or marsh. Miscou is therefore now nearly all set-

tled, and probably never will maintain a much larger population than the 400 or 500 residents of the present.

Such was the founding of the settlements of Miscou. The limits of my space will not allow me to attempt any sketch of its later development, which is perhaps just as well since my knowledge is limited and the matter is uneventful. The expansion of the settlements, the building of light-houses, the development of lobster-factories, the construction of churches, the improvement of communication through the building of roads and a wharf, and the proposed steamer service to Caraquet, are the chief later interests at Miscou. To this I wish I could add an improvement in education, for in this the island is sadly backward. As the settlements become older, the two races intermingle somewhat, though it is still true that the settlers of Miscou Harbor, extending to Goose Lake; Wilsons Point and Miscou Point are still largely English, while those of Miscou Center and Grande Plaine are almost entirely French. The French are increasing faster than the English, and it seems that in time, as is happening everywhere along our North Shore, the French must possess the land. Thus is fate working revenges, and so are the French coming, again into their own.

And what of the Miscou man? His environment has made him a fisherman who farms a little in the intervals. His occupation and smallness of opportunity have kept him backward and poor. His remoteness and poverty have kept him from learning and from knowledge of the world. But though circumstances have thus been hard for him, he has in one way risen above them, for I have found him always, whether English or French, French-English or English-French, always content, healthy, kindly and hospitable.

## Update to Books for Sale Listing (from the Summer issue)

*Burial Records, Church of England Cemetery, Thorne Ave* - transcribed by late Lennox Bagnell (1987). Reprinted 2004 is now **Out of Print**

# The Families at Bull Lake

Submitted by Franklin Luke Lawson

## INTRODUCTION

In 1860 several thousand acres of wilderness crown land in Southampton Parish, York County, New Brunswick were surveyed and divided into Blocks: Block 1 was designated Waterville Settlement and Block 2, Grantville Settlement. Each Block contained approximately 5,000 acres and was divided into Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4. The Ranges were further divided into Lots, each of approximately 100 acres, which became available to individuals and companies that applied for land grants from the Province of New Brunswick. South Newburg Settlement, in adjoining Carleton County was surveyed in a similar manner and some of its Range 2 projected into Ranges 2 and 3 of Grantville Settlement.<sup>i</sup>

The lake at Grantville Settlement was officially named N.W. Nackawick Lake.<sup>ii</sup> However the community that developed on its shore has been called Grantville, Green Lake and Bull Lake.

In 1863 Moses Clark settled on the Grantville Block at Alma,<sup>iii</sup> later called Clarkville Settlement, Clark Settlement and, more recently, Clarkville or Clark Ville. Soon others received grants to Lots in that area: Samuel J. Baker to Lot 5, Range 1 in 1871;<sup>iv</sup> Robert Edwards to Lot 2 Range 2 in 1873;<sup>v</sup> Edwin Fisher to Lot 6, Range 1 in 1877;<sup>vi</sup> Asa

Tapley to Lot 7, Range 1 in 1877;<sup>vii</sup> E. Byron Winslow to Lots 3 and 4, Range 2 in 1881;<sup>viii</sup> Charles P. Scott to Lot 3, Range 1 in 1884;<sup>ix</sup> and Robert Edwards to Lot 2, Range 1 in 1887.<sup>x</sup> However, the area of Grantville Settlement known then as Bull Lake Ridge was uninhabited until the late 1880's when several interrelated families moved there from Prince William, Kingsclear and other parishes of York County.<sup>xi</sup>

The first person who lived at Bull Lake may have been a man named COFFIN, a deserter, (often referred to as a "skedaddler") from the American Civil War (1861-1865). However, when the other settlers arrived, a small clearing near the present day cemetery was the only evidence that anyone had ever lived there. The early settlers referred to this clearing as "Coffin's Choppin".<sup>xii</sup>

The following series of articles document the families at Bull Lake beginning with the settlers: Isaac Nevers, William Kaley, Isaac & Alex McLean, Robert Ballentine, Benjamin Kelley, and George & Luke Lawson.

**ENDNOTES:** (PANB = Provincial Archives of New Brunswick).

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<sup>i</sup> **Department of Natural Resources New Brunswick,** Map Division, Nashwaak Series, Map No. 112.

<sup>ii</sup> **Ibid.**

<sup>iii</sup> **Fellows, Robert E.,** *Community Place Names of New Brunswick* (PANB)

<sup>iv</sup> **Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997,** Vol. 84, Grant 14472, Microfilm F16383 (PANB).

<sup>v</sup> **Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997,** Vol. 89, Grant 15292, Microfilm F16388 (PANB).

<sup>vi</sup> **Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997,** Vol. 97, Grant 16795, Microfilm F16396 (PANB).

<sup>vii</sup> **Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-**

1997, Vol. 97, Grant 16705, Microfilm F16396 (PANB).

<sup>viii</sup> **Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997,** Vol. 107, Grant 18467, Microfilm F16406 (PANB).

<sup>ix</sup> **Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997,** Vol. 84, Grant 14494, Microfilm F16383 (PANB).

<sup>x</sup> **Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997,** Vol. 123, Grant 21031, Microfilm F16422 (PANB).

<sup>xi</sup> **Lawson, Guy Marshall,** unrecorded conversation.

<sup>xii</sup> **Kaley, Ronald Ivan,** unrecorded conversation.

# The Families at Bull Lake - The Settler Isaac Nevers

*Submitted by Franklin Luke Lawson*

*The Nevers family is pre-Loyalist. Elisha Nevers, of Leicester, Worster County, Massachusetts, and his wife Bathsheba Green, were the immigrant ancestors of the family in the Province of New Brunswick.<sup>i</sup>*

George W. Nevers (1804-1860) probably was a son of Elisha Nevers and Catherine Wheeler, and a great grandson of Elisha and Bathsheba Nevers. George was born 28 June 1804 and lived and farmed in Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick. On 03 November 1828 he married Elizabeth Kitchen (1807-1883), likely the daughter of Benjamin Kitchen. Their children included the following: Elisha Nevers (1830-1917) who married Mary Long; Elizabeth Nevers (1831-1877), who never married; Benjamin H. Nevers (1833-1836); Benjamin Wheeler Nevers (1836- ?), who married Margaret Drysdale; Susanna Nevers (1838-1910), who married Charles L. Estey; Catherine Nevers (1840-1923), who never married; Juliann Nevers (1844- ?); George A. Nevers (1846-1926), who married Adelia Estabrooks; William H. Nevers (1848-1927), who married Mary Gillespie; Hattie Ruth Nevers (1850 - ?) and **Isaac C. Nevers.**<sup>ii</sup>

**ISAAC C. NEVERS (1840 - 1918):** Isaac C. Nevers was born 22 April 1840,<sup>iii</sup> a son of George W. Nevers and Elizabeth (Kitchen) Nevers<sup>iv</sup> of Burden, Prince William Parish. Isaac farmed at Burden.<sup>v</sup> On 12 September 1867 he was married at Fredericton to Mary Elizabeth Kelley,<sup>vi</sup> daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Bell) Kelley of Prince William Parish.<sup>vii</sup> Children born at Burden: Aaron William Nevers, George Alexander Nevers, William A. Nevers, Mary Beatrice Nevers, John Wesley Nevers, Isaac Nevers Jr., and Katherine Bell Nevers. Another daughter, Mary Blanche Nevers, was born at Bull Lake.<sup>viii</sup>

On 28 April 1882 Isaac Nevers, Elisha Nevers, John Kitchen and Nevers Kitchen purchased land from Elizabeth McKeel and expanded the Prince William Cemetery.<sup>ix</sup>

In 1885 William A. Nevers (aged 13 yrs.) and his sister, Mary Beatrice Nevers (aged 9 yrs.) died and were buried at Burden.<sup>x</sup>

In 1886 Isaac sold his 67-acre home farm in Burden to Edward Kelly.<sup>xi</sup> Soon thereafter Isaac

and his family, along with several other inter-related families,<sup>xii</sup> moved to Bull Lake Ridge which at that time was vacant Crown Land available for private ownership. There the Nevers family built and lived in a large, wood-framed house on Lot 5 Range 3 Block 2 Grantville Settlement.<sup>xiii</sup> (This property was surveyed for Aaron William Nevers but was never granted to him or to his father.)<sup>xiv</sup>

The younger Nevers children, (John Wesley Nevers, Isaac Nevers Jr., Katherine Bell Nevers and Mary Blanche Nevers), attended the school at Bull Lake periodically from 1890 - 1893. Isaac C. Nevers was a school trustee at Bull Lake in 1890 and 1891.<sup>xv</sup>

On 18 May 1892 Isaac Nevers purchased from Robert Edwards of Alma (Clarkville) two, 100-acre lots: Lot 2 Range 1 Block 2 and Lot 2 Range 2 Block 2 Grantville Settlement.<sup>xvi</sup> Isaac's son George, and George's wife, Olive Isabel "Ollie" (Lawson) Nevers stayed and farmed at Bull Lake while the rest of the family moved to Clarkville<sup>xvii</sup> where they also farmed. At Clarkville the Nevers house and barns were situated on the south side of Highway 585 on Lot 2 Range 1 Block 2.<sup>xviii</sup> (In 2006 the house was torn down and the barn fell down.)<sup>xix</sup>

Isaac C. Nevers was a school trustee at Clarkville each year from 1897 until 1902.<sup>xx</sup> He was the local Postmaster (Alma Post Office) from 12 July 1909 until his death in 1918.<sup>xxi</sup>

Olive Isabel Lawson, the wife of George A. Nevers, died 19 February 1899. Thereafter their two children, Murray Abbott Nevers and Olive Edna Nevers were raised at Clarkville by their grand-parents, Isaac C. Nevers and Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers.<sup>xxii</sup>

On 26 April 1909 Isaac C. Nevers purchased Lots 3 and 4, Range 1 Block 2, a total of 200-acres, from F. Beverly Anderson and his wife, Jennie C. Anderson.<sup>xxiii</sup> (F. Beverly Anderson was a farmer and the first Postmaster at Clarkville.<sup>xxiv</sup>) Eight years later, on 05 December 1917, Isaac transferred the ownership of the two Anderson properties to his son, Isaac Nevers, Jr. On the same day, 05 December 1917, he transferred the ownership of the two Edward's properties, (i.e. his "home farm"), to his son John Wesley Nevers.<sup>xxv</sup>

## The Families at Bull Lake - The Settler Isaac Nevers

Isaac C. Nevers died 20 September 1918<sup>xxvi</sup> and was buried in the Prince William Cemetery at Burden. His wife, Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers, continued to live at Clarkville with her two bache-

lor sons, John Wesley Nevers and Isaac Nevers Jr. She died 05 July 1926 and was buried in the Prince William Cemetery beside her late husband.<sup>xxvii</sup>

<sup>i</sup> **Hayward, George H.**, The Nevers Family, self published, revised 2006 (PANB).

<sup>ii</sup> **Ibid.**

<sup>iii</sup> **1901 Census of Canada**, New Brunswick, York County, Parish of Southampton; Page 2; Family #22 (on line): *Isaac Nevers, Head (of family), (age) 60, (birth date) 22 Apr. 1840; Elizabeth Nevers, Wife, 50, 24 October 1850; John, son, 22, single, 03 Jul. 1878; Isaac, son, 20, single, 16 Jul. 1880; Kate, daughter, 17, single, 25 Aug 1883; Marey (sic), daughter, 12, 11 Jul. 1889; Murry (sic), grandson, 5, 11 January 1896; Edna, granddaughter, 2, 18 Feb. 1899.*

<sup>iv</sup> **Hayward George H.**, op. cit.

<sup>v</sup> **1871 Census of Canada**, New Brunswick, York County, Parish of Prince William; Page 4; family #17 (on line): *Isaac Nevers, Head, 28; farmer; Elizabeth M. Nevers, Wife, 27; Aron (sic) Nevers, son, 2; Gorge (sic) Nevers, son, 10 months, (born) previous May.*

<sup>vi</sup> (a) **Colonial Farmer**, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 14 September 1867. *m. Victoria Hotel, 12 inst., by Rev. Wm. Downey, Isaac C. Nevers / Miss Mary E. Kelly both of Prince William (York Co.).* Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Vital Statistics, Volume 25, Number 1785. (b) **Ancestry.com. Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1670 - 1946** (database on line), Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry .com Operations Inc. 2007. *Isaac C. Nevers of the Parish of Prince William York County of the one part and Mary E. Kelly of the same place of the other part were legally married by license this twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven. By me Geo. Wm. Downey.*

<sup>vii</sup> a) **Ancestry.com. Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1670 - 1946** (database on line), Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. *Alexander Kelly of the parish of Prince William and Catherine Bell of the same Parish were married by License at Fredericton this sixteenth day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand and Eight Hundred and forty three by me JM Sterling, Curate of Christ Trinity, Fredericton.*

b) **1861 Census of Canada**, New Brunswick, York County, Parish of Prince William, Page 4. (on line): *Alexander Kelly, Head, 65, (born at) Prince William, farmer, Baptist; Catherine Kelly, Wife, 40, Irish, Episcopalian; Elizabeth Kelly, daughter, 18, Prince William, Baptist; John Kelly, son, 17, Prince William, Baptist; William Kelly, son, 13, Prince William, Baptist; Edmond Kelly, son, 12, Prince William, Baptist; Benjamin (sic) Kelly, son, 12, Prince William, Baptist; Hannah Kelly, daughter, 14, born at Prince William, Baptist; ? Kelly, daughter, 8, Prince William, Baptist; Lavice Kelly, daughter, 6, Prince William, Baptist; Emly (sic) Kelly, daughter, 3, Prince William, Baptist.* c) **NOTE:** Three members of this family moved to Bull Lake c. 1888: Benjamin Kelly, Mary Elizabeth (Kelly) Nevers, and Hannah (Kelly) Kaley.

<sup>viii</sup> **New Brunswick Marriage Certificate #002061**, dated 21 August 1912, between Robert Graham, son of Thomas Graham and Elizabeth Sharp and Mary Nevers, daughter of Isaac Nevers and Elizabeth Kelley gives Mary Nevers' place of birth as Green Lake, York Co., N.B.

<sup>ix</sup> **Province of New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Vol.72, Page 631, #32273.

