

Generations

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Bill and Doll – Famous Fredericton Fire Horses

Fredericton Fire Department – Bill and Doll on hook and ladder rig in front of Central Fire Station, King St. “Hoodie” O’Neill up. (Photograph taken sometime in the 1930’s)

(Provincial Archives of New Brunswick Madge Smith photographs: P120-10-20)

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Generations

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Generations is published quarterly in Fredericton, N.B., by the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, and is distributed to all its members in Canada, the United States and overseas. The Society also publishes books related to genealogy and sponsors periodic seminars.

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

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

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

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

Membership Fees for 2014 are: Capital, Miramichi, Restigouche, Southeastern Branch, Saint John and NBGS, \$35.00; Charlotte Branch, \$30.00; for individual members. Membership fees are for a calendar year. Those joining or renewing late in the year will receive back issues of *Generations* for that year.

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Send contributions to *Generations*, letters to the Editor, Queries and other correspondence to:

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From the Editor's Desk

Next year is the 100th anniversary of the start of the Great War - World War I. I'd like to get some material related to WWI to publish throughout the year. This could include diary excerpts, pictures, letters, stories about relatives in WWI, research tips, accounts of trips to WWI battlefields and monuments, etc., etc.



The membership renewal form is on pp. 31-32. Please take a moment to renew your membership to ensure you will continue to get *Generations* on time. Also make sure you fill out the List of Surnames as we'd like to make sure our listing on the website is up to date. (Every issue of *Generations* has its challenges. For example the Fall issue was a bit late as it took longer to find all the material to fill out the issue. Somehow I managed to forget including the membership renewal form! My apologies!)

Speaking of the website, many members have yet to log in – instructions on how to do so are on page 60. After logging in, members can also update their Surname interests, or add new ones. Members need to log in to access back issues of *Generations* from 1979 to 1999, and to access *First Families*, which list 7,414 first families to come to NB, based on sources at PANB, and provides a guide to finding further information at PANB on each family.

Please note that the Annual General Meeting will be held **May 31, 2014** instead of May 24. It will be hosted by Miramichi Branch, and more details will be provided in the Spring issue, and on www.nbgs.ca

This issue includes an insert of the "Thanks Dan" scholarship fundraising campaign, which will establish two scholarships in History in honour of the late Dan Johnson. Dan was a veteran researcher, author, and professional genealogist who, among his vast body of work, produced 102 volumes of *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers*. I hope you will consider making a donation.

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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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McAdam Railway Days - July 1, 2013

contributed by Carol Brander



NBGS members at Railway Days, McAdam NB July 1, 2013. Back row (From L to r) Frank Morehouse, Victor Badeau, George Sabeau, Don Doherty. Front row (from L to R) Jack Ker, Ruth Ker, Andrew Gunter, Carol Brander

Spring Seminar Series

April 2014 at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, 23 Dineen Drive on the UNB Campus

Saturday, April 5th, 2014, 10:00AM to 12 Noon

Library and Archives Canada Website

Presenter: Mary-Ellen Badeau

Everyone Welcome!

Bring your own lunch

Research time in the afternoon

Saturday, April 12th, 2014, 10:00AM to 12 Noon

New Brunswick County Council Records

Presenter: Joanna Aiton-Kerr

There is no registration fee for these seminars.

Donations to the Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick will be accepted.

Saturday, April 26th, 2014, 10:00AM to 12 Noon

**Topic and Presenter to be announced
on NBGS website at: www.nbgs.ca**

For more information, contact: Victor Badeau

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Ezekiel Seely & Catherine Walsh

Loyalists from Connecticut to Sunbury Co., N.B.

Contributed by George H. Hayward

Introduction: *The name is spelled Seely on most early records of this family in New Brunswick. Later records often spell the name Seeley, Sealey, or another similar spelling.*

1. Ezekiel¹ Seely was born 11 Apr 1740 in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn.¹ He married 23 Jan 1760 in Stamford,¹ **Catherine Walsh**. Ezekiel died in Central Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹

Ezekiel served with the King's American Regiment during the Revolutionary War, and came to Saint John, N.B., with the Loyalists in 1783. He and his family settled first at Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B., and later moved to Blissville in the same county. His brother Seth Seely settled on Long Reach in Kings Co, N.B.

Children:

- 2 i **Ezekiel² Seely** born about 1759.
- ii **Asahel Seely**, born 7 Mar 1762 in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn.,¹ died in 1791 in Oromocto Sunbury Co., N.B.¹
Asahel was drowned at Oromocto while performing his duty as a tax collector in Sunbury Co., N.B.
- iii **John Seely**, born 3 Jan 1764 in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn.¹
- iv **Hannah Seely**, born 17 Oct 1766 in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn.¹
- v **James Seely**, born 20 Feb 1767 in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn.¹
- vi **Mary Seely**, born 20 Feb 1767 in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn.¹
- vii **James Seely**, born in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn.,¹ baptized 10 Nov 1769.¹

Generation Two

2. Ezekiel² Seely (1.Ezekiel¹) was born about 1759 in Stamford.² He married (1) **Rebecca Seely**. She was born in Pennsylvania,¹ (daughter of Thomas Seely), and died before 1783 without issue.¹ He married (2) 11 Feb 1789 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ **Elizabeth Baker**. She was born in 1776,¹ and died 16 Aug 1844, without issue.¹ He married (3) 29 Jan 1792 in Maugerville¹ **Rebecca Thomas**, born about 1776 in Pennsylvania,¹ died 16 Aug 1844 in Blissville,¹

Ezekiel died 7 Jun 1839 in Sunbury Co., N.B., aged 80 yrs.²

Ezekiel served with the King's American Regiment, commanded by Edmund Fanning, during the Revolutionary War. He was a prisoner of the rebels in 1781. He came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists in 1783, and settled in Sunbury Co.

The N.B. Department of Natural Resources and Energy "Crown Land Grant Index" shows that Ezekiel Seely was granted lots 39 and 40, 461 acres, on Fourth Bass Creek in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., January 4, 1810 (Book E, Grant No. 521). This grantee could have been Ezekiel Sr., his father, who would have been 50 years old in 1810, but Ezekiel Jr. and his family probably lived on this land, and their children were probably born there.

Children by Rebecca Thomas:

- i **Elizabeth Ann³ Seely** born in 1793 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ died 22 Jul 1880 in Maxfield, Penobscot Co., Maine,¹ buried in the Maxfield Cemetery.¹
- 3 ii **Linus Seely** born 31 Jul 1794.
- iii **Sarah Seely** born 31 Jul 1796 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹
- 4 iv **Mary Elizabeth Seely** born about 1799.
- v **Hannah C. Seely** born 26 Jul 1800 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ She married 10 Apr 1817 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ Thomas DuRose DeWitt, born 9 Jan 1791,¹ (son of John Henry DeWitt and Phebe DuRose), died 23 Jun 1871 in Seboeis, Penobscot Co., Maine.¹ Hannah died 23 May 1840 in Seboeis.¹
- 5 vi **Ezekiel A. Seely** born 4 Aug 1802.
- 6 vii **James Wilford Seely** born 31 Jun 1807.
- 7 viii **John Calvin Seely** born 5 Oct 1810.
- 8 ix **Ralph B. Seely** born 24 Jun 1815.

Generation Three

3. **Linus³ Seely** (2.Ezekiel², 1.Ezekiel¹), born 31 Jul 1794 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 19 Oct 1815 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ **Elizabeth Mersereau**. She was born 31 Jun 1795 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁴ (daughter of Lawrence Mersereau and Hester Taylor). She died 18 Nov 1851 in Blissville, Sunbury

Ezekiel Seely and Catherine Walsh

Co., N.B.⁵ Linus died 12 Sep 1851 in Blissville.⁵

Linus Seely of the Parish of Burton and Elizabeth Mersereau of the same place were married 19 Oct 1815 by John Hazen, J.P., in presence of Lawrence Mersereau and Joseph Thomas. (Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury Co. Marriages, 1766-1888*).