<sup>x</sup> a) **Gravestone inscription**, Prince William Cemetery, Burden:

**WILLIAM A.**

**NEVERS**

**BORN**

**Apr. 27, 1872**

**DIED**

**Mar. 22, 1885**

**May he rest in peace**

b) **Gravestone inscription**, Prince William Cemetery, Burden:

**MARY B**

**NEVERS**

**BORN**

**Feb. 2, 1874**

**DIED**

**Mar. 15, 1885**

**Beloved one, farewell**

## The Families at Bull Lake - The Settler Isaac Nevers

- <sup>xi</sup> **Province of New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Vol. Page - #35483.
- <sup>xii</sup> They included his brother-in-law, Benjamin Kelley and his sister-in-law Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Kaley.
- <sup>xiii</sup> **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, unrecorded conversation. **NOTE: Guy Lawson (my father)** was born at Bull Lake in 1899 and remained there until 1927.
- <sup>xiv</sup> **New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Vol. 136, Page 608, #57198. In this document, which transfers title of Lot 6 Range 3 Block 2 from George Kitchen and his wife Agnes N. to George A. Nevers, reference is made to Lot 5 Range 3 Block 2 as having been surveyed for A. Nevers.
- <sup>xv</sup> **New Brunswick Teachers' and Trustees' Returns** (RS657), York County, Southampton Parish, microfilm F4846 and F4847, PANB.
- <sup>xvi</sup> **Province of New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Vol. 97, Page 204. #41314.
- <sup>xvii</sup> **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, op. cit.
- <sup>xviii</sup> **Lawson, Willard Arthur**, unrecorded conversation.
- <sup>xix</sup> **Fekete, (Fawcett) Hazel**, *From a Trunk or Two in Norton Dale*, self-published, 2009, p. 52. *Lorne and Emma McIntosh later purchased the Nevers property where they raised their family. The house was torn down in 2006. The barn fell down about the time the McIntosh family began to take down the old house as if it were saying "I may as well go too".*
- <sup>xx</sup> **New Brunswick Teachers' and Trustees' Returns** (RS657), York County, Southampton Parish, microfilm F4851, F4852 and F4855, PANB.
- <sup>xxi</sup> a) The post office at Alma was called Clarkville.  
b) **MacManus, George E.**, *Post Offices of New Brunswick 1783-1930.*; 1984, Jim A. Hancock Ltd., Toronto, p. 30. (MC80/1237) PANB.
- <sup>xxii</sup> **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, op. cit.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> **New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Vol.139, Page 458, #58167.
- <sup>xxiv</sup> **MacManus, George E.**, op.cit.
- <sup>xxv</sup> **New Brunswick Land Registry**, York County, Vol. 178, Page 256, #72216 and Page 258, #72217.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> **The Press**, Woodstock, NB, 01 October 1918. *South Newbridge A number from this place attended the funeral of Mr. Isaac Nevers of Clarkville, York Co., on Sunday, Sept. 22<sup>nd</sup>.*
- <sup>xxvii</sup> **Gravestone inscription**, Prince William Cemetery, Burden:
- NEVERS  
ISAAC NEVERS  
Died Sept. 20, 1918  
Aged 76 yrs.  
HIS WIFE  
MARY ELIZABETH  
Died July 5, 1926  
Aged 82 yrs.

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# Loyalist Witch Trial

By Stephen Davidson, contributed by Marianne Donovan

*Along with Irish and Scottish ancestors, Stephen Davidson has 14 loyalist couples in his family tree. His young adult novel, Letters for Elly and his e-book, The Burdens of Loyalty, recount the true-life adventures of one set of loyalist ancestors. He is a regular contributor to the free weekly online newsletter, Loyalist Trails. To receive it, contact editor Doug Grant at <[loyalist.trails@uelac.org](mailto:loyalist.trails@uelac.org)>*

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Seated in a semicircle around Abigail Barter's fireplace, loyalist farmers crossed their arms and held each other's hands. Bradbury Mills slowly read from the Bible. He called upon God to show them if Mary Tennant, the 90-year old woman they had placed in a red chalk circle, was, indeed, a witch. If Mary were a witch, those gathered around her were sure that she would become as hot as the horseshoe they had just tossed into the fireplace.

Thus began New Brunswick's first trial of a witch -- a loyalist woman tried by fellow loyalists. As the burning logs began to heat the horseshoe that had been thrown into the fire, Abigail Barter tried to fathom what had brought things to such a head. Abigail was Mary Tennant's caretaker, an arrangement that had been worked out between her late husband, James Barter, and William Tennant back in 1813.

James Barter was a shipbuilder in Saint John, but after he married Abigail, the daughter of a loyalist, he sought a grant of land up the St. John River. (Family legend says that he did not want his sons to be tempted to go to sea.) Abigail's father, Martin Austin, owned land on Belleisle Bay, a body of water that fed into the St. John River just north of Kingston. It seems this is where James Barter hoped to settle, but he never received his grant.

Further down the bay from the Austin farm was a stretch of land belonging to William and Mary Tennant that spanned a small peninsula between Belleisle Bay and a small cove. The latter is known as Tennant Cove to this day. Barter became friends with the Tennants. He offered to look after them and manage their farm. In exchange for these services, the Barters would inherit the couples' property after Mr. Tennant's death. The elderly loyalist died in 1813, leaving his wife Mary in the care of the Barter family.

In 1818, Martin suddenly died, leaving Abigail to care for six small children, a farm and 90-year old Mary Tennant. Unbeknownst to them all, "Granny" Tennant would be the next to die.

Perhaps the fact that Mary had never had children set her apart from the women of Belleisle Bay and made them suspicious of her. Her erratic body movements and constant muttering certainly marked her as an eccentric, but she was considered harmless enough -- until her neighbours began to see a pattern of strange events around the bay.

Apples withered before they could be harvested. Fences mysteriously fell over, allowing cattle into grain fields. Dinners burned over stoves. Sheep and cattle died for no apparent reasons. A neighbour's home burned down although no one had been anywhere near the house for days. The loyalist settlers could only make one conclusion -- there must be a witch somewhere along the Belleisle.

The settlers approached Bradbury Mills, a loyalist veteran of the American Revolution who had a farm on the southern shore of the bay. They asked him to hunt down the witch. He melted some silver and made a bullet for his musket. After firing the bullet into the air, Mills believed it would either kill the witch or at least stop her from doing any more harm.

However, on the following Sunday, Mills discovered proof that the witch was alive and seeking vengeance. Somehow, his prized oxen had been turned around with their heads facing the back of their stalls. Tearing out the wall of the oxen's pen was the only way Mills could free them. Clearly, more than a silver bullet was needed to deal with such malevolent power.

Mills called a meeting of the local farmers. Following their discussions, they decided that Mary Tennant must be the root cause of all that had transpired, and soon a party of disgruntled loyalists was at the door of Abigail Barter's home, demanding to try Tennant by fire.

The semicircle of farmers held hands, waiting to see if the slowly heating horseshoe would have any affect on Mary Tennant. Suddenly the 90-year old woman screamed. "You are burning me up! Oh, my God, I'm burning!"

Abigail Barter sprang into action. Taking a broomstick, she boldly knocked the red-hot horse-

## Loyalist Witch Trial

shoe out of the fireplace. Mrs. Tennant fell to the floor, and Abigail led her to bed. There, the elderly loyalist lay, moaning about burns on her skin that no one could see.

Three days later, Tennant suddenly screamed and started to beat her body. "They are burning me again!" Abigail could not bear to see the elderly woman's agonies and sent the children to fetch the neighbours. Where was the horseshoe? Going to the hearth, Abigail found that someone had put the horseshoe back into the fire. Abigail quickly tossed the horseshoe out of the house.

Mary Tennant died that night. She was buried next to her husband William on their farm at Tennant's Cove. Nothing more unusual disturbed the peace of Belleisle Bay.

Was Mary Tennant a witch? Abigail Barter, whose six young children shared a house with the

elderly woman, certainly did not think so. Her care for the widow never wavered.

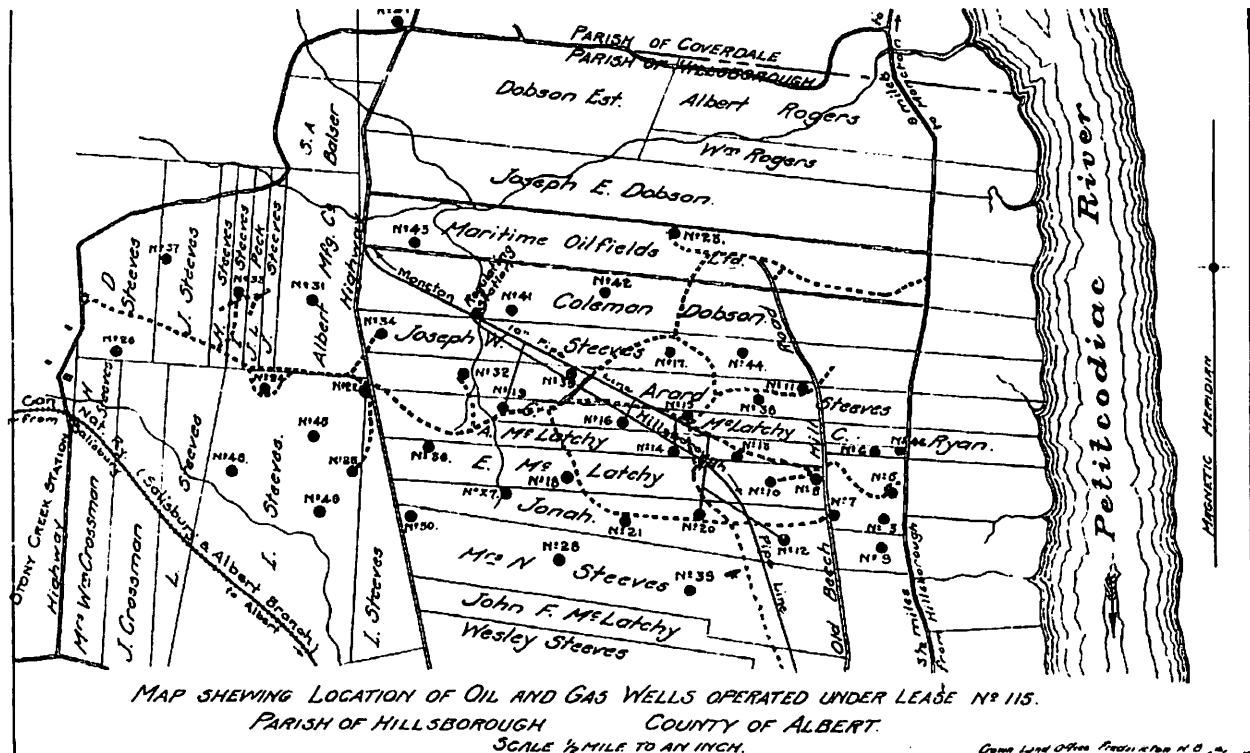
Did the idea of burning like a horseshoe placed in her the Barters' fireplace so upset Mary Tennant that she actually came to believe that she was on fire? Three days of living under this misapprehension would no doubt take its toll on someone in her nineties.

Fortunately, Mary Tennant was the only loyalist ever subjected to a trial by fire. Despite all of the tarring and feathering, the persecution, and the humiliation that the Revolution's refugees experienced, it is sad to consider that they would be so willing to harm one of their own without having a shred of evidence. Mary Tennant's story is a cautionary tale of how easily fear and distrust could turn neighbour against neighbour even though they were all loyalist refugees.

## Oil and Gas Wells in New Brunswick 1919

*contributed by David Fraser*

From the 58<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Crown Land Department of the Province of New Brunswick contained in the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick 1919.





# Parker Hagarty - A simple request for genealogical information

## An example of a Liverpool Connection to New Brunswick

*By Sandra Keirstead Thorne, Hampton, NB with contributions from David Brown, Liverpool, Lancashire, England.*

The nineteenth century saw an almost continual progression of ships to and from Saint John, New Brunswick to Liverpool, Lancashire, England. The ships left loaded with lumber (often cut into what were known as "deals") and returned with goods from the newly opened factories in England. The Industrial Revolution produced the goods which were sold in Saint John. Many of the factories had agents in the port city. Francis Clementson for example, represented his father's English pottery factory in Saint John for many years. However, not only goods were transported, people also made the trip back and forth and several families, such as the Vaughans and the Smiths of St. Martins, had homes in both New Brunswick and in Liverpool due to their economic and/or shipping interests.

The Saint John Branch of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society recently received this letter from Liverpool.

*"I live in England and am President of the Liver Sketching Club, Liverpool which was founded in 1872. I am writing biographies of several of the club's early members, two of which were born in Canada.*

*Parker Hagarty [Edwin Parker S. Hagarty] was born on 27 September 1859 and his sister, Mary Sophia Hagarty was born in 1857 - both were born in Canada. Their parents were John Alfred Hagarty and Eliza [Hayward] Hagarty. John Alfred Hagarty was born in Milkish, King's County, New Brunswick and died 24 June 1888 in Liverpool. The family moved to Liverpool at some time. Parker and Mary may well have been born in Milkish. Could you direct me to an organization which could help me with any early information about Parker and/or Mary, please?*  
[davidartshed@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:davidartshed@yahoo.co.uk)

I answered David because I had information on the Hayward family of Kings County. In 1904 the Sussex lawyer and historian, Leonard Allison, published a long article in the *Sussex Weekly Record* in which he gave a very detailed genealogy of the Hayward family (his wife was a member of this

family). From this article and the information provided by David in this subsequent email, I was able to give him more than he required for his brief biography but as all genealogists know, it was difficult to stop with just the mere parental information!

David Brown wrote "This is what I have about Parker so far:

*Parker Hagarty was born in Canada on the 27th September 1859, the son of John Alfred Hagarty - known as Alfred - and Eliza Hayward. John Alfred Hagarty was born in Milkish, King's County, New Brunswick, Canada in 1834 and was a Landscape Painter. The family came to England and Parker was educated in Liverpool, later studying at the Liverpool School of Art and at the Academie Julian in Paris under Bouguereau. In the 1881 Census, when Parker was 21, the family lived at 62 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool and he is shown as a Portrait Painter. He settled in Cardiff 1887 and was a founder member of the South Wales Art Society, being elected a Member of the Royal Cambrian Academy in 1900. By the time of the 1891 Census, Parker was a lodger at 98 Richmond Road, Cardiff and, in the 1901 Census, he is living at Rotheo [?], The Street, Blundeston [?], East Suffolk with his wife, Laura. The 1911 Census shows him aged 51 and living at 16 The Parade, Cardiff. At various times, he also used the addresses 26 Castle Street, Liverpool, and 70 Victoria Street, Liverpool [in 1887]. Parker was elected to membership of the Liver Sketching Club on 9 April 1879, a Committee member in 1881 and was Vice President in 1889. He exhibited in the Principle London Galleries from 1884 at the Royal Academy from 1884 to 1916. He was the brother of another Liver Sketching Club member, Mary Sophia Hagarty [q.v.]. [LSC archives, Dictionary of Victorian Artists]."*

Below is my edited version of Leonard Allison's article in the *Sussex Weekly Record* 4 May 1894 as it related to Eliza Ann Hayward.

## Parker Hagarty - A simple request for genealogical information

"Henry Hayward was an officer in the British army and came, after the American Revolution, to Nova Scotia. After several years in the Windsor, Nova Scotia area he and his sons George and William removed to Hopewell, Albert County, New Brunswick very early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was a period sometimes referred to in that part of New Brunswick (directly across the Bay of Fundy from Nova Scotia) as the "Horton Migration". Land was better and more available in New Brunswick so many Nova Scotians took advantage of this and moved across the Bay to New Brunswick. Henry died soon after as did his son William.

The elder son, George Griffith Hayward, born while his father was in the army and who had been christened in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, had previously married Abigail, daughter of Captain David Copp of Lower Hopewell, New Brunswick. About 1811 George and Abigail moved further inland to Sussex, Kings County, New Brunswick and bought two lots of 200 acres each for £850 which included land, stock and utensils from Philip Force and his son William who were Loyalists to New Brunswick from Pennsylvania. The Forces were moving to Ontario. George Hayward died 24 November 1856 aged 83 years and Abigail died 13 March 1860 aged 82.

Their sixth child was William Hayward, born 25 December 1810 in Hopewell, Albert County, New Brunswick. He was a miller and lived at Hagarty's mill. He married Sophia, daughter of Dr. Peter Guimarin, 2 July 1831. She died in 1847 aged 37, along with three children, "ship fever". They also lost three other children who died young and only three children grew to adulthood. These were Abigail, who married Robert Hagarty, Matilda who died as a young woman, and Eliza who married Alfred Hagarty and moved to Ontario. William Hayward married as his second wife, May Hagarty<sup>1</sup>, by whom he had no children. He died 10 March 1881, aged 70..."

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<sup>1</sup> *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers*, Daniel F. Johnson: Volume 12 Number 479 July 22 1848 Saint John New Brunswick Courier "m. Mount Brunswick, Upham parish (Kings Co.) at residence of bride's father, Saturday eve., 15th inst., by Rev. R.A. Chesley, William HAYWARD, Esq. of Pleasant Vale, Sussex parish / Mary E. HAGARTY d/o John HAGARTY, Esq."

In the 1851 census returns for Sussex Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick, Mary (May) Hagarty was listed as the daughter of John and Ann Hagarty. John Hagarty, aged 51 in that census, stated that he had arrived in New Brunswick in 1819 from Ireland. He married Ann Barlow in Saint John 22 March 1826. Ann was the daughter of two Loyalists from New York – Joseph Barlow and Martha Wright. Ann was born in 1801 in Saint John, New Brunswick.

John Hagarty appears to have petitioned for land in various parts of New Brunswick and as a miller probably moved around the area. In 1848 when his daughter married William Hayward, John Hagarty was in Upham Parish but in 1851, when the census was taken, he was in Sussex Parish. He was in Salisbury Parish, Westmorland County in 1861 and by 1871 he was back in Sussex. He got land in New Canaan Parish, Queens County – an area which is just on the corner of three counties – Kings, Queens and Westmorland. He and his wife Ann and two children of their son Robert Hagarty and daughter-in-law, Sarah Abigail (née Hayward), are buried in the Old Methodist Cemetery in New Canaan. John Hagarty died 18 December 1871 and Ann (Barlow) Hagarty died 8 January 1872.

The Barlows and the Wrights had land at the Milkish in Westfield Parish, Kings County and it would not be surprising that John and Ann (Barlow) Hagarty lived there for some time, and that their son, John Alfred Hagarty was born there. The Methodist baptismal records for Saint John show that John Alfred Hagarty was born 22 March 1826 and baptized 5 May 1833. The address was given as Milkish. Later, when John and Ann (Barlow) Hagarty's daughter Anna Maria was baptized in January 1844 John gave his address as Saint John and his occupation as a mason.<sup>2</sup>

By 1851 he stated to the census taker his occupation was now miller. No date of marriage has yet been found for John Alfred's marriage to Eliza Hayward but it was after 1851 when both he and Eliza were living with their respective parents in Sussex parish. Neither Alfred Hagarty nor Eliza Hayward were found in the 1861 census for either Sussex or Salisbury but on biographical entries for their son, Parker Hagarty, his birthdate is given as

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<sup>2</sup> Somerville, Graeme F. *A Century of Methodism in Saint John and Portland, NB 1811-1910*. Privately published, Saint John, NB. 2011 Pp 11, 13, 19, 176.

## Parker Hagarty - A simple request for genealogical information

September 1859 and his place of birth as Sussex, New Brunswick. The family was not found in Lancashire in 1861 so it would appear that between the birth of Parker and 1871 the family moved to England. In the 1871 census for Liverpool Eliza appeared to be the head of the Hagarty household and living with her was Maria Sophia aged 14 and Parker, aged 11. By 1881 Alfred was back as head of the household and a widower and both children were still living at home. Alfred gave his occupation as painter and landscape artist. Both of Alfred's children, Maria Sophia and Parker, also became well known artists in Britain and examples of their work can be seen on various sites on the Internet. One wonders how a miller's son from rural New Brunswick became a landscape artist in Liverpool, England.

Alfred died at sea 24 June 1888 and interestingly the notice of his death was placed in the Saint John newspaper.<sup>3</sup> Contact must have been retained by the family in England with their relatives back in New Brunswick.

David Brown also sent us several other interesting links between New Brunswick and Liverpool:

"My great great Grandfather, Thomas Brown [born 1817], worked as a Steward on the *Lillies* and his son, Pacific, was born on board in 1857. She was built in 1855 at St John, New Brunswick, Canada and her Official Number was 24270. Her first Master was J. Miles but from 1857, the Master was William Fell Bell who was awarded Certificate No. 4154 [Master Ordinary] in Liverpool in 1851.

From Lloyd's Register 1856: Her hull was beech and tamarac / felt sheathed with yellow metal / overpt / iron bolts. Specifications - 1,711 tons, length 204.5 feet, breadth 37.3 feet and depth 22.1 feet.

*Lillies* was named after Lillies Ann Hammond, the wife of Hon. Alexander McLauchlan Seely of

<sup>3</sup> *Vital Statistics From New Brunswick Newspapers* Daniel F. Johnson Volume 70 Number 168 Date September 6 1888 The Daily Telegraph d. On board steamer "Arcadia", 24th June, during the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne, Australia, J. Alfred HAGARTY of Liverpool, England s/o late John HAGARTY of Sussex (Kings Co.) N.B.

Saint John, New Brunswick who had the ship built by Alexander Sime at Pleasant Point, opposite Indiantown (now part of Saint John).

*Lillies* was lost in a storm in Morecambe Bay in January 1863. Captain Bell was the last to be rescued but died from his injuries in November 1864."

### DEATHS.

BELL—At 3, Elm-grove, Paddington, after a long and severe illness of 12 months, the result of an accident when his vessel was stranded in Morecambe Bay, aged 46, Captain William Fell Bell.

In September 2011, I received the following from someone whose ancestor, Jane Frances James, sailed on the maiden voyage of *Lillies* from St John to Liverpool in 1855. She made the journey several times and wrote a poem about one of her crossings of the Atlantic on *Lillies*.

### *Stansas* by Jane Francis James



Jane Francis James (c1811-1883), born in Wales, died in Brooklyn, NY was said to have crossed the Atlantic 24 times with her daughter Jennie, born on one of those trips. Neither is true but she did cross the Atlantic at least three times. During a particularly rough trip she wrote *Stansas*, a poem documenting the account of the wreck. The *Lillies* sailed under the White Star flag and also in the Mersey Line to Australia. She was ultimately lost in October 1863 at Morecambe Bay, near Liverpool.



## Parker Hagarty - A simple request for genealogical information

### STANSAS

In the "Lillies" from the port of "St John" we set sail.  
Towed out by the steam boat, with a southerly gale,  
Around the bluff headlands where the winds wildly  
blow

Away! far away! to the Eastward we'll go

Three cheers 'from the gallant ship soon rose on high  
And rang through the vapour that obscured the sky,  
But twill soon clear away and Norwesters will blow  
Bound away to the East ward in the "Lillies" we'll go,

Night soon came on and the winds wilder blew  
We stood by and up our top gallants did clew  
While the tempest tossed ship lay rolling to and fro  
Bound away to the East ward in the "Lillies" we go

We beat down the bay for two days or more  
Till the winds drove us down on the bold Yarmouth  
shore  
Our foresail to pieces while we "ware ship" is rent  
But another good sail in it's place soon is bent

The wild "Petite "passage" lay under our lee  
Either we must run through it or lost we shall be  
Either we must run through it from the frost and the  
snow  
Or away to the Eastward we never shall go

So now then Lay aft-every soul of our crew  
Stand by your "Clew-garnets" your mainsail up Clew  
Jump start your main Jack and let your wheel flow  
And flying away to the passage we go.

We near it hope in each sailors heart now beats high  
Alternately "luff" and "Keep away" is the cry  
We clear it. We fly from the frost & the snow.  
And in triumph away to the Eastward we go.

But still there Cape Sable looms out on our lee  
Board your main tack and we'll stand out to sea  
And now let the west winds more wildly blow  
For before them in triumph to the Eastward we go

Still wilder and wilder the good west wind blows  
Think our good starboard anchor is adrift from the boat  
And our boatswain washed away with a wild Gyfar [-  
may be Gybe or Jibe]  
Still away far away far away to the Eastward we go

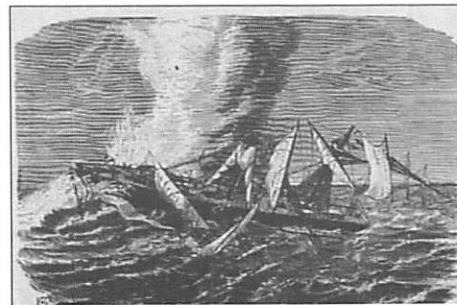
Our anchors secured we snugged every sail  
And ran 'fore the fury of that western gale  
Away from New Brunswick and the [ice] & the snow  
In the wild Ocean "Lillies" to the Eastward we go

We run fore the fury of that western sea  
Till our bulwarks are stove and life boats washed away  
But the west wind is Blowing. so let each sheet flow  
And away! far away! to the East ward we go.

Let her ride o'er the foam let her bend to the blast  
Thirteen knots are counted as each hour is past  
Blow good wind and we fly from the frost and the snow  
And in triumph away to the Eastward we go

But Hark! the ship popps she is struck by the sea  
Our wheel is all smashed and taffrel rail washed away  
Our foresail is split [Dump] and up it blew  
As flying wildly away to the Eastward we go

Lay aft with your tackles lay aft all our crew  
Quick with your helm up before we come to  
There away she goes off 'fore her deadly foe  
Like lightning away to the East ward we go



**Shipwreck of the *Lillies*, November 1863 at  
Morecambe Bay, near Liverpool, 8 years  
after her maiden voyage**

These lines are most respectfully dedicated to the  
Captain & passengers of the ship *Lillies* and will  
be concluded on arrival in the Mersey.

[Clew-garnet is the tackle used to furl the lower  
square-sails. "Till the bulwarks are stave" means  
till the bulwarks are broken. Taffrel rail or taffrail  
is the rail around transom of a ship.]"

Some of the crew of *Lillies* signed the back of  
the poem written on board by Jane Frances James.  
Just above the crease half way down the page is the  
signature of my great great grandfather, Thomas  
Brown - written as 'Tho Brown'."

This article developed from a simple query to the  
Saint John Branch of the NBGS. The most simple  
request can lead a genealogist off in a myriad of  
interesting directions.

# Caring for your Genealogical Treasures: A Simple Guide to Proper Handling and Storage

By: Moya Dumville

*Moya Dumville, until Aug 30, was a paper conservation intern at New Brunswick Museum. She was working on conserving and stabilizing the eleven Miller Brittain drawings that Brittain had produced for the mural that was planned for the Saint John Tuberculosis Hospital. (The mural was never produced). This material is based on her presentation to NBGS Saint John branch on Feb 27 2013.*

*If you have questions on handling and storage techniques for archival and genealogical material, Ms. Dumville has kindly offered to answer them – she may be reached at [dumvillemoya@gmail.com](mailto:dumvillemoya@gmail.com)*

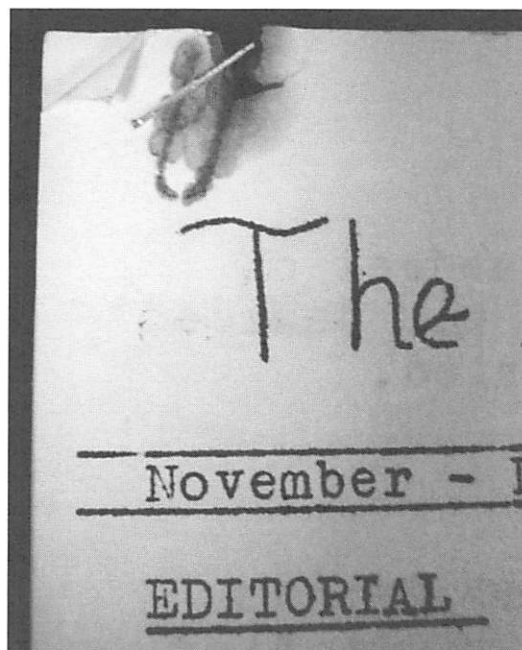
Keeping a collection of documents, photographs and archival materials can be easy- you just need to make sure you've got the right materials, and access to a clean, dry area for storage. When things are stored in order in a clean, dry space that can be accessed with little trouble, you have taken the first key steps in resolving many of the problems that cause damage to your materials!

If you decide you want to handle your materials, washing your hands is important. There are dirt and oils on your hands and fingers that you can't even see- use soap, and be sure to not apply any lotions or moisturizers before touching your objects. If handling photographs, be sure to wear nitrile or clean cotton gloves, as you can leave fingerprints smudged on them very easily. If carrying materials that are very fragile, use both hands to provide the necessary support to the object.

When putting your objects into storage, make sure that all 'extras' are removed from the paper- staples, paper clips, erasers- these can be stored separately if you wish to keep them, but may cause damage to the paper in long-term storage.

Avoid using any kind of pressure-sensitive tape on old documents, photos or newspaper clippings. This includes masking tapes and scotch tapes. The acidity in the tapes will cause them to become very brittle, be difficult to remove at a later date, and they will turn yellow and cause staining of the paper. Even more, it has been proven through exten-

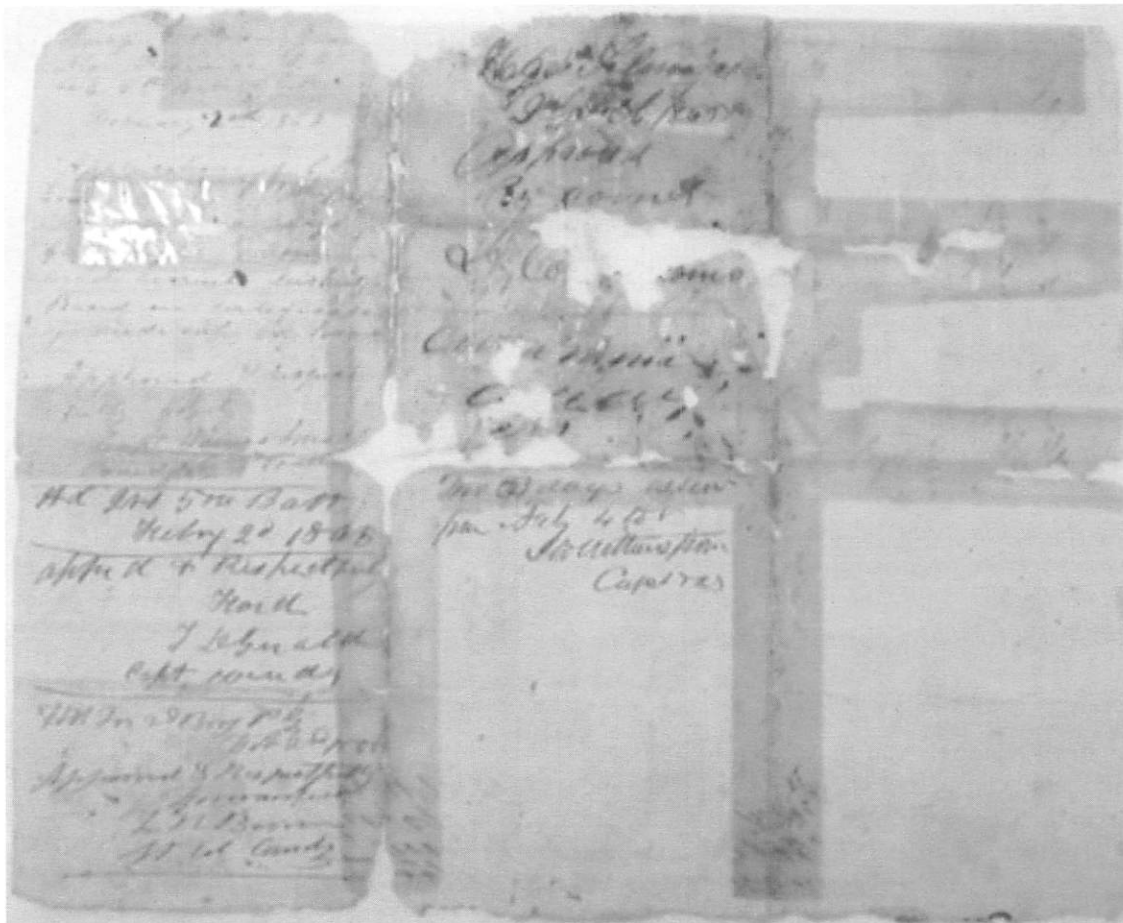
sive testing, that these tapes will always fail over time (even if that amount of time is 50-100 years!)