Daniel F. Johnson, *Vital Statistics from N.B. Newspapers*, Vol. 13, No. 1719: Died, Oromocto (Sunbury Co.) 8th Sept., Abner Seely, age 31; Also Blissville, 12th, Linus Seely, age 51 years 1 mos. 12 days; On 18th Oct., Jacob Seely, age 21 years 2 days; On 4th Nov., Miss Mary Ann Seely, age 18 years, 2 mos. 10 days; On 18th, Mrs. Elizabeth Seely, age 56 years 4 mos. 18 days; The mother, father and three children of same family have been taken away by a malignant fever in short space of ten weeks; the lives of two other members of the same family are despaired of. [New Brunswick Courier, Saint John, 6 Dec 1851.] (Note: Age 51 yrs. at death may be a transcription error by Dan Johnson and should be 57 yrs., making Linus' birth date 31 Jul 1794 rather than 31 Jul 1800. He was married in 1815, probably age 21 rather than age 15; and the Seely book has his birth date as 31 Jul 1794.)

Children:

- i **Oran "James"^u Seely** born 9 Dec 1820 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married (1) 2 Dec 1845 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ **Nancy Hoyt**, born in Jan 1824 in Sunbury Co., N.B. (daughter of William Hoyt and Nancy Wyatt), died in 1852 in Sunbury Co., N.B. He married (2) 4 Mar 1852 in Sunbury Co., N.B., **Ruth Amelia Mitchell**, born about 1835 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁶ (daughter of David Mitchell and Lydia Ann Hayward), died 20 Mar 1878 in Carleton Co., N.B.⁶ James died 7 Jan 1854 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹

Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888*: James Seely Jr. of the Parish of Blissville and Nancy, youngest daughter of William Hoyt, of the same place were married 2 Dec 1845 by George Hayward, J.P., in presence of George Seely and Hezekiah Hoyt.

- ii **Abner Seely** born 5 Sep 1822 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 27 Oct 1849 in Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, NB,¹ **Amelia C. Beckwith**, born in 1828,¹ (daughter of John A. Beckwith), died 31 Aug 1916.¹ Abner died 8 Sep 1851 in Oromocto.⁵

Daniel F. Johnson, *Vital Statistics from N.B. Newspapers*, Vol. 12, No. 1894: Married, Cathedral Church, Fredericton (York Co.) 27th ult., by Rev. Archdeacon Coster, Abner Seely, Burton (Sunbury Co.) and Amelia C. Beckwith, d/o John A. Beckwith, Esq. of Fredericton. [New Brunswick Courier, Saint John, 31 Mar 1849.]

- iii **Andrew Seely** born in 1826 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷ He married 23 Oct 1845 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ **Sophronia Hatch**, born about 1818,⁸ (daughter of Calvin Hatch), died 24 May 1882 aged 64 yrs.,⁷ buried in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery. Andrew died 9 Mar 1876 aged 50 yrs.⁷

Elizabeth S. Sewell's *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888* shows that Andrew Seely of the Parish of Blissville and Sophronia, 2nd daughter of Calvin Hatch, of the Parish of Burton were married 23 Oct 1845 by George Hayward, J.P., in presence of Abner Seely and A.R. Wetmore.

- iv **John Richard Seely** born 18 Oct 1827 in Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷ He married 14 Jul 1852 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ **Christiana Hoyt**, born 15 Nov 1828 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ (daughter of Orlo Hoyt and Phebe Wood), died 6 Oct 1903.⁷ John died 12 Feb 1920 in Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine.⁷

Gravestone, Blissville United Baptist Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: J.R. Seely, 18 Oct 1827 - 12 Feb 1920; Christiana Hoyt, his wife, 15 Nov 1828 - 6 Oct 1903.

- v **Jacob Seely** born 16 Oct 1830 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁴ died 18 Oct 1851 in Blissville.⁹
- vi **Mary Ann Seely** born 25 Aug 1833 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁴ died 4 Nov 1851 in Blissville.⁵
- vii **Hannah E. Seely** born in 1836 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ She married 13 Sep 1853 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ **Benjamin S. Bailey**, born about 1825 in New Brunswick,¹⁰ (son of John Bailey and Mary G. DeWitt).

Elizabeth S. Sewell's *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888*, shows that Benjamin S. Bailey of the Parish of Blissville and Hannah E., daughter of Linus Seely, of the same place were married 13 Sep 1853 by George Hayward, J.P., in presence of Charles S. Bailey and John E. Smith.

- viii **Asahel Shadrack Seely** born 15 Apr 1842 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁷ He married 3 Apr 1879 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹¹ **Elizabeth T. Webb**, born in 1860 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁷ died in 1928,⁷ buried in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery. Asahel died 12 Aug 1917,⁷ buried in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery.

Ezekiel Seely and Catherine Walsh

Janice Seely's "Sunbury County Happenings," Vol. 2, p. 2, contains the following from the "Religious Intelligencer" (Saint John, N.B.), of 2 May 1879: Married, at Blissville, by Rev. W. Pennington, April 3rd, Asahel Seely to Lizzie T. Webb, both of Blissville.

4. Mary Elizabeth³ Seely (2.Ezekiel², 1.Ezekiel¹) was born about 1799 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., NB.¹² She married 22 May 1817 in Sunbury Co., NB.,³ **Stephen Kellogg Smith**, born about 1791 in Sunbury Co., NB.,¹² (son of Daniel Smith and Nancy Kellogg), died 31 Mar 1872 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., NB.,¹¹ buried in the Lower Lincoln Cemetery. Mary died 18 Oct 1867 aged 69 years,¹³ bur. in the Lower Lincoln Cemetery.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888*; Stephen Smith of the Parish of Lincoln and Mary Seely of the Parish of Burton were married 22 May 1817 by John Hazen, J.P., in presence of Orlo Smith and John Mersereau.

1851 Census, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Stephen Smyth, Husb, 60, British American, farmer; Mary, wife, 52, British American; Mary, dau, 23; Azor, son, 21; Hannah, dau, 18; Charlotte, dau, 16; Frederick, son, 13.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seely, *Sunbury County Happenings*, Vol 1, p. 40, from the *Religious Intelligencer* (Saint John, N.B.), 6 Dec 1867: Died -- At Lincoln, Sunbury County, on the 18th October, Mary Smith aged 69 years, wife of Stephen Smith. She had been unwell for a number of years, but bore her suffering with Christian fortitude... She leaves a husband and 7 children.

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seely, *Sunbury County Happenings*, Vol. 1, p. 52, from the *Religious Intelligencer* (Saint John, N.B.), 26 Apr 1872: Died -- At Lincoln, Sunbury County, on the 31st ult., Stephen B. Smith [should be Stephen K. Smith], in the 82nd year of his age... He leaves 3 sons and 4 daughters to mourn their loss...

Gravestone, Lower Lincoln Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Stephen K. Smith, d. 1 Apr 1872, aged 72 yrs.; Mary E., his wife, d. 18 Oct 1867, aged 69 yrs.

Children:

- i **Sarah⁴ Smith** born about 1822. She married 27 Dec 1850 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., NB.,³

Benjamin Webb, born about 1800,¹⁴ (son of Richardson Webb and Bessie Thomas), died 31 Mar 1887 in the Parish of Gladstone, Sunbury Co., NB. Sarah died 13 Apr 1855 in Sunbury Co., NB.¹⁵

1851 Census, Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B., p. 20: Benjamin Webb, husband, 48, farmer, born in colony; Sarah Webb, wife, 28; Mary E., dau., 6 mos.