Detail of damage caused by paper clip. Image courtesy of: <http://www.tramway.co.uk/blog/how-innocent-a-paper-clip>

All materials should be housed in archival quality folders- these are pH neutral, and will keep your treasures in an acidity controlled microclimate. The box or enclosure you choose for your materials should be of an appropriate size for the materials within, so when moving or transporting it, there is no damage caused by materials moving and sliding around. If you're storing several objects in one box, and they don't fit properly, this can be a good opportunity for damage to happen: sharp corners of photographs can easily tear fragile papers. Try to have a layer of interleaving tissue between each object, and if the objects don't quite fit perfectly into the box, a layer of acid-free interleaving tissue can be used as padding around the edges of the box.





Damage and staining caused by pressure-sensitive tapes. Image courtesy of:  
<http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/archives/preservation/Papers/index.cfm>

If you have materials or works of art on paper that are done in graphite, charcoal or chalk, it's important to be extra careful with these materials, as the media is soft and friable, and can lift right off the page in the presence of a static charge. Make sure not to encapsulate these materials in plastic sleeves or folders, as they have the strongest static charge.

Make sure that the area that you're storing your materials in is clean and dry. It's preferable to keep them on inside walls- the outside walls of your house fluctuate in temperature much more rapidly than the interior ones, and tend to be less damp. If you absolutely can't avoid storing materials in basements or garages, make sure that they are kept away from pipes, and not stored under anything that could possibly spring a leak. Make sure that they are stored on shelves that are at least 10cm off the ground, so that if there ever is a leak, or a flood, your objects won't be sitting in the water. If you need to leave your materials stored somewhere that you won't have easy access to them, consider draping plastic sheeting over the boxes to minimize the amount of contact with wa-

ter: this is not a fool-proof method, however, as if a pool of water forms under the plastic sheet, this will introduce even more water into the microclimate you've just created!

If you're working with your archival materials, be sure to always use a pencil- never a pen! Pencil can be much more easily removed from the paper than pen.

These are some of the very basic steps you can take to reduce the risk of damage to your materials. Included are some links to information available on the internet from other resources that might be helpful if you have further questions or concerns.

#### Information Resources Available:

*Library of Congress* [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov)

The section "Caring for the Library of Congress Collection" has useful areas such as preservation reformatting, emergency preparedness and response.

## Caring for your Genealogical Treasures: A Simple Guide to Proper Handling and Storage

See also: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/preserv/pubs.html> for the Library of Congress Preservation Publication Series.

*Northeast Document Conservation Center*  
[www.nedcc.org](http://www.nedcc.org)

The Northeast Document Conservation Center "Publications" section is a real bonus as most of NEDCC's technical leaflets including all those

found in Preservation of Library and Archival Materials: a Manual are available.

*Southeastern Library Network* [www.solinet.net](http://www.solinet.net)

From the home page go to Preservation Services and then click on Leaflets. Here you will find a range of preservation bibliographies, Internet resources, services and suppliers and the full range of Solinet handouts.

## New Brunswick Strays

*Contributed by David Fyffe*

BROOKS, Sara



Helen passed away peacefully on July 21st with family members by her side. She had been in the

excellent care of the Perley Rideau Veterans' Health Centre. She is survived by her loving husband of sixty years, Malcolm and by her adoring children, Susan, Cheryl (David Martin), Peter, Janet (Patrick Duggan), Jeffrey and her grandchildren Sarah and Shayla. Helen was born in Midland, NB on August 4, 1928, the place that always remained home to her. She is predeceased by her parents Marshall and Elizabeth Folkins and by her sister Doris O'Niell and brothers Leonard and George. She is survived by her sister Lois Ravn. A memorial service will be held in the chapel at First United Church, 347 Richmond Rd. on Thursday, July 25, 2013 at 1:30 pm. Donations, tributes and condolences may be made at [www.tubmanfuneralhomes.com](http://www.tubmanfuneralhomes.com)

*Contributed by Marianne Donovan*

GENTLE, Joan - Peacefully at University Hospital with her family by her side, on Thursday, May 9, 2013, Joan Marlene Gentle of London passed away. Joan was born on April 18, 1935 in Sussex, New Brunswick to Greta and Fran Price. Beloved wife of the late Ronald Gentle (2002). Loving mother of Ron and Dianne of Minesing, Cynthia and Gerald and Natalie and Mike, all of London. Proud grandmother of Adam and Blaine, Christopher, Michael and Christie, Jonathan, Diannah and Ciara and her great-granddaughter Brooklyn. Dear sister of Bill and Elizabeth Price of Simcoe. Predeceased by her twin sister Jean Dickie (April 6, 2013) and her husband Joe Dickie (Nov. 12, 2010). Friends may visit at the Forest Lawn Funeral

Home on Monday from 2-4 & 7-9 pm where the celebration of Joan's life will be held on Tuesday, May 14, 2013 at 1:00 pm. Online condolences are available through [www.mcfarlane-roberts.ca](http://www.mcfarlane-roberts.ca). (London Free Press July 13, 2013)

BECKER, Robert Henry - Born in Campbellton, New Brunswick on March 10th, 1954 peacefully went to meet his Heavenly Father and his son Robert Henry Becker Jr. on July 9th, 2013, with his wife Brenda Becker at his side. A Celebration of Life will be held at the London First Church of the Nazarene, 176 Wellington at Grey St., 6 pm Tuesday July 16th, 2013. 519-434-6221 (London Free Press July 13, 2013)



# Westchester County During the American Revolution

Introduction: *This article is from A Westchester County during the American Revolution, 1775- 1783, by Otto Hufeland, in Publications of the Westchester County Historical Society (founded 1874), Vol. III, for 1925.*

## Chapter I

### Before the Revolution

Social and political conditions in the County. Delegates elected to the first Continental Congress. State papers emanating from it meet wide approval. In the absence of newspapers discussion of public questions is very limited. Extreme loyalists begin a war of pamphlets.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY at the beginning of the Revolution, covered all the territory north of the Harlem River, which formed its southern boundary, to what is now Putnam, but was then Dutchess County. It extended from the Hudson River on the west, to Long Island Sound on the east and was divided into townships, most of which still exist with their original boundaries. Along the Hudson River were the two great manors owned by the Philipses and the Van Cortlandts, that of the latter extending beyond the County line. In these, nearly all the land was held in the name of the "Lord of the Manor," who not only rented out the farms to tenant farmers, but also controlled the local Government. It was a farming country, without any cities, having but one incorporated community, the ancient Borough of Westchester; all the rest of the inhabitants lived on the scattered farms with here and there very small villages. The main officials elected in each township were the supervisor, the justice of the peace, the assessor and the constable. The most important officer elected in the County was its representative in the Colonial Assembly and with few exceptions he was a member of the ruling class.

The town of Westchester, which lay east of the Bronx, extended from the Harlem River to Eastchester, included the later towns of West Farms and Morrisania; its population was six or seven hundred and for nearly a hundred years it had a borough charter, providing a rather pretentious government,

with a mayor, six aldermen and six assistant aldermen. Westchester Village, the only one in the town, at one time, was the seat of County Government until 1759, and the old County Court House there, stood until burned in 1790. Yonkers was known as Philipse's and consisted, besides the Manor House, of a saw and grist mill with a few cottages for the laborers, at the mouth of the Saw Mill River. With the exception of the seven farms constituting Mile Square, Frederick Philipse, who occupied the Manor House, owned all the land comprising the present towns of Yonkers, Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant and Ossining, renting the farms to tenant farmers at a fixed rent. These farmers were not free-holders, therefore not entitled to vote, so that the landlords' power was great.

Allison, in his History of Yonkers, says:

At Philipsburg, Tuckahoe [Old Tuckahoe was in the present town of Yonkers] and Mile Square were little clusters of houses. The six houses at Philipsburgh were the old Manor House, the church, two mills, a tavern and a fish house. Sixteen of the nineteen houses at Tuckahoe were small dwellings. At Mile Square were thirteen small houses, among them Reynold's and Guerino's Taverns. There were then in Yonkers eight highways. Two were the cross roads to the Town of Eastchester. One of these led from the Albany Post Road to Hunt's Bridge. The northern one led from the Saw Mill River Valley to the Bronx at Tuckahoe. The other highways were the Albany Post Road; the road leading from the southern boundary of Yonkers to Mile Square; the Saw Mill River Road leading northward and out of Yonkers. The Bronx Road leading from Hunt's Bridge northward through the Sprain Valley and out of Yonkers. This was in 1785. The map of the Town of Eastchester, made by Christopher Colles thirteen years later, shows a total of fifty buildings, one of which was a church, four were taverns, four mills, four schools and thirty-seven dwellings, probably those of the larger land owners, omitting the cottages of the laborers. The town extended from Westchester to Scarsdale and its population probably did not reach five hundred souls. The main road through it was the Post Road from New York to Boston; this crossed over William's Bridge and King's Bridge, passing through the town and county, practically as it does today. There were branches that led south to Westchester, west to Philipses' (Yonkers) and north to White Plains. Its

## Westchester County During the American Revolution

only village was clustered around the old church, where a school, a mill, two taverns, a store and a blacksmith's shop formed a very small community. The church and its "Green" was the centre of the public activities of the town, where the farmers met for services, elections and the rare other gatherings called for discussing affairs of general interest. Political gatherings were small because the right to vote was confined to those having a "freehold of ,40 (\$100) unencumbered by debt." This excluded the smallest farmers and all the tenants and laborers.

According to the map of 1776, the Town of White Plains had about seventy houses, about a dozen of which, strung along the present Broadway near the Court House, formed the "Village." The description of these towns fairly fits the others in the rest of the County, the villages everywhere consisting of very small groups of houses and few inhabitants, the others being scattered in farms over the large area. The children and families of the farmers were dependent upon themselves for amusement and education. The schools were far apart and the attendance was accompanied with many inconveniences, particularly in the winter, which was the only time when those who were old enough to do any work on the farms, could go. They were all under the care of the ministers of the Established English Church and only the most rudimentary branches were taught, often by the latter's relatives or dependents, necessarily loyal to the King. When others attempted this labor, disputes arose that often closed the schools and always reduced the attendance.

In all cases the system in use could only result in a very limited amount of book learning being implanted in the not too eager minds of the children, particularly, if it is remembered that a part of the school time was devoted to teaching the orthodox catechism. Under such limitations, even elementary education was not general and while most of the people could read with more or less ease, many were compelled to make their "mark" when it was necessary to sign a paper, or scrawled a signature that was hardly recognizable. Books were few, public amusements there were none, and while there were many taverns, there does not seem to have been any serious abuse of the drinking habit, which was almost universal. These places were mainly the "stop overs" for travelers passing through the towns and meeting places in political campaigns. At such time, the farmers gathered there and perhaps

some of them celebrated the holiday attending the election not too wisely. At home, the women spun their linen from home grown flax and had their neighborhood gatherings where tea and home-made cookies were the only delicacies available, in which molasses played a greater role than sugar. The event of the week was the trip to church where the whole family was packed into the springless farm wagon, that was driven under the church shed after its occupants had alighted. Before and after the services, groups of old and young discussed the weeks' occurrences and the local politician improved his opportunity to make his devoirs to the ladies, admire the children and explain to the voter the importance to the community of his success at the coming election. Unlike the long morning and afternoon services of the New England churches, there was never more than one service and sometimes only one every other Sunday, because the parishes extended over so large an area, that the clergyman could not cover the ground oftener. Eastchester, Westchester and Yonkers were in one parish; Rye, White Plains and Mamaroneck in another. But the church played an important role, both politically and socially. It was supported by a general tax on all, raised under a law, which prescribed a penalty for neglect to include it in the tax levy. The vestry and church wardens were elected by a general vote of all the voters, so that in some of the parishes, "Independents" or "Presbyterians" were members of the body governing the Episcopal Church.

The complications resulting from such a condition are illustrated by the Parish of Rye where the rector James Wetmore, had died on May 15, 1760; a year later May 6, 1761, his son the school master, wrote to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

It is now, I think, six or eight months since we have been favoured with a sermon or had either of the sacraments administered in the Parish by a minister of the Church. . .

The constitution of this Parish is such, that a minister must be called by the Vestry and inducted by the Governor. The Vestry are chosen by all sects in the Parish, which is thirty miles in length. Several of the Vestry are not of the Church, and not one of them a communicant in the Church; accordingly the Church are not at all consulted with regard to a successor.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Boston, *History of the Church in Westchester*, 292

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When, in the next year, 1762, the Society did send a missionary, the vestry anticipated his arrival by appointing another, which of course, caused embarrassment.

In Eastchester, where the Independents were the great majority, it had been proposed a few years before, to permit the two sects to worship in the same building, but when the local minister, who was a descendant of the New England Mathers, declined to permit the Episcopalians to use the church which had been built by his followers, he was driven off with the aid of the English governor, and the church used by the representatives of state church alone. In the absence of any other services, the less persistent ones gradually drifted into the only church available. It can easily be understood, however, that the life of the rector under these conditions was often a troublesome one, even when he did not meet the open opposition of church officials elected by a people, many of whom were antagonistic to the prescribed ritual.

The narrow limits within which these conditions confined the church services and the education of the children, had a tendency to arouse the resentment of those who did not subscribe to its tenets or voluntarily pay for its support. The method of doing this at the expense of the taxpayers and the election of the vestrymen by popular vote, made it an important factor in political affairs, and as everyone who was dependent on the church was naturally in favor of adhesion to the English state, it was only human weakness that inclined every one who opposed the church, also to oppose the political views it advocated. The result is shown in the letter written by the Rev. Charles Inglis, rector of Trinity Church in New York, to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in October, 1776:-

I have the pleasure to inform you that *all* the Society's missionaries, without excepting one, in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, so far as I can learn, have proved themselves faithful loyal subjects in these trying times; and have to the utmost in their power opposed the spirit of disaffection and rebellion which has involved this continent in the greatest calamities. I must add that all the other Clergy of our Church in the above Colonies, though not in the Society's service, have observed the same line of conduct; I have it from good authority that the Presbyterian ministers at a synod, where most of them from the middle colonies were collected, passed a

resolve to support the continental Congress in all their measures. This, and this only, can account for the uniformity of their conduct; for I do not know one of them, nor have I been able, after strict inquiry, to hear of any, who did not, by preaching and every effort in their power, promote all the measures of the Congress, however extravagant.<sup>2</sup>

When the controversies with the mother country began, this was one, even if a minor one, of the lines of cleavage, between the inhabitants, but of course not deep enough to suggest a total separation.

The people of the County were either farmers or farm laborers, or as millers, tavern and storekeepers were dependent upon the farmers for a living. Their villages were separated from the little city on Manhattan Island by from twelve to forty miles of poor roads, often impassable in the winter time, so that a visit on the springless farm wagons cost them a whole day of rough traveling. None of them were merchants in the sense of the term then current. Their interests were confined to the value of the crops raised on their farms and as long as a market existed for them, they were indifferent to a "commerce" which furnished them only the few luxuries they could afford. Aside from a trip to the city, their contact with the outer world was confined to the few travelers on the stage coaches to Boston or Albany, who stopped at one of the Post-Road taverns overnight. Newspapers, in the modern sense, did not exist, and when a copy of one of the journals reached them, it contained nothing that could stimulate the interest of these people in the outside happenings.

The controversy between England and America, which began in 1763, did not affect the welfare of these farmers, and consequently their interest in the questions, so hotly debated in the city, was languid and confined to a very few. The stamp act had not worried them, and the three penny tax on tea, would not amount to more than a shilling a year to any of them. There was of course, a division of opinion when the subject was discussed in which the older, the wealthier who had most at stake and the clergy, were generally on the side of peace and submission, while the younger and poorer were inclined to resent the policy of repression dictated by the English Government.

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<sup>2</sup> Documentary History of New York, vol. III.

## Westchester County During the American Revolution

The Passage of Paul Revere through the east side of the County on May 7, 1774, as a messenger from the Boston Committee of Correspondence, aroused no interest or comment. Even the threat of the government to close the Port of New York at this time was ignored. When it appeared however, that such an order might affect the price of grain, interest increased slightly, but not enough to induce them to take an active part in the movement to call a congress of all the colonies at Philadelphia, to discuss the general welfare. It was only after strong urging letters from the New York Committee of Correspondence, that a few of them gathered at Rye, who agreed to call a caucus of the County for that purpose, at White Plains in August, 1774. At this caucus Frederick Philipse, whose property was afterward confiscated because he was a tory, presided and Isaac Low, Philip Livingston, James Duane, John Alsop and John Jay, who had been elected to represent the City of New York in the first Continental Congress, were asked to act for Westchester County also. But the action of this caucus was far from being unanimously supported; petitions against its actions and the calling of a congress were circulated in various towns of the County, notably, one in Rye, which was signed by "83 Freeholders and Inhabitants" of whom however sixteen recanted in less than a month. Notwithstanding these activities, the interest in the proceedings as a whole was far from universal. All resolutions and discussions, even of those who were most active in opposing the repressive laws of the Government, contained the most emphatic expressions of loyalty to the King.

With the elections of these delegates, the County was at least nominally committed to a Continental Congress, whose powers, if indeed, it had any, were very indefinite and for whose decisions no method of enforcement existed.

This congress met in Philadelphia on September 5, and adjourned on October 26, 1774, as the "Congress of the United Colonies of America" after preparing a series of state papers entitled A Declaration of Rights and Grievances, an "Address to the People of Great Britain," a "Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies," an "Address to the Inhabitants of Quebeck" and a "Petition to the King's most Excellent Majesty" all aiming at a "continued union with Great Britain on a constitutional basis" and all without any expressed intimation of a desire for independence.

A "Plan of a Proposed Union between Great Britain and her Colonies," presented by Joseph Galloway of

Pennsylvania, was voted down by a vote of six colonies to five. The "Plan" was strongly favored by John Jay and James Duane, who represented Westchester County in the congress and by Edward Rutledge of South Carolina. Galloway remained loyal to the King. The plan presented by him was something like that under which England governs her colonies today, and was perhaps the only one under which a union with Great Britain could be continued. But the bitter opposition of the radicals in congress to a plan which offered them nearly all they asked for without a separation, as well as its final suppression and omission from the "Journals" of Congress, necessarily raises a doubt of the sincerity of the submissiveness expressed in their "Petition to the King."

Together with the appeals for freedom, congress passed the "non-importation act" which recommended that practically all trade with England and her dependencies be stopped a measure which entailed many sacrifices on the Americans, but aimed a powerful blow at the trade of Great Britain.

In the "Address to the People of Great Britain," written by John Jay, congress asked for a return to the system of 1763, one that was none too liberal, but also said:

But if you are determined that your ministers shall wantonly sport with the rights of mankind; if neither the voice of justice, the dictates of law, the principles of the constitution, or the suggestions of humanity can restrain your hands from shedding human blood in such an impious cause, we must then tell you that we will never submit to be the hewers of wood or drawers of water, for any ministry or nation of the world,<sup>3</sup> while in the APetition to the King,≡ was the following plea:

We ask but for peace, liberty and safety. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor the grant of any new right. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain we shall always support and maintain.<sup>4</sup>

These were a series of state papers that received the approval of all but the most narrow-minded partisans on both sides.

When the five addresses were laid before the English parliament, Lord Chatham said:

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<sup>3</sup> Bancroft, History of the United States, vol. VII, 149.

<sup>4</sup> Life of John Jay, vol. 1, 475.

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When your Lordships look at the papers transmitted to us from America, when you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must avow, that in all my reading and I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master states of the world for solidity of reason, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion under a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress at Philadelphia. The histories of Greece and Rome give us nothing equal to it and all attempts to impose servitude upon such a mighty nation must be in vain.<sup>5</sup>

Lord Camden, one of the greatest lawyers of the time, in supporting Lord Chatham's views, uttered the following opinion:

This I will say not only as a statesman, politician and philosopher, but as a common lawyer; My lords, you have no right to tax America; the natural rights of man and the immutable laws of nature, are all with that people. Kings, Lords and Commons are fine sounding names; but Kings, Lords and Commons may become tyrants as well as others; it is as lawful to resist the tyranny of many as of one.

In America, the addresses were approved by the patriot element and met with but little opposition from the moderate loyalists, but the non-importation act and the menacing words in the "Address to the People of Great Britain" stirred up the more extreme loyalists to a bitter opposition, in which the milder ones joined when it became clear to them that those who supported the actions of congress, were attempting to force a war between the Colonies and the mother country. The action of the congress recommending that British trade as a whole be attacked, and that another congress be called in the following May, practically set up a government for the colonies in opposition to that of England, and drew the line more sharply between the supporters of Parliament and those who supported the congress. The newspapers of the time were not a vehicle for the dissemination of political views, so that a war of pamphlets began, all written under pseudonyms hiding the most alert and powerful minds in the country. These pamphlets presented the views of both sides with such extraordinary skill that they have

become monuments in America's political literature. The first and the most important and convincing ones were on the tory side, and were written in Westchester by "A Westchester Farmer." Professor Moses Coit Tyler in his *Literary History of the American Revolution*, calls them the tremendous pamphlets of the Westchester Farmer."<sup>6</sup>

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

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<sup>5</sup> Bancroft, History of the United States, vol V11, 200

# The Life and Times of Lt. Perry Dumaresq Esq.

A veteran of the Anglo-American war of 1812-1814

Contributed by Suzanne Blaqui re, NBGS Inc., Restigouche Branch ([irene@nb.sympatico.ca](mailto:irene@nb.sympatico.ca))

A few years ago while doing work in our archives room at the library in Dalhousie, N.B. Canada, I stumbled upon a French article prepared by Mgr. Donat Robichaud, a native of Shippagan, N.B., and published in the June-September 1978 issue of "La Revue d'histoire de la Soci t  historique Nicolas-Denys" Volume 6, no. 2. It was the story of Lt. Perry Dumaresq, Esq. I was so impressed with his story that I thought I should do a write-up to put in the Generations magazine as it was too good to stay on the shelf. I knew it was going to be a lengthy process to translate and further the research. Up to now, I never seemed to find the proper time to do it. His name stayed on the side of my computer with other potential names and titles for future articles.

With the Canadian Federal Project underway trying to locate the graves of veterans of the Anglo-American war of 1812-1814, it has even more meaning. The project will result in placing some type of marker next to the headstone of those veterans as a way to honor them.

While doing further research on Perry Dumaresq, I was far from knowing there had been such a prestigious man who had once lived in our area. I took this war project as a sign to prepare an article on the "Life and Times of Lt. Perry Dumaresq, Esq.". Most of the research is the result of this above mentioned article from Mgr. Robichaud but new documents were discovered since then which I had access to which added more information to this family history but I am certain there might be more out there, maybe in some of our members' family histories. Maybe some members can help us fill in some of the blanks.

(This above mentioned "Soci t  historique Nicolas-Denys" has their archives at the University of Moncton, Campus of Shippagan, N.B.)

## The Dumaresq Family Tree

Perry Dumaresq, who was the ancestor of the Dumaresq families of Gloucester and Restigouche Counties of N.B., comes from a long line of nobility ancestors who have shared some seigniories on Jersey Island for 6 centuries. The family name was always spelled Dumaresq but pronounced without

the "S" according to one family elder in 1976, which explains some most recent spellings like Dumarek, Dummerick, Dumbrick etc... Apparently, the ones in Caraquet, N.B. pronounce their family name Dumaresq with the "S".

**Following is the information found on the different generations of this family up to this time: (Source # 1)**

**Generation # 1...GUILL  DUMARESQ** ...was Lord of the Seigniorship of La Haule or La Haute, in St Pierre Parish, Jersey. He was born in 1360 in the parish of St Brelade, Jersey

**Generation # 2...THOMAS DUMARESQ**, son of Guille, was also Lord of the Seigniorship of La Haule or La Haute. One of his sons, Jacques, inherited the Seigniorship.

**Generation # 3... THOMAS DUMARESQ**, son of Thomas, married Jeanne De Bagot, Lady of St. Georges.

**Generation # 4... JOHN DUMARESQ**, son of Thomas, was Lord of St George and of Vincheles de Bas, in the Parish of St. Ouen. He married Mable Pain (Payne), Lady of Samar s. Their son John will inherit this latter Seigniorship.

**Generation # 5...RICHARD DUMARESQ**, son of John, Lord of St George and of Vincheles de Bas, married Colette Larbastiel, Lady of Augr s, adding this Seigniorship to her husband's heritage. This latter Seigniorship was in the parish of Trinit .

**Generation # 6...JOHN DUMARESQ**, son of Richard, inherited the Seigniorships of Vincheles de Bas and des Augr s, and he added the one of Samar s, in the Parish of St. Clement, by marrying Colette, daughter of Cl ment Dumaresq in 1568. Four of their sons shared the Seigniorships: Elias, Abraham, Daniel and Jeshua.

**Generation # 7...ABRAHAM DUMARESQ**, son of John, inherited the Seigniorship of des Augr s. He married Susan, daughter of Philip De Carteret, Lord of St-Ouen. He died in 1631. The Seigniorship des Augr s passed on to Elias who passed it on to his son Elias whose son Philippe became the first Sumaresq or Dumaresq in America, marrying in

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Boston, USA in 1716, Susannah Perry, daughter of Captain Henry Perry.

**Generation # 8...JOHN DUMARESQ**, son of Abraham, did not inherit any Seigniorship but in recognition of the services rendered by De Carteret family to Charles the Second, King of England in exile in Jersey, was granted the function of tax collector of royal revenues. He married Marie Maneuf, daughter of the Count Maneuf and his wife Estelle, daughter of the Duke of La Tour d'Auvergne.

**Generation # 9...PHILIPPE DUMARESQ**, son of John, was saved by his mother Marie Maneuf when he was still a child when she succeeded to escape during the siege of the Maneuf castle. His wife's name is unknown at present.

**Generation # 10...JOHN DUMARESQ**, son of Philippe, married a Miss Poingdestre of Jersey.

**Generation # 11...JOHN DUMARESQ Jr**, son of John, was an excellent mathematician and astronomer. He married Rachel Dandinell, sister-in-law of General D'Auvergne.

Besides their 3 daughters, they had one son named Perry who established in Gaspé, Qc., Canada (not the Perry from this story but his uncle); another son Charles was lost at sea, Lieutenant-colonel John, veteran of Waterloo, who later emigrated to Australia and **Philippe**, who became Customs Officer on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

**Generation # 12...PHILIPPE DUMARESQ**, son of John the mathematician & astronomer, was born in Jersey in 1760. He married Jersuah (Jerusah) Perry, also of Jersey. They had a family of 5 daughters (Evelina, Eliza, Suzanna, Harriett, Louisa) and 3 sons: **Perry**, (who was the only one born in Jersey), Charles Wittigan/Wittingham (1804-1887), ancestor of the Halifax Dumaresq, and William Grant who returned to Jersey and re-organized the constabulary service.

The presence of Philippe Dumaresq in Sydney, Cape Breton Island, Canada is confirmed from 1802 to 1817 through some correspondence as he made several requests for land and other matters. He may have arrived there before that time. His land petitions stated that he was a permanent settler and was the Chief Custom Officer as well as a member of the Executive Council of the colony. Philippe may have been in the British Marine like his brothers John and Charles and this could be

why he was in Canada. He could have been freed from the military service after the American War of Independence (1775-1783) and rewarded with a Civil Servant job as was customary. Philippe moved to Halifax after 1817 where he died; he is buried in St Paul's cemetery.

**Generation # 13...PERRY DUMARESQ**, son of Philippe and Jersuah (Jerusah) Perry, was born September 19, 1788 in St Helie, Jersey Island in the Channel Islands, near France; he was the only one of his family to have been born there. He was only young when the family immigrated to Cape Breton Island, Canada.

He married Louisa W. Newton, daughter of Henry Newton & Charlotte Green, on November 21, 1808 in St. Paul's Anglican Church in Halifax. He became a Lieutenant in the British Navy and took part in the Anglo-American War of 1812-1814, then moved to Bathurst and Dalhousie where he served in different capacities and mostly as Customs Officer.

### Further note: (Source # 1)

There is a Dumaresq family notebook which survived; in 1978 it was the property of Thomas Dumaresq. Mgr. Donat Robichaud was fortunate to obtain a copy from a Rev. A. Dumaresq. There are entries from 1685 to 1793 in Jersey. Other notes have been added in Canada, including those on Perry and his family, which seems to be from Perry's handwriting.

### **Perry's Military Career (Sources 1 & 2)**

Perry entered the British Marine in 1803 at the very young age of 15 years. He quickly came up the ranks and was commissioned as a Naval Lieutenant on April 14, 1810 as per the list of "Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy, 1660-1815", found at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa. He was 22 years old. He was based in Halifax but his travels brought him to patrol the Gulf Coast. He was familiar with the "Baie des Chaleurs" area, between northern N.B. and the province of Quebec and had some dealings with the Robin Company on the Gaspé Coast.

On November 21<sup>st</sup>, 1808, he married his 1<sup>st</sup> wife Louisa W. Newton in St Paul's Anglican Church in Halifax. She was also from an influential family. Together they had 13 children, 5 of whom were born in N.S., some born in Nipisiguit, (the



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Bathurst, N.B. area of today) and 2 in Dalhousie, N.B. Two of their children had died in infancy.

After the **American War of Independence** or the **American Revolutionary War** (1775–1783), between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Thirteen Colonies, Britain had to protect its interests in Nova Scotia and provide security for the fishermen, merchants and exporters against the new Independent Colonies of the USA. It was even more important, during the Anglo-American War of 1812–1814.

During that war, Perry was part of a fleet in charge of protecting the North American Coast with its base in Halifax. He received the command of the schooner “**The Paz**” in a squadron of 4 vessels and served under Commodore Sir John Beresford. At the time, the government issued letters authorizing merchant ships or others to capture any enemy ships or harass them. It was a type of legalized piracy or privateering, also known as corsairs.

The Vice-Admiralty had a tribunal or prize court in Halifax to dispose of the captured vessels which were either sold or auctioned off.

With his schooner the “**Paz**”, Perry captured 8 ships in 1812 & 1813: the Nimrod, Revenge, Juliet, Martha, Randolph, William, Charles and the Montesquieu. Seven of these captures resulted in a short notice in the local newspapers but the one which created more commotion was the “**Montesquieu**”. It was a large armed merchant ship bringing valuable cargo from China. It belonged to a merchant and banker of Philadelphia, Stephen Girard, one of the richest men in the USA, who was to pay a ransom for his ship.

Normally, Dumaresq would have sailed to Halifax with this ship to collect his prize of \$250,000. His Commodore John Beresford played a dirty trick on Dumaresq which deprived him and his crew of the prize for their capture. Commodore Beresford had entered directly into negotiation with the banker's agents to obtain \$180,000 Spanish Milled dollars. Dumaresq never forgave Beresford for his actions, whom he referred to afterwards as John Poo Beresford, and in subsequent years made many attempts to recover his money, as did his descendants, which was said to have been his fortune.