Benjamin's obituary (in the *White Scrapbook*, p. 88, col 2, gives his death date as 31 Mar 1887, in Gladstone, age 87.

- ii **Rebecca Seely Smith** born about 1824 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ She married 17 Jan 1846 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ **W. Lewis Dingee**.
- iii **Mary Smith** born about 1828 in Sunbury Co., N.B. She married **Bethuel DeWitt** (son of John DeWitt and Ann Wood).
- iv **Azor Luther Smith** born about 1830 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹² He married 13 Aug 1857 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ **Charlotte Louise Hayward**, born 20 May 1832 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁶ (daughter of Samuel Hayward and Reumah Sewell), died 27 Dec 1901 in Lincoln.¹³ Azor died 17 Mar 1884 in Sunbury Co.¹³
Azor was a farmer. They lived in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.
1881 Census, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B. (PANB microfilm F1636), pp. 22/23: Azor Smith, 49, FWB, farmer; Charlet, 45, wife; Treadlle, 22; Luther, 20; George, 18; Ida, 15; Beverly, 13; Marey, 11; Emey, 8; Annie, 6; Hermon, 5.
Gravestone, Lower Lincoln Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Azor L. Smith, d. 17 Mar 1884, ae 56 yrs.; his wife, Charlotte U., d. 27 Dec 1901, ae 68 yrs. [Note: It appears Charlotte's middle initial "U" is incorrect. It probably should be "L" if her middle name Louise was correct in the newspapers that reported her marriage.]
- v **Hannah L. Smith** born about 1833 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹² She married 22 Jul 1862 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ **Alfred R. Roberts Sr.**
- vi **Charlotte Louisa Smith** born about 1835 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹² She married 7 Nov 1854 in Sunbury Co.,³ **Daniel Smith**, born about 1828 in Sunbury Co., N.B. (son of Clapman Smith and Gertrude DeWitt).
- vii **Daniel "Frederick" Smith** born 21 Mar 1841 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹³ He married 6 Oct 1862 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ **Hannah "Elizabeth" Hubble**, born about 1845 in New Brunswick,¹³ died 2 Jun 1917 in Sunbury Co.¹³ Daniel died 28 Mar 1913 in Sunbury Co.¹³
Clara, 11, dau.
Gravestone, Lower Lincoln Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: D. Frederick Smith, 21 Mar

Ezekiel Seely and Catherine Walsh

1841 - 28 Mar 1913; Hannah Elizabeth Smith, died 2 Jun 1917, age 72 yrs.

5. Ezekiel A.³ Seely (2.Ezekiel², 1.Ezekiel¹) was born 4 Aug 1802 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married (1) 28 Jun 1823 in Sunbury Co.,¹⁷ **Ruth Hayward**, born about 1808 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁸ (daughter of George Hayward and Mary Smith), died 3 Jul 1849 in her 42nd year,⁸ buried in the Blissville Road Cemetery, Burton.⁸ He married (2) 10 Jul 1850 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁸ **Rebecca Harris**, born in 1823 probably in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁹ (daughter of Abraham Harris and Martha Thomas). She died in 1910 in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁹ Ezekiel died 16 Apr 1879 in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.,¹⁹ and was buried in Waterville.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888*, Vol. 1, Ref. B0061: Ezekiel Seely of the Parish of Burton and Ruth Hayward of the Parish of Lincoln were married 28 Jun 1823 [clergyman and witnesses not recorded].

Gravestone, Blissville Road Cemetery, Sunbury Co., N.B.: Ruth Seely, wife of Ezekiel, died 3 Jul 1849 in her 42nd year.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriages, 1766-1888*: Ezekiel Seely of the Parish of Blissville and Rebecca Harris of the same place were married 10 Jul 1850 by William Pennington, in presence of George Harris and Eliza Glaspy.

1851 Census, Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B., p. 25: Ezekiel Seely, husband, 48, farmer, born in colony; Rebecca Seely, wife, 26, second wife; John, son, 19; Catherine, dau., 14; Ralph, son, 12; Jonathan, son, 10; Levina J., dau., 8; Ann J., dau., 5, by first wife; Sherman, son, 1 mo., by second wife.

Ezekiel and Rebecca removed from Blissville to the Parish of Wakefield in Carleton Co., some time between 1851 and 1861, and lived there the remainder of their lives. Several of their children emigrated to the State of Maine, and eventually elsewhere in the United States.

N.B. Dept. of Natural Resources, Crown Land Grant Index: Ezekiel Seely, granted lots 39 and 40, 461 acres, on Fourth Bass Creek in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., January

4, 1810 (Grant Book E, No. 521). This was his father, but Ezekiel Jr. and Ruth likely lived on one of those lots, and their children were probably born there.

Gravestone, Waterville Community Cemetery, Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.: Ezekiel Seely, died 16 Apr 1879, aged 76 yrs., 4 mos.; Rebecca, his wife, 1823-1910. There is also a gravestone there which is inscribed: Nehemiah, s/o Ezekiel and Ruth Seely, d. 6 Jul 1867, aged 33 yrs.

Daniel F. Johnson, *Vital Statistics from N.B. Newspapers*, Vol. 49, No. 394: Died, at his residence, Third Tier (Carleton Co.) 17th April, Ezekiel Seely, 76th year, left widow, seven children. Sermon by William DeWare. [Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., 17 May 1879.]

Children by Ruth Hayward:

- i **George⁴ Seely** born about 1825 in Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ occupation lumberman. He married in Fort Kent, Aroostook Co., Maine,¹ **Mary Jane Page**, born in Waterville, Kennebec Co., Maine.¹ George died 17 Aug 1874 in Fort Kent, Aroostook Co., Maine.¹
- ii **John Calvin Seely** born about 1832 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰ He married **Mary Ann Drake**, born about 1835 in Carleton Co., N.B.,²¹ (daughter of Joseph Tobias Drake and Susan Rockwell), died in Dec 1903 in Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine,²² buried in Houlton.¹ John died in 1909 in Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine,¹ buried in Houlton.¹
- iii **Nehemiah Seely** born about 1834 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁹ died 6 Jul 1867 in Waterville,¹⁹ buried in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.¹⁹
Gravestone, Waterville Community Cemetery, Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.: Nehemiah, s/o Ezekiel and Ruth Seely, died 6 Jul 1867, aged 33 yrs.
- iv **Catherine A. Seely** born about 1836 in New Brunswick.²¹ She married 15 Oct 1857 in Carleton Co., N.B.,²³ **Charles Burpee**, born 6 Jan 1833 in New Brunswick,²⁴ (son of Joseph Burpee and Hannah Cleveland), died in 1919.²⁴ Catherine died 9 Apr 1872 in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.
- v **Ralph Linwood Seely** born about 1839 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 14 Feb 1863 in Carleton Co.,²³ **Mary Gerow**, born 7 Aug 1847 in Hodgdon, Aroostook Co., Maine,¹ (daughter of Abraham Gerow and Eunice Churchill), died 6 Sep 1923 in Durant, Oklahoma,¹ buried in Durant.¹ Ralph died 1 Jun 1912 in Durant, Oklahoma,¹ buried in Durant.¹

Ezekiel Seely and Catherine Walsh

Ralph moved his family to Durant, Oklahoma, in the late 1800s. He specialized in raising fine work horses, standard bred race horses, and prize cattle. Agents travelled great distances to trade or buy and sell animals. Most of this family are graduates of Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B. They were charter members of the Nazarene Church. Mary was somewhat of an evangelist, working in prisons, etc., in Oklahoma.

- vi **Jonathan "Hamilton" Seely** born about 1842 in New Brunswick.²⁵ He married 3 Nov 1867 in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.,²³ **Annie Campbell**, born about 1851 in New Brunswick.²⁵
- vii **Lavinia J. Seely** born about 1843 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰ She married 10 Jul 1869 in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.,²³ **James Plummer**.

- viii **Ann J. Seely** born about 1846 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰

Children by Rebecca Harris:

- ix **Sherman Seely** born about 1851 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰
- x **Linus O. Seely** born about 1851 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²¹ He married 9 May 1874 in Carleton Co., N.B.,²⁶ **Celia Stewart**, born in 1857,²⁷ died in 1936,²⁷ buried in the Waterville Baptist Cemetery. Linus died in 1912 in Waterville, Carleton Co., N.B.,²⁷ buried in the Waterville Baptist Cemetery.
- xi **Ann Seely** born about 1857 in New Brunswick. She married **Wesley Dickinson**. Ann died 23 Mar 1881.

Daniel F. Johnson, *Vital Statistics from N.B. Newspapers*, Vol 56, No. 3284: Died, Rockland (Carleton Co.) 14th March, of measles, Holland Dickinson, infant s/o Wesley Dickinson and Annie Dickinson; also 23rd March, same disease, Annie w/o Wesley Dickinson and d/o late Ezekiel Seely and Rebecca Seely, age 24. [Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N.B., 9 Apr 1881.]

- xii **Hannah Seely** born about 1862, died 2 Mar 1873 in Jacksontown, Carleton Co., N.B.⁵

6. James Wilford³ Seely (2.Ezekiel², 1.Ezekiel¹) was born 31 Jun 1807 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 22 Feb 1829 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ **Phoebe Elizabeth D. Bailey**, born in 1810 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ (daughter of John Bailey and Mary G. DeWitt), died 3 Feb 1872,¹⁵ buried in

Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ James died 1 May 1883,¹ buried in Blissville.¹

Gravestone, Blissville United Baptist Cemetery: James W. Seely, d. 1 May 1833, aged 76 yrs.; Phebe E.D., his wife, d. 2 Feb 1872, aged 61 yrs.

Children:

- i **Charles Francis⁴ Seely** born in 1835 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ died 5 Nov 1858 in San Francisco, California.¹
- ii **Phoebe Elizabeth Seely** born in 1838 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹
- iii **George E. Seely** born in 1842 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹
- iv **Mary Elizabeth Seely** born in 1846 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹
- v **Elizabeth Ann Seely** born in 1847 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹
- vi **Luke Henry Seely** born in 1849 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married **Elizabeth A. McAllister**.
- vii **James Seely** born in 1850 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹
- viii **Perley Edward Seely** born 19 Apr 1851 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 13 Sep 1875 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,²⁸ **Marilla Myrtle Mersereau**, born 6 Sep 1856 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁰ (daughter of Joseph Mersereau and Eunice C. Phillips), died 30 Dec 1949,¹ buried in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery. Perley died 9 Oct 1914,¹ buried in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery.

Perley Seely moved his family in 1908 from Blissville, Sunbury Co. to Victoria Corner, Carleton Co., N.B.

Carle A. Rigby, "The Years Gone By," The Observer (Hartland, N.B.) 29 May 1975: Perley Seely who has bought the S.R. Boyer

Ezekiel Seely and Catherine Walsh

farm at Victoria, brought from Sunbury Co. yesterday nine head of calves, nine head of young cattle and eleven milch cows to add to his already large herd.

ix **Phoebe Adeline Seely** born in 1857 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹

x **Asahel Seely** born in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹

7. John Calvin³ Seely (2.Ezekiel², 1.Ezekiel¹), was born 5 Oct 1810 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 9 Jul 1834 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ **Lydia Smith**, born 2 Oct 1815 in Sunbury Co., N.B. (daughter of Clapman Smith and Susannah Bailey), died 26 Feb 1856 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹⁵ John died 26 Mar 1889 in Blissville.⁷

B. Joan Davis and Janice Seely, Sunbury County Happenings, Vol. 1, p. 6: from the Religious Intelligencer (Saint John, N.B.), 29 Feb 1856: Died suddenly, on Wednesday the 26th inst., at Blissville, Mrs. Lydia Seely, consort of Mr. John C. Seely and daughter of the late Clapman Smith Esq., in the 42nd year of her age. She had been a consistent member of the Free Baptist Church upwards of 20 years...

Gravestone, Blissville United Baptist Cemetery: John C. Seely, d. 26 Mar 1889, aged 78 yrs.; Lydia, his wife, d. 20 Feb 1856, in her 41st year.

Children:

- i **Lucinda Wooten⁴ Seely** born 15 Sep 1836 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ died 30 Aug 1872.¹
- ii **Susanna Seely** born 13 Feb 1838 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ She married in 1876,¹ John H. Foster. Susanna died 21 Feb 1915.¹
- iii **Ezekiel Albert Seely** born 24 Mar 1840 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ died 21 Oct 1858 in Blissville,¹ buried in the Old Cemetery on Base Gagetown.¹
- iv **Ruth Ruby Seely** born 19 Mar 1841 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ died 14 Oct 1858 in Blissville,¹ buried in the Old Cemetery on Base Gagetown.¹
- v **Augusta A. Seely** born 15 Dec 1843 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ She married Mr. Hayden.
- vi **Charles H. Seely** born 2 Feb 1846 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married, 1 Jan 1889, in Presque Isle, Maine, **Maud A. Bull**.
- vii **Rebecca O. Seely** born 28 Oct 1848 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ died 2 Sep 1865,⁷ buried in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery.¹

Gravestone, Blissville United Baptist Cemetery: Rebecca O., 5th d/o John & Lydia Seely, d. 2 Sep 1865, aged 16 yrs., 10 mos., 3 days.

viii **John C. Seely** born 18 Jan 1851 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 29 Apr 1885 in Menominee, Michigan,¹¹ **Jane J. Cook**. [The Seelys of New Brunswick lists John's wife as Jane Hayden.]

ix **Phoebe Albina Seely** born 2 Mar 1853 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ She married **Frederick Inkerman Dingee**. Phoebe died 13 Jun 1940.¹

x **Lydia Almira Seely** born 2 Mar 1853 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ She married **Charles Corey**. Lydia died 30 Jun 1922 in Gagetown, Queens Co., N.B.¹

xi **George W. Seely** born 12 Jun 1855 in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 28 Jun 1885 in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹ **Hannah E. Seely**, born 1 May 1866 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁶ (daughter of John Richard Seely and Christiana Hoyt), died in Dec 1924 in Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine. George died 15 Dec 1912 in Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine.¹

8. Ralph B.³ Seely (2.Ezekiel², 1.Ezekiel¹) was born 24 Jun 1815 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ He married 1 Aug 1839 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ **Isabella J. Mitchell**, born about 1818 in Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,²⁰ (daughter of David Mitchell and Lydia Ann Hayward), died 13 May 1893 in Sunbury Co., N.B.¹ Ralph died 5 Mar 1899 in Blissville.¹¹

Ralph Seely was a farmer. They lived in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B. For more information, see "The Seelys of New Brunswick", by Harold N. Fanjoy and C.G. Hap Ward, 1992.

Gravestone, Blissville United Baptist Cemetery: Ralph Seely, 1815-1899; Isabella J., his wife, d. 1893, aged 76 yrs.; Frances N., their daughter, d. 8 Sep 1882, aged 31 yrs.; Alveretta, their daughter, d. 1882, aged 27 yrs.

Children:

- i **Jedediah⁴ Seely** born about 1840 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,²⁹ died 10 Nov 1875 in Blissville.¹⁵
- ii **Lydia Ann Seely** born about 1841 in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰ She married 18 Sep 1862 in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁵ **James "Abner" Hayward**, born 9 Mar 1837 in the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.,³⁰ (son of Daniel Hayward and Amy Nevers), died 15 Jul 1924

Ezekiel Seely and Catherine Walsh

in Lincoln,³¹ buried in the Lower Lincoln Cemetery, Sunbury Co., NB. Lydia died 15 May 1883 in the Parish of Lincoln,¹³ buried in the Lower Lincoln Cemetery, Sunbury Co., NB.