Perry ended his military career after that war and moved to Nipisiguit after 1816. Until his death, he received a half pension from the British Navy for

his services but oral tradition in Dalhousie is that Perry died a poor man. (Source # 21)

### **Perry Dumaresq in Nipisiguit / St Peters (Bathurst of today) (Sources # 1 & 2)**

According to a Dumaresq family tradition in Halifax, Perry would have been charmed with the beauty of Nipisiguit. During his patrolling travels, he would have visited the principal fishing establishments and merchants. Through these visits, he could advise the officials of the government for the need of a Customs Office in Nipisiguit. With the help of his influent father-in-law and his father, who were both Customs Officers, it was easy for him to obtain that position in the public function. His brilliant military career was indeed helpful as well. However, this appointment only came official in August 1823.

He came to Nipisiguit at the beginning of the year of 1818 and built a log cabin which served as Customs Office as well. It was built at the end of what was known later as Ferguson's Point, near Youghall, right on the grounds of the present Bathurst Golf Club. It was a magnificent spot which enabled him to view the maritime traffic.

In May 1818, the Manager of the Robins Co. got wind that Perry was in Nipisiguit and inquired if indeed he was the same person who was in debt with them. There were many pieces of correspondence between the Manager of the Robins Co. and Perry. By 1835, his debt to the Robins had still not been paid off, which is proven in some Robin's Papers of Paspébiac, Province of Quebec, Canada.

In 1819, Perry applied for land near Peter's River, (in the Bathurst area), he had probably been squatting at the other place; there were a few land exchanges thereafter. Despite the failing health of his wife in 1823, who visited her parents in Halifax for a rest, Perry's situation seemed to have improved but he continued to be harassed by the Robin Co. They had learned that he had received a considerable sum of prize money.

Dumaresq became tired to refer all business to Newcastle, N.B., which was the Northumberland County seat. In 1825, with the cooperation of businessmen from the area like Hugh Munroe, who was a member of the legislative assembly, they worked to get Northumberland County divided. A petition of 600 signatures was brought to Fredericton, N.B. with his name at the top of the list. Two years later, Gloucester County was created. Du-

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maresq became Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a board member of the county grammar school. He was also granted with the other titles of Deputy Treasurer for Gloucester County to collect taxes and a commission as preventive officer to watch the coasts.

These new functions brought him some prestige with the government and his peers plus provided his family with comfort and ease.

He was still residing in Nipisiguit by November 1829.

### Perry Dumaresq's family

(Source # 1 and many others as noted in the text)

<b>Perry Dumaresq (1<sup>st</sup> wife)</b>	<b>Louisa W. Newton</b>
s/o Philippe Dumaresq	d/o Henry Newton
& Jersuah (Jerusah) Perry	& Charlotte Green
Both parents of Jersey, Channel Islands	
b.: September 19, 1788	b.: ca. 1791
St Helier, Jersey	
bapt.: ?	bapt.: ?

+ **Perry died:** March 13, 1839 in Dalhousie, N.B. (aged 50-51)

+ **Louisa died:** April 28, 1832 in Dalhousie, N.B. (probably in her 40's)

Both buried in Riverside Cemetery in Dalhousie, N.B.

(Source # 3)

(Source # 4)

**1<sup>st</sup> marriage: November 21, 1808**

St Paul's Anglican Church, Halifax, N.S. Canada

### Their children:

#### Child # 1.

**Perry John Newton Dumaresq:** b.: November 20, 1809 in N.S.

bapt.: June 5, 1812 in Christ Church Anglican, Guysborough, N.S.

m.: April 16, 1833 in Petit Rocher, N.B. to: Julie **Delphine Arseneau** (bpt.: December 1815) d/o: Joseph Arseneau & possibly Anne Godin

This marriage was not found in Petit Rocher nor Ste Famille R.C church records in Bathurst but there is mention of the marriage in the Miramichi Gleaner newspaper of April 23, 1833 stating so.

They had 12 children: (Source # 5)

Louisa b. ca. 1835; Mary Ann b. ca. 1837; Sarah b. ca. 1839; Francis b. ca. 1841; Elizabeth b. ca. 1842; Mary b. ca. 1843; Philomène b. ca. 1847; Joseph (Joe) b. ca. 1849; Harriett became a nun & died young; Hélène b. 1854; Blanche b. 1856 Sophia b. 1860.

+ **Perry J.N. died:** October 20, 1877 in Shippagan, N.B.

+ **Delphine died:** supposedly died in Rimouski, Qc. at her daughter Sara's home. (Source # 1)

**Further Note:** Perry John Newton was associated with his dad Perry in Customs in Nipisiguit. He had taken residence as a boarder in Petit Rocher, N.B. in Joseph Arseneau's home. He became a Catholic and married his daughter Julie Delphine. Shortly after his marriage, once there was mention to open a custom's office in Shippagan due to the expansion of the fishing and lumber industries for overseas, Perry J.N. applied for the job. He moved his family to Shippagan and took the position of Customs Officer. He is the ancestor of the Gloucester County of N.B. Dumaresq family descendants.

#### Child # 2.

**Louise Anne:** b.: March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1813 in N.S.

bapt.: in Belledune, N.B. as a Catholic on October 19, 1839 at the age of 25 by Rev. Michael Egan

m.: ? to: ?

s/o: ?

+ **Louise Anne died:** ?

**Further note:** She became a teacher

#### Child # 3.

**Charlotte Elizabeth:** b.: September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1814 in N.S.

m.: ?

to: ?

s/o: ?

**Further note:** (Source # 6)

## The Life and Times of Lt. Perry Dumaesq Esq.

On the 1861 Bonaventure Co. census, she is living with her sister Harriett Isabella & her husband Daniel Chisholm's family in Cox Township, near New Carlisle, Qc. She is 39 years old and does not seem to be married.

She is not registered on the same county 1871 census nor in the same for Restigouche Co. N.B.

In 1881, she is living with her sister Sarah Elizabeth & husband Matthew Caldwell's family in Cox Township near New Carlisle, Qc. She is noted with what seems to be a W for widow but a marriage was never found.

+ **Charlotte Elizabeth** died: February 23, 1888 at age 77. Recorded in New Carlisle, Qc. She is still known under Dumaesq. (Source # 7)

### Child # 4.

**John Henry**: b.: December 12, 1815 in N.S.

+ **John Henry** died December 16, 1816 at one year old.

### Child # 5.

**Mary Abigail**: b.: November 13, 1816 in N.S.

(**Mary Jane**) bapt.: October, 1817 in Christ Church Anglican, Guysborough, N.S.

m.: July 25, 1839, registered in New Carlisle, Qc Anglican Church (Source # 8)

to: **Thomas Cook Almony**, born in England, lumberer of Dalhousie, N.B.; he is noted as a sail-maker as per the 1871 Restigouche County census.

s/o: ?

They had 4 children as per censuses: (Source # 10)

Maria Jane /Marion b. ca. 1843; Jane b.ca. 1845; Charlotte Elizabeth b. August 1850 (Source # 22); John b. May 1854 (Source # 23)

### Child # 6.

**Caroline**: b.: July 23rd, 1818 in Nipisiguit, N.B.

m.: November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1851 in Ste Anne of Restigouche, Qc

RC Church Records.

The witnesses were Jos Vinette, a medical student of Carlisle and Calixte Dubord.

to: **James Griffin** of Chatham, N.B.

s/o: Thomas Griffin & Eliza Baldwin of Miramichi, N.B. (Source # 11)

**Further note**: Caroline became a teacher as of July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1847 and was teaching English also plain and ornamental needlework.

On the 1851 Restigouche Co. census, she is noted as 30 years old and a teacher. She is boarding at the home of the Metcalf family in Campbellton, N.B. Her sister Ester (Esther) is also boarding there and is noted as 22 years and a teacher's assistant. (Source # 10)

+ **Caroline died**: July 19, 1852 in Chatham, N.B., it seems from childbirth. She had a son or daughter who died August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1852 at 12 days old, she was 31 years old.

### Child # 7.

**John**: b.: June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1819 in Nipisiguit, N.B.

+ **John died**: October 11, 1819

### Child # 8.

**Newton**: b.: October 7, 1820 in Nipisiguit, N.B.

m.: ?

to: ?

s/o: ?

+ ?

**Further note**: Newton was named Tide Surveyor in Dalhousie in 1836. No further trace of him was found.

### Child # 9.

**Sarah Elizabeth**: b.: July 20th, 1822 in Nipisiguit, N.B.

m.: March 12, 1845, registered in the Presbyterian Church records for the North Side of the Restigouche

(Source # 12)

to: **Matthew Caldwell**, merchant of New Carlisle, Qc; he is noted as single at his wedding. He is born ca. 1810.

s/o: Robert Caldwell & Agnes Chisholm

His siblings were Philip, Ann, Mary, Edward and Hugh.

There is uncertainty if they had any children: There is one Charles Caldwell, 11 years old, living with the family on the 1871 Bonaventure County census. He is not noted as a son and his birth was not found.

## The Life and Times of Lt. Perry Dumaresq Esq.

+ **Sarah died:** April 28<sup>th</sup>, 1873, registered in the New Carlisle, Qc. Presbyterian Records. (Source # 7)

+ **Matthew death:** there is one Matthew Caldwell who died June 10, 1887 at the age of 71 years and is registered in the New Carlisle Presbyterian Church Records (1833-1925) but he is not found on the 1881 census. His age would be constant with the other censuses.

On the internet, it states that he died September 16, 1875 (Source # 13), which makes more sense since he is not found on the 1881 census but this death is not recorded in New Carlisle.

**Further note:** On the 1861 Bonaventure Co. census, for the Parish of Cox, Division # 2, Matthew is 61 years old, a merchant, Sarah E. is 35.

There are no children noted but living with them is her sister Esther, who is a spinster, Wesleyan and 25 years old.

On the 1871 Bonaventure Co. census, Matthew Caldwell is 61 still a merchant, Sarah E. is 48 and Esther is still with them at age 42, plus the young Charles Caldwell, 11 years old.

On the 1881 Bonaventure Co. census, for the Parish of New Carlisle, Qc., we find the family of Andrew T. (Todd) Caldwell 40 years old, farmer and mariner with his wife Sarah who is 35 and 2 children Annabella 10 and Albert 9

With them is Christine Nadeau 34, Thomas Caldwell 27, merchant and a widower plus Charlotte Dumaresq 60 and Esther Dumaresq 45. The latter 2 are noted with what seems to be a W for widow but a marriage was never found for them.

### Child # 10.

**Harriett Isabella:** b.: June 13, 1825 in Nipisiguit, N.B.

m.: October 12, 1852, registered in New Carlisle, Qc. Anglican Church (Source # 8)

to: **Daniel Chisholm** (b. May 19, 1826 in New Carlisle, and bapt. February 12, 1827, NC, Qc.)

s/o: Andrew Chisholm & Mary Ferguson

They had 7 children: (Source # 7, 10, 14)

**Clara Ann** b. January 20, 1853; **Florence** b. November 23, 1855; **Philip Perry** b. ca. 1860-61; **John** b. ca. 1859; **Mary** b. ca. 1863; **James** b. ca. 1865; **William Scott** b. December 26, 1866

**Further note:** On the 1871 Bonaventure Co. census, Daniel Chisholm's mother Mary Ferguson

is living with them, she is a widow and aged 84 years, born in Rhode Island, USA.

+ His father Andrew Chisholm of Cox Township, farmer died August 19, 1863, aged 77. He was buried on August 21<sup>st</sup> in the NC Anglican Church cemetery in the presence of his sons Hugh and Daniel.

+ **Harriett Isabella died:** March 29, 1899, registered in the New Carlisle, Qc Presbyterian Church records. (Source # 7)

+ **Daniel Chisholm died:** September 27, 1895, registered in the New Carlisle, Qc Presbyterian Church records. (Source # 7)

### Child # 11.

**Philippe:** b.: May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1827 in Nipisiguit, N.B.  
m.: May 25, 1860 in St Pancras, Old Church, London, England

to: **Susannah Leach**, (b. in 1832 in Middlesex, England and died March 21, 1887 in Hendon, London, England)

d/o: ?

Their children: Charles Phillip b. 1861; Emily Susan b. 1864; Perry Newton b. 1870; Sarah b. 1871 and William Newton b. 1873. (Source # 20)

**Further note:** After his father's death in 1839, probably through the influence of his uncle Dugald Stewart, Phillip became a Customs' Officer in Dalhousie. There were no further traces of him in Restigouche afterwards. It was only at his death that an obituary offered further details.

+ **Philippe** died in February 1883 when he was lost at sea in Biscay Bay (near the southern part of France and the northern part of Spain near the Basque region) during a gale storm. His widow and family reside in London. (Source # 15)

### Child # 12.

**Esther:** b.: September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1829 in Dalhousie, N.B.

m.: ?

to: ?

s/o: ?

+ **Esther** died: February 14, 1888 at New Carlisle, Qc., at the age of 58 (Source # 7)

## The Life and Times of Lt. Perry Dumaresq Esq.

**Further note:** On the 1851 Restigouche Co. census, she is residing with her sister Caroline who is a teacher in Campbellton.

They are both boarding in the home of the Metcalf family. Ester is noted as 22 years and a teacher's assistant.

On the 1861 Bonaventure Co. census, Cox Township Division # 2, she is living with her sister Sarah E. who is married to Matthew Caldwell. She is 22 years old and single.

On the 1871 Bonaventure Co. census, Cox Township Division # 2, she is still with the Caldwell family, and is 42. There is discrepancy of age in these 2 censuses.

On the 1881 Bonaventure Co. census, Esther is noted with a W, is Presbyterian and living with the Andrew T. Caldwell family, the latter being 40 years old and his wife Sarah is 35. They have 2 children with them plus a Christine Nadeau who is 34.

Also living with them is Thomas Caldwell who is a widower and a merchant plus the 2 Dumaresq ladies, Charlotte who is also noted a widow and Esther.

### Child # 13.

**Louisa:** b.: March 30, 1832 in Dalhousie, N.B.  
m.: January 4, 1854, registered in New Carlisle, QC (Source # 8)

to: **Daniel (Archibald) Shearer** (b. March 19, 1830 in the province of Quebec) (Source # 16)

s/o: James Robert Shearer & Magdalene Starnes

Their children: (Sources # 1 & 16)

One source mentions they had 3 sons and only one survived. Another source says 2 sons.

**Chipman Stewart Shearer** was born in Cox Township, New Carlisle, on November 20, 1854. The family arrived in Philadelphia, USA on June 10, 1856 when he was 2 years old. He became a USA citizen on February 1881 and the witnesses were his parents Daniel Shearer and Louisa Ann Dumaresq and they are noted as being in Portland, Maine, USA at the time. Chipman died in 1936.

+ **Louisa** died in 1923 (Source # 16)

+ **Daniel Shearer** died: ?

**Further note:** this family immigrated to the USA by 1856, and in 1925, their son Chipman was in Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

**Perry Dumaresq** remarries one year after his wife passed away.

On August 6, 1833 he married by license in the presence of Rev. A. Somerville, Mary (Louisa) Stewart, eldest d/o Charles Stewart & Annabella ? of Princetown, PEI.

The witnesses were Robert Gordon & G. Montgomery

**Source # 1 & 17:** The Gloucester County Marriages

There were no children from this union.

+ **Perry Dumaresq** died March 13, 1839 in Dalhousie, NB but there was no church records in the area at the time. The following was found in the Newspaper "The Miramichi Gleaner" of March 26, 1839:

**Death:** "At Dalhousie, on the 13<sup>th</sup> inst., Perry Dumaresq, Esq. Mr. Dumaresq was a lieutenant in the Navy and an active and efficient officer on the Halifax Station during the last American war, and was a Sub-Collector at the Port of Dalhousie".

He was apparently in his early 50's and is buried next to his first wife. (Source # 19 & 21)

When Perry passed away he had 9 children still at home between the ages of 7 and 25.