James Abner Hayward and Lydia Ann Seely were first cousins once removed; her mother, Isabella (Mitchell) Seely and James Abner Hayward were first cousins.

Gravestones, Lower Lincoln Cemetery, Sunbury County, N.B.: James A. Hayward, 1837-1924; Lydia A., wife of James A. Hayward, d. 15 May 1883, aged 42yrs.; Frances Sewell, wife of James A. Hayward. b. 20 Apr 1838, d. 31 Jan 1908.

iii **Malinda V. Seely** born about 1843 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰ She married in Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine,¹ **William F. Pennington**, born in 1846,¹ died in 1876.¹ Malinda died 19 Feb 1898.¹

iv **Joel M. Seely** born about 1845 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰ He married 24 Oct 1866 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,³ **Sophronia Tracy**.

v **Charlotte Seely** born about 1847 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰ She married 25 Feb 1875 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,¹⁵ **Zebulon P. Jones**.

vi **Matilda Seely** born about 1849 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰

The N.B. census of 1871 for the Parish Blissville, Div. 2, Sunbury Co., p. 9, lists Matilda Seely, age 25, married, living at home with her parents. Also listed is Manzer Seely, age 7. He is 5 years younger than his next older sibling, Arthur Seely, who was recorded as 12. Isabella, Matilda's mother, was born about 1817, and Manzer was born about 1864, when Isabella was about 47. It is possible that Isabella was Manzer's mother, but with Matilda being recorded as married in 1871, although a husband was not listed in the household, Manzer might have been Matilda's son. She would have been 18 when he was born, and may or may not have been married. Perhaps not, unless she married a Seely, for her surname was recorded as Seely. Based on this speculation, Manzer Seely has been recorded as a son of Matilda Seely.

vii **Frances N. Seely** born about 1850 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁰ died 8 Sep 1882 in Fredericton, York Co., N.B.,¹¹ buried in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery.

A gravestone in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery is inscribed: Frances N., d/o Isabella and Ralph Seely, d. 8 Sep 1882, aged 31 yrs.

viii **Mary Eleanor Seely** born about 1853 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁹

ix **Alveretta Seely** born about 1855 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.,²⁹ died 20 Jun 1882 in Fredericton, York Co., N.B.,¹¹ buried in the Blissville United Baptist Cemetery.

x **Arthur Wellesley Seely** born about 1858 in Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.²⁹ He married 25 Aug 1885 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,⁵ **Emma Fowler**.

Endnotes

¹ G. Hap Ward & Harold N. Fanjoy, *The Seelys of New Brunswick, First Edition*, (Ronalds Printing, Saint John, N.B., 1992).

² Notebook kept by John Calvin Seely, 1810-1889, of Blissville, Sunbury Co., N.B.

³ Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County, New Brunswick, Marriage Records, 1766-1888* (privately published, Fredericton, N.B., 1987).

⁴ Calculated from death date and age at death.

⁵ Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.(C.), *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers* (privately published, Saint John, N.B.).

⁶ Gravestone inscription, Victoria Corner, Carleton Co., N.B.

⁷ Gravestone inscription, Blissville United Baptist Cemetery.

⁸ Gravestone inscription, Blissville Road Cemetery, Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.

⁹ The Vital Statistics Committee, *New Brunswick Vital Statistics From Newspapers* (The New Brunswick Genealogical Society).

¹⁰ N.B. census of 1871, Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1616/F1617).

¹¹ Janice Seely, *Sunbury County Happenings, news items from the Religious Intelligencer* (privately published, Fredericton, N.B.).

¹² N.B. Census of 1851, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1591).

¹³ Gravestone inscription, Lower Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.

¹⁴ .

¹⁵ B. Joan Davis and Janice Seely, *Sunbury County Happenings, news items from the Religious Intelligencer* (privately published, Fredericton, N.B.).

¹⁶ *1901 Canadian Census* (National Archives of Canada).

¹⁷ Provincial Archives of N.B., "Hubbard Papers".

¹⁸ Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County, New Brunswick, Marriage Records, 1766-1888* (privately published, Fredericton, N.B., 1987), #C0839.

¹⁹ Gravestone inscription, Waterville Community Cemetery, Carleton Co., N.B.

²⁰ N.B. census of 1851, Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1591).

²¹ N.B. census of 1861, Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1595).

²² Ruth M. Fricke, Mercer Island, Washington.

²³ Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B., Marriage Records.

²⁴ Provincial Archives of N.B., MC80/1556, "A Short History and Partial Genealogy of the Burpee Family," by John S. Burpee and Isaac Burpee, 1950.

²⁵ N.B. census of 1871, Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co. (PANB microfilm F1620).

²⁶ Provincial Archives of N.B., Carleton Co., N.B., Marriage Records, Book B, p. 329.

²⁷ Gravestone inscription, Waterville Baptist Cemetery, Carleton Co., N.B.

²⁸ Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.(C.), *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers* (privately published, Saint John, N.B.), Vol. 36, #2075.

²⁹ N.B. census of 1861, Parish of Blissville, Sunbury Co. (PANB microfilm F1600).

³⁰ N.B. census of 1901, Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co.

³¹ Provincial Archives of N.B., RS141C5, Index to Death Certificates. ■

Oscar Brantnell - WWI Veteran

Contributed by Barbara Pearson

Barb is currently sending her related WWI soldier profiles to the KC Museum to help with the exhibit on WWI for 2014. She has 21 pictures of them with their profiles. The picture of Oscar Brantnell, who is a relative, is from her Moore collection of Mechanic Settlement.



Oscar W. Brantnell
Death at Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, Tuesday, of Oscar W. Brantnell further thinned the ranks of the 26th Battalion Overseas Club. Six members of the organization, composed of men

who served with the famed New Brunswick Unit in the First World War, have died within the last year. A charter member of the group, he served overseas for three years. He had been employed with the New Brunswick Power Company for the last 25 years. He had been in failing health for several months.

Born at Mechanic Settlement, Kings County, 20 September 1895, he was a son of the late Havelock and Kathleen Isabell (Bustard) Brantnell and had been a resident of Saint John for 30 years. President of the Adanac Club for the last three

years, he was a widely known and respected citizen of the city.

He is survived by his widow, the former Daisy P. Oram, Saint John; a daughter, Audrie P. Brantnell, and a son, George H. Brantnell, all at home. Also surviving are a sister, Mrs. Walter Bannister, Elgin, Albert County; two brothers, Havelock, Newlands, B.C., and William, Hansard, B.C.; his mother-in-law, Mrs. Alma Oram, Saint John; three half brothers, Edward, Newman, and Lorne, all of Albert County; and two half-sisters, Mrs. C. Barbour and Mrs. Dixon, both of Alma, Albert County. Funeral services will be held from St. James Church, Friday. Interment will be in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Pallbearers at the funeral of Oscar W. Brantnell included two members of the 26th Battalion Club, J. Gilzean and Harris Reinhart; two members of the Adanac Club, James Ducey and Thomas Longon and two representatives of the New Brunswick Power Company, Hazen Hines and Chipman Milner. Interment was in the family lot at Cedar Hill Cemetery where the last post was sounded by LeRoy Little of the 26th Battalion.

(Editors note - Oscar's gravestone inscription, from The Cedar Hill Cemetery and Carleton Burial Ground of Saint John West Canada, by Daniel F. Johnson, 2nd ed 2002, p. 14. He is in the Old Cedar Hill cemetery in section A (on the left as you go in the entrance off Buena Vista Ave.)

A-142 lower half of stone buried - 709148 Private/ Oscar W. Brantnell /25th Battn CEF / 17 Jun 1947

The next entry reads:

A-143 Verna M./ died Nov [11] [1929] / aged 2 months / daughter of [O]/Brantnell)

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The Families at Bull Lake - Robert Ballentine

Contributed by Franklin Luke Lawson

This is part of a series of articles on pioneer families that settled in Bull Lake, York County, New Brunswick.

George Ballentine was born in Ireland c. 1801 and arrived in New Brunswick in 1824.¹ On 15 October 1829 he married Mary Kelly.² He farmed³ and worked as a mason out of Newmarket.⁴ Children of George and Mary (Kelly) Ballentine included Margaret Ballentine, Patience Ballentine, William Ballentine, Mary Ann Ballentine and Robert Allen Ballentine.⁵

¹ (a) **1851 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Kingsclear** identifies the Ballentine family as follows: George Balentin (sic), male, husband, age 50, Irish, occupation farmer (proprietor), who entered the province in 1824; Mary Balentin, female, wife, 44, native born; and their five native born children, Margaret Balentin, female, daughter, 19; Patience Balentin, female, daughter, 16; William Balentin, male, son, 14; Mary Ann Balentin, female, daughter, 4; Robert Balentin, male, son, 1.

(b) **1861 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Kingsclear** identifies the Ballentine family as follows: George Balentine (sic), 60, head, Irish, farmer and mason, Methodist; Mary Balentine, 57, wife, native born; Mayent (sic) Balentine, daughter, 29; Catherine Balentine, daughter, 26; William Balentine, son, 23, general labourer; Mary Balentine, daughter, 14; Robert Balentine, son, 10, farm labourer; and John Kelley, 17 yrs., servant, general labourer. The farm, valued at \$400.00, consisted of 30-acres of improved and 60-acres of unimproved land, and employed 2 male and 2 female "hands." Their farm implements were valued at \$50.00. They owned 2 horses, 2 "milch" cows, 1 working oxen, 2 other "neat cattle," 10 sheep and 2 swine. During the year they had slaughtered 400 pounds of pork.

² **Ancestry.ca - Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1670-1946.**

George Balantine and Mary Kelly, both of the Parish of Prince William Were married by Consent of friends this fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty Nine by Licence and by me Jacob Elligood Justice Peace

This Marriage was Solemnized by us

	her
George Ballentine	Mary X Kelly
	mark

In the Presence of

	her
Wm. Gibson (?)	Ruth X Hollary (?)
	Mark

Filed & Registered 4th November 1831

³ **1861 Census of Canada, op. cit.**

⁴ **Hutchinson Directory 1867-1868** George Ballentine, New Market, York Co., mason

⁵ (a) **1851 Census of Canada, op. cit.**

(b) **1861 Census of Canada, op. cit.**

Margaret Ballentine was born at Kingsclear June 1832.⁶ She never married. She accompanied her brother, Robert Allan Ballentine, (to look after Robert's motherless son, Talmage Ballentine), and several other inter-related families from Prince William, Kingsclear, and other York County parishes, to Bull Lake Ridge c. 1888.⁷ She lived the rest of her life at Bull Lake and died there in October 1899. She was buried somewhere on the farm at Bull Lake. In 1907 her body was exhumed and re-buried in the newly established Lawson-Ballentine Cemetery at Bull Lake.⁸

Patience Ballentine was born at Kingsclear c. 1835. She was married at Fredericton 7 September 1854 to Isaac Lawson, son of Alexander and Deborah (Kelly) Lawson of Lake George.⁹ Isaac and Patience lived and farmed at Lake George.¹⁰ They

⁶ **Lawson-Ballentine Cemetery (Bull Lake)**, gravestone inscription:

IN MEMORY OF / MARGARET BALLENTINE / BORN JUNE 1832 / DIED OCT. 1899

⁷ **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, unrecorded conversation. My late father was born at Bull Lake in 1899 and remained there until 1927. He told me of the migration of families to Bull Lake Ridge in the late 1880's.

⁸ **Lawson, Franklin Luke, The Lawson-Ballentine Cemetery at Bull Lake, Generations**, the Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc., Volume 34, No.4, Winter 2012, pp. 29-33

⁹ **Ancestry.ca - Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1670-1946.**

Isaac Lawson of Prince William and Patience Balentine of Kingsclear, County of York, were married by Licence this Seventh day of September 1854.

by me John M Brooke, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton

This marriage was solemnized between us

Isaac Lawson

Patience Ballentine

In presence of

Robert Moody

Phoebe Hulleby (?)

Filed and registered 29th December 1854

¹⁰ **1861 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William**, identifies the Isaac Lawson family as follows: Isaac Lawson, Head, married, age 30, born in NB, occupation farmer; Patience Lawson, Wife, married, 26; George Alexander Lawson, son, single, 4; and Margaret O'Donald, servant, single, 14. The farm consisted of 60-acres of improved land, 20-acres unimproved, valued at \$1,800.00 They owned 5 horses, 4 "milch" cows, 5 other "neat cattle", 15 sheep and 3 swine. During the year they had slaughtered 450 lbs. of pork, had churned 400 lbs. of butter and had shorn 40 lbs. of wool. They had also harvested 20 tons of hay from 20-acres, 6 bus. of wheat from 1/2 acre, 30 bus. turnips from 1/4 acre, 5 bus. pease

The Families at Bull Lake - Robert Ballentine

had a son, George Alexander Lawson, who was born at Lake George 4 June 1857.¹¹ Patience (Ballentine) Lawson died 15 January 1864 and was buried in the Lake George Micmac Cemetery.¹²

(Later Isaac Lawson married Martha McMurray, d/o James and Rose (Donnelly) McMurray of Lake George. Their children included Patience Emma Lawson; a son I. W. Lawson; Agnes Agatha Lawson; Madora Lawson; Mary E. Lawson; Rosanna Gertrude Lawson; Murray J. Lawson (a.k.a. J. McMurray Lawson) and Claude H. Lawson).¹³

William Ballentine was born at Kingsclear c. 1838.¹⁴ He married Martha Boynton¹⁵ and lived at Lake George where he farmed and worked as a mason. Their children included George P. Ballentine, James M. Ballentine, John Ballentine, Allan R. Ballentine, Daniel Ballentine, Joel Ballentine, Oscar Ballentine and Patience A. Ballentine.¹⁶

Mary Ann Ballentine was born at Kingsclear c. 1847.¹⁷ She married John Munro of Scotland and Lower Southampton, York County¹⁸ and had one child, a daughter Laura Evalena Munro, born 28 March 1888.¹⁹ John Munro died 31 May 1914 and was buried in the Otis Cemetery. Mary Ann (Ballentine) Munro died 26 August 1924 and was buried beside her late husband.²⁰

(John Munro had been married previously to Christie Jane McCullum. They had two daughters: Ella M. Munro and Annie Gertrude Munro (b. 07 September 1874).²¹ Christie Jane (McCullum) Munro died 16 August 1885 and was buried in the Otis Cemetery).²²

ROBERT ALLAN BALLENTINE was born 9 January 1852 at Kingsclear.²³ He was married three times. At abt. age 28 he was married (1) at Fredericton, 15 September 1880 to Mary McDonald (parents unknown) of Fredericton.²⁴ Robert and Mary lived and farmed at Kingsclear.²⁵

and 1 bus. timothy seed. That year their cloth and other household manufacturing was valued at \$40.00.

¹¹ **1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton.** In this census, 04 June 1857 is given as the date of birth of George Lawson.

¹² **Micmac Cemetery, Lake George, New Brunswick.** Gravestone inscription.