### **Perry Dumaresq in Dalhousie, N.B.**

(Source # 1 & 2)

One can imagine the motives which guided Perry Dumaresq to move to Dalhousie from Nipisiguit with his family. His functions of Justice of the Peace, Tax Collector and Customs Officer would be better remunerated. Since the 1825 Miramichi Fire, the port of Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Restigouche River, had experienced a remarkable boom. Not only did some of the families moved to Dalhousie due to the fire but the wood exporters had to look for other lumber resources in areas next to the Nipisiguit and Restigouche Rivers. The fishing industry was very good as well with large quantities of salmon sent to foreign markets. The salary of a Customs Officer depended largely on the percentage of taxes collected.

## The Life and Times of Lt. Perry Dumaresq Esq.

He moved to Dalhousie ca. 1830. Once again he found an ideal place, near the water, in the Inch Arran area, not far from the Bon Ami Rocks; he settled in his little villa named "Bellevue". From there he could observe all ship movements on the Restigouche and the Bay of Chaleur.

He also acquired a few pieces of land on William and George Streets in town.

In August 1828, he asked for a leave to go to England on personal business; it would also be beneficial to his health. He was granted a 6 months leave. It is possible he visited family and friends in Jersey.

In April 1832, he lost his wife Louisa W. Newton; it was a difficult tragedy for him as he was left with 11 children, the last one Louisa, only one month old. One year later, on August 6, 1833, he remarried to Mary (Louisa) Stewart.

In May 1833, he was presiding the Board of Health for Gloucester Co., he was also involved in education as he wanted his children to have the best education.

In May 1834, he returned to England on personal business on a 3 month leave.

Once again, Perry could not stand having to refer matters to a county town some 50 miles away. He became frustrated and wished for Gloucester County to be divided.

In January & February 1836, meetings were held and a petition of 528 names was brought to the Legislature in Fredericton with the head signature of Dumaresq. It was refused. However, they did not get discouraged and more meetings and banquets were held and finally Deputy Peter Stewart brought a new request which was successful. On March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1837, the provincial legislature adopted the motion.

It took a little over a year to be officially erected as Restigouche County on September 8, 1838 with Perry Dumaresq as Justice of the Peace and Magistrate, (Justice of the inferior court of common pleas).

### Death:

When Perry Dumaresq died on March 13, 1839, he left all his properties to his widow Mary Stewart, the tutor of his children.

Apparently Perry died a poor man, he was ill during the last few years of his life and one of his daughter helped to care for him. He is resting in

our midst at Riverside Cemetery in Dalhousie, next to the Fire Station with his headstone next to his first wife. It has suffered the test of time, it is not readable but still standing. We were far from knowing that such a special individual had once lived in our town.

A Dumaresq descendant from Caraquet, N.B. would like to have his headstone refurbished. He is in contact with someone from this project of the Veterans of the War of 1812. A special post or marker will eventually be placed next to the original one identifying him as a war veteran of 1812-1814. The family plans to uplift the headstone of his first wife as it has sunken and some writing is missing. (Source # 19)

### Succession:

In August 1839, Mary Stewart put the property for sale by auction. The reason for the sale was the insufficient funds to pay Perry's debts. It is possible she had to pay the Robins' Company. Mary's brother Dugald Stewart bought the property and he also succeeded to Perry as Customs' Officer. For many generations, the Stewart family continued to occupy the property until recently. What was once the Bellevue Villa is now part of Arts Restigouche, in the Inch Arran area, across the street from the Inch Arran Ice Palace Arena in Dalhousie, N.B.

+ **Mary (Louisa) Stewart**, his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife died February 17, 1846 in Dalhousie at the age of 56 years. (Source # 18)

### The Dumaresq Fortune:

Some research was undertaken on Jersey Island and in banks by Perry's descendants but no fortune was ever found.

### Epilogue and ending comments:

Perry Dumaresq was a fascinating person. Issued from a military traditional family, he was disciplined, a trait he transmitted to his descendants. A civil servant, he was an energetic and enterprising man, with a tenacity verging on stubbornness, he was also an excellent speaker. He was known for his loyalty and his leadership in the communities where he lived.

Mgr. Donat Robichaud, who wrote the lengthy French article for him in the "Revue d'histoire de

## The Life and Times of Lt. Perry Dumaresq Esq.

la Société historique Nicolas-Denys”, ends his article by saying he wanted to pay tribute to Perry Dumaresq as he deserved more recognition than what he ever received.

As a follow-up to this story, on **October 12, 2013**, the 175th Anniversary of Restigouche County will be celebrated at a banquet in honor of Restigouche founder, Perry Dumaresq. Members of the Dumaresq family will be present.

The event will take place at the Arts Restigouche building at the Inch Arran area, which used to be Perry Dumaresq’s home, his beloved Bellevue Villa, now renovated and used for a totally different purpose but one which Perry would have been proud of, he who was so keen on education. Arts Restigouche offers the teaching of different musical instruments, dance, theatre, drama, visual arts, technology programs, camps and also special events as family or class reunions, retreats or other group activities.

**What a great occasion to honor this man who was so instrumental in helping to create Restigouche County and help us reflect and reminisce on his life and accomplishments!**

### Codes:

s/o: = son of

d/o: = daughter of

b.: = born

bapt.: = baptized

m.: = married

ca.: = around

N.B. = New Brunswick, Canada

N.S. = Nova Scotia, Canada

+ / d. = died

R.C. = Roman Catholic

? = information not found or not available

N.C. = New Carlisle

Qc. = Province of Quebec

Nipisiquit or Nepisiquit = the greater Bathurst, N.B., Canada area of today

Esq.: = Esquire

Co. = County

### Sources:

1. Article from the French magazine « Revue d’histoire de la Société Historique Nicolas-Denys » Vol/ VI, no. 2, June –September 1978,

pages 4-40, by Mgr. Donat Robichaud, Shippagan, N.B., Canada

2. Dictionary of Canadian Biography
3. Newspaper “The Miramichi Gleaner”, Chatham, N.B. March 26, 1839
4. Cemetery transcription of the Dalhousie, N.B. Riverside Cemetery
5. French Book “Le Grand Chipagan, Histoire de Shippagan” pages 346-349, by Mgr. Donat Robichaud, (1976)
6. 1861, 1871, 1881 Bonaventure County, Qc. Censuses
7. New Carlisle, Qc. Presbyterian Church Records (1833-1925)
8. New Carlisle, Qc. Anglican Church Records (1821-1987)
9. St John’s United Church Records, Dalhousie, N.B. Canada (1855-1942)
10. 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 Restigouche County Censuses of N.B., Canada
11. Ste Anne of Restigouche, Qc. RC Church records (1842-1867)
12. North Side of the Restigouche Presbyterian Church records, Qc. (1811-1908, with a lot of missing years as 1813-1832, no entries at the New Carlisle, Qc., Court House; 1845, 1850, 1854, 1858, 1863, 1865 no register; 1894-1899, 1902 and 1907 no records)
13. The Caldwell family on the internet
14. New Richmond, Qc. Presbyterian Church records (1839-1987)
15. Statistic from the newspaper “The Union Advocate” of Miramichi, N.B., April 25, 1883
16. Ancestry.com
17. Gloucester County of N.B. Marriage records (1827-1860)
18. Newspaper “The Miramichi Gleaner”, N.B. February 21, 1846
19. Fernand & Denise Dumaresq of Caraquet, N.B. (Information and Perry Dumaresq, Esquire’s photograph)
20. Philip Dumaresq (1827-1883) and Susannah Leach of England from the internet
21. The Dumaresq family oral tradition
22. According to the death certificate found on the N.B. Provincial Archives Website under Vital Statistics of births, marriages and deaths.
23. 1911 Restigouche County, N.B. census on line under Automated Genealogy



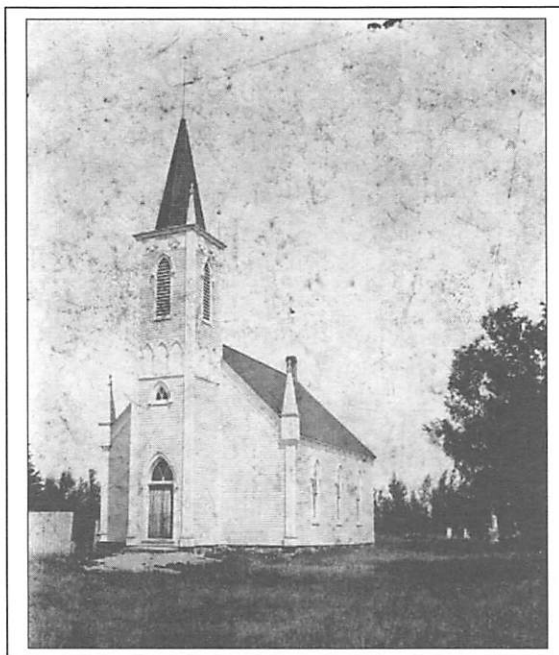
# Woodland United Church Deed of 1858

Pearsonville, Kings Co., N.B. Deed of 1858

*Contributed by Barbara Pearson*

Walter Murray, Scottish, Presbyterian in religion and a prominent member of this community, took an active interest in the building of the Presbyterian Church on the Kings County side of English Settlement. On April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1848, subscriptions were collected for a building from 22 residents of English Settlement, and from 15 of the Scotch Settlement residents. Two years later another appeal was issued for funds to finish the interior. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of January 1854, Andrew Carmichael gave a deed of land adhering to the principles of the "Free Church" to the Trustees: Walter Murray, Dugald Carmichael, John Murray, John Henderson, Thomas Murray and Thomas Thompson. Witnesses were: Charles Murray and William Pearson J.P. In 1853 pew rents had been collected and lists were prepared for the support of Rev. Lewis Jack who had been invited to minister to the three Settlements; Scotch, English and Irish. On Dec 5<sup>th</sup>, 1854, funds were received from the trustees for the erection of a dwelling house for the Presbyterian Minister operating in common to both congregations, that of Springfield and of English Settlement. In 1856 Lewis Jack was presented with a Bible to be used in the Woodland Presbyterian Church. At Un-

ion in 1925, the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches became one, Woodland United Church.



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## Deed of Conveyance from Andrew Carmichael to the Trustees of Woodland United Church, No. 16491

Received 1 February, 1858

John C. Vail, Registrar,

7 lbs paid

Know all men by these presents that I, Andrew Carmichael of the English Settlement,

Parish of Studholm, in the County of Kings, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, for and in consideration of the sum of two pounds of lawful money of New Brunswick, to me in hand well and truly paid, at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents by Walter Murray of the above named Parish of Studholm in the County of Kings and Province aforesaid, and Dougald Carmichael, John Murray, John Henderson, Thomas Murray and Thomas Thomson of the Parish of Johnston, in the County of Queens, and Province aforesaid, Trustees of Woodland Church situated in the

above named English Settlement and Parish of Studholm, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, and adhering to the principles of the Free Church of Scotland, and their Successors, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the above named Walter Murray, Dougald Carmichael, John Murray, John Henderson, Thomas Murray, and Thomas Thomson, Trustees of the above named Woodland Church, and their Successors forever in trust for the use and benefit of said Woodland Church, all and singular the following described premises. Vis.

Commencing at a cedar stake placed on the South-eastern Angle of (Lot No. 1) number 1 in Deputy Clarke's Survey, granted to Alexander Carmichael deceased, situated on the North Eastern side of the Public Road, leading from Long's Creek in the above named Parish of Johnston, through the said English Settlement to Studholm Millstream, in the above named parish of Studholm. Running from said Cedar Stake along the line of Said (Lot No. 1) number one a North Easterly direction eighteen Rods, thence a North Westerly course

## Woodland United Church Deed of 1858

ten Rods and eight feet, thence South Westerly eight Rods, thence South Easterly six Rods and fourteen feet., thence South Westerly ten Rods, thence South Easterly, sixty feet to the place of beginning- And also all dower, right and title of dower, interest, property, claims and demand whatsoever, with the appurtenances.

For the Special purposes of a burial ground. And a site for building a Presbyterian Church in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, & adhering to the Principles of the Free Church of Scotland. To have and to hold the above bargained and sold premises with the appurtenances to the said Walter Murray, Dougald Carmichael, John Murray, John Henderson, Thomas Murray, and Thomas Thomson, and their Successors in office- And I the said Andrew Carmichael do for myself, my and each and every of my heirs, Executors and Administrators, covenant with the said Walter Murray, Dougald Carmichael, John Murray, John Henderson, Thomas Murray, and Thomas Thomson, their successors in office that I am seired ? of the premises, as a good indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple, free of and from all manner of encumbrance whatsoever, (dues to the Inus ? only accepted) and that I have a good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, and sell in manner and form as above written. In witness whereof I the said Andrew Carmichael have hereunto set my hand and seal this eight-

eenth day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Signed sealed and Delivered in presence of Andrew Carmichael Seal

Charles Murray

William Pearson

Kings County JS

Be it remembered that on the day and year first above written personally appeared before me William Pearson Esq. one of her Majesty's Justice of the Peace in and for the said County Andrew Carmichael, and acknowledged that he executed the forgoing Deed for all the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

William Pearson J.P.

Kings County JS

No. 16491 I certify that the written and foregoing Instrument is duly Registered in Book O. No. 2 pages 150 & 1851 of Records in the Registers Office in and for Kings County the 1<sup>st</sup>. day of February A.D. 1858.

John C. Vail

Registrar

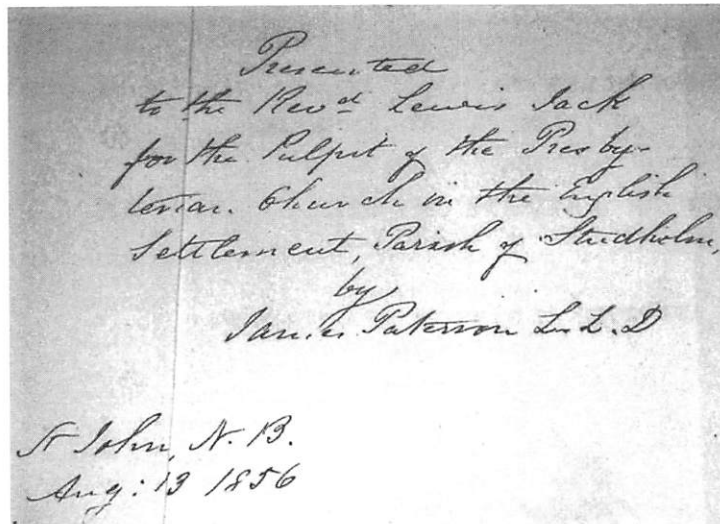


Rev. Lewis Jack and Granddaughter



Bible Presented to Rev. Jack in 1856

## Woodland United Church Deed of 1858



Inscription re the Bible presented to Rev. Jack

## Woodland United Church Cemetery

Pearsonville, Kings Co., N.B.