In memory of PATIENCE WIFE OF Isaac Lawson Died Jan. 15th 1864 In the 30th year of her age

¹³ **Lawson, Franklin Luke, *Before My Time: Alexander and Deborah (Kelley) Lawson of Lake George and their descendants*, self-published, 1978.**

¹⁴ **1851 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Kingsclear. op. cit.**

¹⁵ **Index to Late Registration of New Brunswick Births** Code I 878-B-7, Microfilm F18765 PANB (on line). William Ballentine and Martha Boynton are identified as parents of Oscar Ballentine.

¹⁶ (a) **1881 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.** The William Ballentine household at Lake George is enumerated as follows: William Ballentine, Head of household, age 43, born in NB, religion Methodist, occupation farmer; Martha Ballentine, Wife, 37, Presbyterian; George P. Ballentine, son, 17; James M Ballentine, son, 15; John Ballentine, son, 13; Allen R. Ballentine, son, 9; Daniel W Ballentine, son, 7; Joel E. Ballentine, son, 5; Oscar Ballentine, son, 3; Patience A. Ballentine, daughter, 1; and Lillian Hamilton, 4.

(b) **1891 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.** The William Ballentine household is enumerated as follows: William Ballentine, 53, Head, born in NB, Methodist, Irish born father and NB born mother, farmer and mason; Martha Ballentine, 49, Wife; John Ballentine, 23, house carpenter; Alen (sic) Ballentine 19; Westley (sic) Ballentine, 17; Joel Ballentine, 15, farmer; Oscar Ballentine, 13; Patience Ballentine, 11; Clark E. Ballentine, 9; Lillia, 14, boarder and domestic.

¹⁷ **1851 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Kingsclear. op. cit.**

¹⁸ ***The Daily Telegraph*, Saint John, New Brunswick, 30 December 1886. m. Lower Southampton (York Co.) 22nd Dec. by Rev. Wm. Ross, B.A., John MUNRO / Miss Mary Ann BALLENTINE. Daniel F. Johnston's *New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics*, Volume 65, Number 2039.**

¹⁹ **Late Registration of New Brunswick Births, Code 1888-M-220, Microfilm F18777. PANB (on line).** John Munro and Mary Ann Ballentine are identified as parents of Laura Evelena Munro as sworn to by her sister Annie G. Ingraham.

²⁰ **New Brunswick Cemeteries, PANB (on-line)** Otis Cemetery, Otis, York County. MUNRO, John, born 1831, died 1914-May-31, born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. MUNRO, Mary Ann, died 1924-Aug-26, w/o John Munro.

²¹ **Late Registration of New Brunswick Births, Code 1875-09-07, Microfilm F18763, PANB (on-line).** John Munro and Christie Jane McCallum are identified as the parents of Annie Gertrude Munro as certified by an older sister, Mrs. Ella M. Keetch.

²² **New Brunswick Cemeteries, PANB (on-line)** Otis, York County. MUNRO, Christy Jane, died 1885-Aug-16 age 35 years, w/o John Munro.

²³ **1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton.** In this census, 09 January 1852 is given as the date of birth of Robert Valentine (sic).

²⁴ ***The Daily Telegraph*, Saint John, New Brunswick, 18 September 1880. m. Fredericton, 15th inst., by Rev. A. J Mowat, Robert BALLENTINE, Kingsclear (York Co.) / Miss Mary MacDONALD, Fredericton. Daniel F. Johnston's *New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics*, Volume 50, Number 1537**

²⁵ **1881 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Kingsclear.** The Robert Ballentine household is enumerated as follows: Balentine, Robert, M(ale), age 30, born in NB,

The Families at Bull Lake - Robert Ballentine

In 1884 Robert Ballentine may have spent several months in western Canada with a group from Kingsclear and Fredericton who were constructing part of the CPR railway line through Kicking Horse Pass.²⁶

Robert and Mary had a son Talmage Ballentine who was born at Upper Kingsclear 27 December 1885.²⁷

Robert Ballentine, his son Talmadge, and Robert's eldest sister, Margaret Ballentine moved, with several other inter-related families, to Bull Lake Ridge c. 1888.²⁸ (Mary (MacDonald) Ballentine died prior to 1888. However, details about her death and burial are unknown.) Robert, Margaret and Talmadge settled on a 75-acre property identified as Lot 28 Range 2 South Newburg Settlement. Robert farmed and worked as a mason and carpenter. He built many barns and chimneys in the community.²⁹ From time to time Robert Ballentine and his sister provided room and board for the local school teacher. Barbara J. Cliff of Kingsclear taught school at Bull Lake for the term ending June 1891. During that time her mailing address was c/o Robert Ballentine.³⁰

Meth(odist), Irish extraction, Farmer, m(arried); Balentine, Mary, F(emale), 20, NB, Presb(byterian), Scotch, m; Balentine, Mary, F, 73, NB, Meth., Irish, W(idowed); Balentine, Margaret, F, 49, NB, Meth., Irish; Balentine, Mary Ann, F, 33, NB, Meth., Irish.

²⁶ *The Fredericton Evening Capital*, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 20 May 1884. A large party left Fredericton en route for Kicking Horse Pass in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, accompanied by Willard KITCHEN who was taking the party to work on a contract for constructing about a mile of the Canadian Pacific Railway through solid rock. ... As far as we could ascertain the following are the names of the persons composing the party: ... Robert VALENTINE... (other names omitted) They are all from Fredericton and Kingsclear and will likely return after completing their engagement.
NOTE: The above listed Robert Valentine may have been Robert Ballentine.

²⁷ (a) *Index to New Brunswick Marriages*. Morehouse, Nellie G. / Ballentine, Talmage, 1919-09-10, Carleton, Marriage Certificate Number 1114, Code B4/1919, Microfilm F16142 PANB (on-line). This certificate states that Talmage was born at Kingsclear.

(b) *1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton*. This census gives 27 December 1885 as the date of birth of Talmage Valentine. (sic).

²⁸ *Lawson, Guy Marshall, op. cit.*

²⁹ *Ibid*

³⁰ *Teachers' and Trustees' Returns*, York, Southampton, Grantville School, Microfilm F4846 (PANB)

Robert Ballentine was a Trustee for the Grantville School for the terms ending 30 June 1891, 30 June 1905, 30 June 1906, 31 December 1910, and for both terms in 1911.³¹

When he was about 40 years old Robert was married (2) at Boston, Mass., 07 September 1892 to Hughenia (Ross) Ryan, widow, who had been born 17 April 1860, the daughter of Alexander and Mary Ross of Cariboo, Pictou County, Nova Scotia.³²

(Hughenia Ross had been married to William Ryan of Pictou County, and they lived in Massachusetts. Their children included (1) Herbert W. Ryan, born 1881, died Medfield, Mass. 24 February 1881; (2) William C. Ryan born Medfield, Mass., married Dedham, Mass. December 1902 to Ruth E. Higgins, born Stoughton, Mass. 1882, daughter of Thomas A. and Eliz. J. (Robertson) Higgins; (3) C. Maude Ryan, married Medfield, Mass. 30 October 1901 to George W. Graves, son of Perley W. and Emily A. (Green) Graves; (4) Henry Watson Ryan born 20 September 1885; and (5) Arthur Bliss Ryan born Massachusetts 15 August 1889).³³

Robert Allan Ballentine and Hughenia (Ross) Ryan Ballentine had two daughters born at Bull Lake: Flossie May Ballentine (1895-1907) and Mary Isabella Ballentine (March 1898-August 1898).³⁴

Robert Ballentine operated the Post Office (called Green Lake) from his home from the day it was opened in 1903 until it closed in 1912.³⁵ Hughenia (Ross) Ryan Ballentine died in June 1905 and was buried on the farm at Bull Lake. In 1907 her body was exhumed and reburied in the Lawson-Ballentine Cemetery.³⁶

At age 56 Robert Ballentine was married (3) at Woodstock, Carleton County, 02 November 1907 to

³¹ *Teachers' and Trustees' Returns*, York, Southampton, Grantville School, Microfilm F4846, 4849, 4853, 4857 (PANB).