*Contributed by Barbara Pearson*

### **BARTLETT~BELL~BRANSCOMBE**

BARTLETT, Arnold-- 1944 | 1944

BARTLETT, Patsy Ann-- 1949 | 1949

BARTLETT, Sarah M-- 1909 | --

BARTLETT, William W-- 1907 | --

BELL, James-- 1890 | --

BELL, Margaret Parker-- 1889 | 1945

BRANSCOMBE, Ellen J -- | 1911

### **CARMICHAEL**

CARMICHAEL, Agnes H -- | 1878

CARMICHAEL, Andrew-- 1813 | 1886

CARMICHAEL, Andrew -- | 1946

CARMICHAEL, Arnold Devernon -- 1897 | 1897

CARMICHAEL, Barbara -- | 1944

CARMICHAEL, Bessie Ell Freda -- | 1889

CARMICHAEL, Charles M -- | 1870

CARMICHAEL, Deborah B -- | 1889

CARMICHAEL, Dougald -- 1804- 1877

CARMICHAEL, Douglass A -- | 1885

CARMICHAEL, Elizabeth-- 1816 | 1888

CARMICHAEL, Elizabeth A -- | 1902

CARMICHAEL, Fannie S E Chown-- 1846 -1871

CARMICHAEL, Frederick A T -- 1866 | 1934

CARMICHAEL, Harold Ray-- 1908 | 1967

CARMICHAEL, John -- | 1869

CARMICHAEL, Marjorie J -- 1874 | 1947

CARMICHAEL, Muriel W-- 1911 | --

### **CREALOCK**

CREALOCK, Ada L -- 1885 | 1932

CREALOCK, Archibald Keys-- 1878 | 1952

CREALOCK, John A -- 1907 | --

CREALOCK, Lucy M Pearson -- 1911 | 1969

CREALOCK, Margaret A-- 1848 | 1929

CREALOCK, Nettie Katie Secord- 1877 | 1951

CREALOCK, Mabel E. - -1917-1986

CREALOCK, Betty P. -- 1916-1989

CREALOCK, Harold W.-- 1915-1998

CREALOCK, Burton John--1920-2012

### **CROOKSHANK**

CROOKSHANK, Sarah -- | 1842

### **CURREN**

CURREN, Annie Stella --1845-1886

CURREN, James R--1881 | 1881

CURREN, Mary--1843 | 1903

CURREN, Richard -- | 1883

CURREN, Robert--1844 | 1919

CURREN, Robert S--1860 | 1873

## Woodland United Church Deed of 1858

CURREN, William--1871 | 1875

CURREN, William--1836 | 1881

### **GAMBLIN**

GAMBLIN, Children of William H.S. and Bessie A.( Lawson) Gamblin

GAMBLIN, Bessie A Lawson--1863 | 1936

GAMBLIN, Duncan M --1904| 1959

GAMBLIN, Esther A--1834 | 1917

GAMBLIN, George--1 month 16 days

GAMBLIN, George A McAlister--1826- 1848, 24 years

GAMBLIN, George W--1859 | 1923

GAMBLIN, Hannah--1861 | 1946

GAMBLIN, Jennie C --1897| 1949

GAMBLIN, Joanna S -- April 1854 21 months

GAMBLIN, John Wesley--1864 | 1936

GAMBLIN, Lydia A--1896 | 1975

GAMBLIN, Mary Alfaretta--1869 | 1949

GAMBLIN, Samuel J -- | 1895

GAMBLIN, Samuel M -- | 1897

GAMBLIN, Samuel R--14 days

GAMBLIN, William H -- | 1917

GAMBLIN, Zelma M--2 Years 23 days

### **GIBBON**

GIBBON, Elizabeth -- |Dec 1839 21 years

GIBBON, Elizabeth -- Feb 1857 74 years

GIBBON, William --Jan 1857 76 years

### **GREEN**

GREEN, Linda Marie--1950-2006

### **HAMILTON**

HAMILTON, David -- | 1929

HAMILTON, Edward -- | 1885

HAMILTON, James -- | 1894

HAMILTON, Mary -- | 1894

HAMILTON, William -- | 1876

### **HENDERSON**

HENDERSON, Francis --1835 | 1902

HENDERSON, James D -- | 1967

HENDERSON, Susan Wilson-- 1852 | 1935

### **HOLDER**

HOLDER, Gilbert W-- 1956 | 1969

HOLDER, Kathleen M-- 1922 -2000

HOLDER, Leslie G 1916--1981

### **LAWSON**

LAWSON, Ann P-- 1836 | 1881

LAWSON, Ella A -- 1859 | 1862

LAWSON, Thomas M-- 1872 | 1892

LAWSON, William-- 1825 | 1902

LAWSON, William-- 1867 | 1867

### **MCKNIGHT**

MCKNIGHT, Gerald Medley-- 1934-1987

### **MACLEAN**

MACLEAN, Eleanor I-- 1893 | 1965

MACLEAN, Everett D -- 1896 | 1954

MACLEAN, Everett Duncan -- 1896 | 1954

MACLEAN, Janet Elizabeth-- 1858 | 1928

MACLEAN, William-- 1856 | 1927

### **MCLEAN**

MCLEAN, David-- 1852 | 1933

MCLEAN, Duncan -- 1811-- 1889

MCLEAN, Eleanor -- 1820- 1892

MCLEAN, Flora Jane-- 1853 | 1933

MCLEAN, Jane-- 1850 | 1859

MCLEAN, Sarah J -- | 1905

MCLEAN, Thomas -- 1845- 1884

### **MENZIE**

MENZIE, Jane M Gordon --1919

MENZIE, John-- 1829-1906

### **MUIR**

MUIR, Alice -- | 1921

MUIR, Archie D -- 1897 | 1897

MUIR, D J Lorne -- 1890 | 1926

MUIR, David -- 1890 -1926

MUIR, David Jr-- 1848 | 1928

MUIR, Ernest E -- | --

MUIR, George -- 1846 | 1920

MUIR, Jane S Small-- 1860 | 1877

MUIR, John S -- | 1891

MUIR, Margaret -- | 1891

MUIR, Mary J -- 1858 | 1940

MUIR, Sarah J -- 1850- 1861

MUIR, Thomas A-- 1847 | 1930

MUIR, Thomas A -- | 1877

MUIR, Violet S --1863 | 1898

### **MURPHY**

MURPHY, Raymond--2005

### **MURRAY**

MURRAY, Adam Scott -- 1834- 1916

MURRAY, Agnes Elizabeth-- 1880 | 1938

MURRAY, Alexanderina Ross-- 1849 | 1917

MURRAY, Ann -- | 1896

MURRAY, Charles Grant-- 1878 | 1934 (Buried B.C.)

MURRAY, Charles -- 1759- 1834

MURRAY, Charles -- | 1888

MURRAY, Charles -- 1832 | 1894

## Woodland United Church Deed of 1858 Cemetery

MURRAY, Charles -- | 1883  
 MURRAY, David -- 1825- 1884  
 MURRAY, David -- 1830- 1851  
 MURRAY, David -- 1815- 1853 (H. of Ann Pearson)  
 MURRAY, David A -- | 1859  
 MURRAY, David G-- 1853 | 1922  
 MURRAY, Eliza Swan -- 1788- 1860 (Wife of Thomas)  
 MURRAY, Elizabeth -- 1764- 1839 (Wife of Charles)  
 MURRAY, Elizabeth-- 1845 | 1921  
 MURRAY, Elizabeth -- | 1893  
 MURRAY, Elizabeth A -- 1838 | 1914 (D. of Walter & Elizabeth)  
 MURRAY, Ellen A -- | 1872  
 MURRAY, Emily E -- | 1877  
 MURRAY, George Ross -- 1882 | 1955  
 MURRAY, Hugh -- 1829- 1832  
 MURRAY, Jennet -- | 1911  
 MURRAY, Jenny -- 1791- 1845  
 MURRAY, John -- 1791- 1881  
 MURRAY, John J -- 1848- 1880  
 MURRAY, John S -- 1848 | 1908  
 MURRAY, Margaret -- | 1924  
 MURRAY, Margaret -- | 1885  
 MURRAY, Mary-- 1825 | 1914  
 MURRAY, Mary J -- | 1885  
 MURRAY, Robert -- 1819- 1860  
 MURRAY, Robert J -- | 1859  
 MURRAY, Sibella -- | 1859  
 MURRAY, Thomas -- | 1874  
 MURRAY, Thomas -- 1828- 1882  
 MURRAY, Thomas James -- 1847- 1866 (Son of David & Ann)  
 MURRAY, Walter-- 1864 | 1895 (Son of David & Betsey)  
 MURRAY, Walter -- 1806- 1862 (H. of Elizabeth Pearson)

### **NODDIN**

NODDIN, Eleanor S--1895 | 1954 wife of Hazen C. Noddin

### **ROSS**

ROSS, Catherine - -1813- 1885 (Wife of John Ross)  
 ROSS, John - -1811-1883

### **SIMPSON**

SIMPSON, Martha-- 1864 | 1889 (Wife of Matthew)  
 SIMPSON, Matthew-- 1858 | 1886

### **SMALL**

SMALL, A John-- 1871 | 1951  
 SMALL, Addie-- 1858 | 1940  
 SMALL, Catherine-- 1838 | 1923 (Wife of Thomas)  
 SMALL, George L -- 1869 | 1931 (Husband of Addie)  
 SMALL, Harry L -- 1874 | 1907 (Son of Thomas)  
 SMALL, Thomas-- 1832 | 1877 (Husband of Catherine)

### **SMITH**

SMITH, Edward J -- 1872 | 1973 (Son of Jeremiah)  
 SMITH, Elizabeth -- 1843 | 1930 (Wife of Jeremiah)  
 SMITH, Jeremiah W-- 1839 | 1886 (H. of Elizabeth)  
 SMITH, Margaret L-- 1872 | 1940 (D. of Jeremiah)  
 SMITH, Mary E -- | 1870 wife of Hugh, d/o George Spragg  
 SMITH, Richard --1789-1852  
 SMITH, William - -1822- 1848 B/o Elizabeth Gibson

### **STEEL**

STEEL, Mary -- 1802- 1873 (Wife of Robert Steel)  
 STEEL, Robert - -1791-1876 (husband of Mary)

### **STEWART**

STEWART, Cyril -- | 1937 (Son of Earle & Emma)  
 STEWART, Emma M Ward -- 1908 | 1974 (Wife of Earle)  
 STEWART, Helen -- | 1940 (D. of Earle & Emma)  
 STEWART, R Earle 1906 | -- (Husband of Emma Ward)

### **THOMPSON**

THOMPSON, -- -- | --  
 THOMPSON, Abigail R-- 1818- 1861 (Wife of Thomas)  
 THOMPSON, Flora Mclean-- 1854 | 1929 (Wife of Irwin)  
 THOMPSON, Frances -- 1818- 1898 (Wife of James)  
 THOMPSON, Frances -- 1860- 1860 (D of James)  
 THOMPSON, George -- 1854- 1880 (Son of Thomas)  
 THOMPSON, Irwin-- 1856 | 1937 (Husband of Flora McLean))  
 THOMPSON, James -- 1816- 1894 (Husband of Frances)

## Woodland United Church Deed of 1858

THOMPSON, John -- 1851- 1881 (Son of James & Frances)  
THOMPSON, Matthew-- (Capt.) - 1843- 1873 (Son of James)  
THOMPSON, Matthew -- 1844- 1859 (Son of Thomas)  
THOMPSON, Theodore --1846- 1859 Son of Thomas)  
THOMPSON, Thomas -- 1780- 1852  
THOMPSON, Thomas -- 1810- 1871 (H. of Abigail)  
THOMPSON, William -- 1848- 1882 (Son of James & Frances)

### **WARD**

WARD, Agnes -- 1846-1847  
WARD, Ellen-- 1843-1909 (Wife of John)  
WARD, James--1808-1897 Husband of Mary A.)  
WARD, James-- 1840 | 1920 (Husband of Margaret)  
WARD, James D-- 1867 | 1940  
WARD, John -- 1827- 1910 (Husband of Ellen)  
WARD, Margaret -- 1834 | 1903 (Wife of James)  
WARD, Margaret A -- 1864 | 1932  
WARD, Martha -- 1793- 1866 (Wife of Robert)  
WARD, Martha A-- 1873 | 1964  
WARD, Mary A -- 1811- 1886 (Wife of James)  
WARD, Mary R -- 1844- 1847 (D. of James & Mary)  
WARD, Nettie B -- 1887 | 1963 (Wife of Robert E.)  
WARD, Olive R --1857- 1857 (D. of John & Catherine)  
WARD, Robert -- 1796- 1871  
WARD, Robert -- 1848- 1848 (Son of James & Mary)  
WARD, Robert E -- 1875 | 1953 (Husband of Nettie B.)  
WARD, Samuel Charles -- 1842- 1847 (Son of

James & Mary)  
WARD, Thomas -- 1841- 1849 (Son of James & Mary)  
WARD, Thomas H-- 1863 | 1868 (Son of James & Margaret)  
WARD, Wilbur F-- 1869 | 1945

### **WILEY**

WILEY, Charles Duncan -- 1869- 1912  
WILEY, Dorothy -- 1833- 1867 (Wife of James)  
WILEY, Eleanor M -- 1867 1894 (D. of Joseph & Eliza)  
WILEY, Eliza-- 1845 | 1913 (Wife of Joseph)  
WILEY, Elizabeth -- 1861- 1880 (D. of James )  
WILEY, James --1820- 1894 (Husband of Dorothy)  
WILEY, James C --1865- 1867 (Son of James & Dorothy)  
WILEY, James Edward -- 1876 | 1946  
WILEY, Joseph --1857- 1875 (Son of James & Dorothy)  
WILEY, Joseph-- 1829 | 1914 (Husband of Eliza)  
WILEY, Martha -- 1787- 1880 (Wife of Robert)  
WILEY, Mary Ann -- | -- (D. of James & Dorothy)  
WILEY, Mary Ann -- 1829- 1908 (Mother of James)  
WILEY, Robert -- 1854- 1877 (Son of James & Dorothy)  
WILEY, Robert -- 1785- 1860 (Husband of Martha)  
WILEY, Robert -- 1826- 1899 (Son of Robert & Martha)  
WILSON

WILSON, Agnes --1834- 1889 (Wife of Thomas Wilson)

The Presbyterians and the Methodists have always shared the Woodland Church Cemetery

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## NBGS Inc – Saint John Branch – Updated meeting info

Will now be meeting at **Saint John Regional Library, Market Square, Multipurpose Room at 7 PM**

Meetings this year will be (2013) Sep 25, Oct 30, Nov 27, (2014) Jan 29, Feb 26, Mar 26, Apr 30, and May 28. June will be a field trip.

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## Penobsquis School Records - August 1844

*Contributed by Barb Pearson*

This information was found at the Provincial Archives for the month of August 1844. The 1844 lists gave the name of the Parish, but not always the district, or location of the school. This school was simply identified as "Sussex" and located within the bounds of the public road. Penobsquis was part of the Sussex parish until 1874. Then the eastern part of the Sussex parish which included

Penobsquis became the new parish of Cardwell. In the earlier years the one slate of School Trustees served all the public schools of the parish. In 1844 the School Trustees of Sussex Parish were; Rev. H.N. Arnold, E.A. Vail, and James A. Reeve.

The teacher at Penobsquis was Josiah Freeze, age 37, single and of Baptist religion.

The 25 pupils in this class of August 1844, with their ages, are as follows:

Moses Brannen, 17	Bartholomew Cleveland, 15	Xenophon Cleveland, 7
Isaiah Cleveland, 7	Mary Cleveland, 8	Valentine Graves, (male) 23
Lavinia Graves, 8	Ann Hall, 11	William Jones, 7
Frances Hall, 7	John Jones, 9	Thomas Johnson, 6
Archival Johnson, 9	Gideon McLeod, 8	Melbourn McLeod, 6
Winslow McLeod, 9	Charles McLeod, 6	John McCready, 6
Edward McCready, 15	William McCready, 8	Orren Teakles, (male) 8
William Stewart, 21	Albert Teakles, 13	
Parmelia Teakles, 11	Sarah Teakles, 6	

School reports for a six-month period ended September, 1860, gave the name of the Parish, the number of the school district, the name of the teacher, class of teacher and occasional remarks. There were 12 schools. (This information is from Kings County Society members' research.)

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**[www.nbgs.ca](http://www.nbgs.ca)**