³² *Massachusetts Marriages, 1695-1910*, FamilySearch.org - Family History and Genealogy Records, (online).

³³ (a) *Ibid*.

(b) *Massachusetts Births and Christenings, 1639-1915*, FamilySearch.com - Family History and Genealogy Records (on-line).

(c) *Massachusetts Deaths and Burials, 1795-1910*, FamilySearch.org - Family History and Genealogy Records (on-line).

³⁴ *Lawson, Franklin Luke, The Lawson-Ballentine Cemetery at Bull Lake*. op.cit.

³⁵ *McManus, George E., Post Offices of New Brunswick 1783-1930*, Jim A. Hennok, Ltd., Toronto, Publishers, 1985.

³⁶ *Lawson, Franklin Luke, The Lawson-Ballentine Cemetery at Bull Lake*, op. cit.

The Families at Bull Lake - Robert Ballentine

Margaret "Maggie" (McGaughey) Morehouse, widow, daughter of John and Catherine McGaughey of Newburg, Carleton County.³⁷

(Margaret McGaughey was age 43 at the time of her marriage to Robert Ballentine. She had been married to John Morehouse, railroad worker, since 3 August 1880³⁸ and lived at various New Brunswick locations including Gibson, now part of Fredericton. Children included Alfred Morehouse, Cleadie Morehouse, James Morehouse, Emma Morehouse, Mabel Morehouse, Idella Morehouse, Lee Morehouse, Harry Morehouse, Nellie Morehouse, Gladys Morehouse, and Bertha Morehouse.³⁹ Some of the children moved with their mother to Bull Lake after she married Mr. Ballentine. Harry, Gladys and Nellie attended the school at Bull Lake).⁴⁰

³⁷ **Index to New Brunswick Marriages.** P ANB (on-line). Marriage Certificate 1102.

³⁸ (a) *Carleton Sentinel*, Woodstock, New Brunswick, 14 August 1880. m. 3rd inst. by Rev. G. W McDonald, John MORE HOUSE / Miss Maggie McGAUGHY, both of Northampton (Carleton Co.) Daniel F. Johnson's *New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics*, Volume 51, Number 533.

(b) **1871 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton, Woodstock, Division 1.** The John McGaughey household is enumerated as follows: McGaughey, John, M, Head, age 60, Scotch, Farmer, Presb; McGaughey, Catherine, F, Wife, 30, Native of NB, Bap; McGaughey, Janet, F, daughter, 11; McGaughey, Margaret, F, daughter, 9; McGaughey, Grace, F, daughter, 6; McGaughey, Catherine, F, daughter, 4; McGaughey, Elizabeth, F, daughter, 3; McGaughey, Eliza, F, daughter, 10 mo.; Teed, Mrs. F. boarder, 60; Hunter, Henrietta, F, boarder, 18.

³⁹ (a) **1881 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton, Brighton.** The John Morehouse household was enumerated as: John Morehouse, age 21, born in NB, Baptist, origin Scotch, labourer; Maggie Morehouse, 17, NB, Presbyterian, Irish.

(b) **1891 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Douglas.** The John Morehouse household was enumerated as: John Morehouse, 33, Baptist, Section Foreman (Railway); Maggie Morehouse, 29, Methodist; Cleady E. Morehouse, 8, daughter; James W. Morehouse, 7, son; Emma Morehouse, 5, daughter; Mabel E., 4, daughter; Idella, 2, daughter.

(c) **1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, St. Mary's.** The John Morehouse household was enumerated as: John Morehouse, 42, born 24 July 1868; Maggie Morehouse, 36, 18 October 1864; Alfred Morehouse, son, 19, 20 July 1881; James Morehouse, son, 29 May 1884, 16; Emma Morehouse, daughter, 07 March 1886, 15; Mabel Morehouse, daughter, 20 October 1886, 14; Idella Morehouse, daughter, 25 July 1890, 10; Lee Morehouse, son, 06 September 1891, 9; Harry Morehouse, son, 02 February 1895, 6; Nellie Morehouse, daughter, 11 August 1896, 4; Gladys Morehouse, daughter, 31 July 1898, 2; Bertha Morehouse, daughter, 03 March 1901.

⁴⁰ (a) **1911 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton.** The corrected census includes the following Morehouse children in the household of Robert Ballentine: Lee Morehouse, age 19; Harry Morehouse, age 18; Gladys Morehouse, age 14; Cleadie (Morehouse) Banks, age 29; and

On 27 April 1908 Robert Ballentine purchased Lot 14 Range 2 South Newburg Settlement from Charles and Alice Tompkins.⁴¹ This property became known locally as "Ballentine's Upper Place." Also in 1908 the Ballentines built a large new home.⁴² It included the only spiral staircase in the community.⁴³

On 27 July 1910, Robert A. Ballentine received the grant to his home farm, Lot 28 Range 2 South Newburg Settlement.⁴⁴

In addition to her many domestic duties, Maggie Ballentine also "drove the mail."⁴⁵

Robert Allan Ballentine died 27 April 1921,⁴⁶ and was buried in the Lawson-Ballentine Cemetery at Bull Lake.⁴⁷

Cleadie's children, Freda Banks, age 9; Gertrude Banks, age 6; and Mabel Banks, age 4.

(b) **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns**, York, Southampton. Green Lake, Microfilm F4858, F4859, F4860, F4861, F4862 and F4863 PANB.

⁴¹ **New Brunswick Land Registry**, Carleton County, Volume 95, Page 176, Number 50386. Charles Tompkins and Alice Tompkins, his wife, conveyed 100 acres known as Lot 14 Range 2 South Newburg Settlement to Robert Ballentine and Margaret Ballentine, his wife, for the sum of \$600.00, said property being the same as was granted to Charles Tompkins by the Crown on 13 February 1884.

⁴² *Carleton Sentinel*, Woodstock, New Brunswick, 02 November 1908. Green Lake Robert Ballentine and son, who are first class masons and carpenters and who have more engagements than they can fill, have recently erected for themselves a fine house, which when completed will be a credit to the village.

⁴³ **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, unrecorded conversation. My father said that even with their considerable carpentry skills the Ballentines hired a carpenter who had the tools and skills to build their spiral staircase.

⁴⁴ **Index to New Brunswick Land Grants**, 1784-1997, Volume 159, page 0, Grant Number 26252, York County, 1910-07-27, 75 acres, Microfilm F16458 PANB (on-line).

⁴⁵ *The Press*, Woodstock, New Brunswick, 05 March 1912. East Newbridge Mrs. Robert Ballentine, our mail carrier, has a 24 mile route three times a week and has only missed one trip this winter.

⁴⁶ *The Press*, Woodstock, New Brunswick, 03 May 1921. OBITUARY ROBERT BALLENTINE Robert Ballentine of Green Lake died on Wednesday, April 2nd in the 70th year of his age. He is survived by a widow and one son, Talmage, at home. The funeral was held on Thursday, conducted by Rev. Mr. Conron.

⁴⁷ **Lawson, Franklin Luke**, *The Lawson-Ballentine Cemetery at Bull Lake*, op. cit.

The Families at Bull Lake - William L. Kaley

Submitted by Franklin Luke Lawson and Gloria (Dempsey) Morris¹

This is part of a continuing series of articles on the first settlers at Bull Lake, York County, New Brunswick.

WILLIAM L. KALEY (1844-1944): William L. Kaley, the son of John Kaley and Katherine (Joah or Jay) Kaley, was born 14 March 1844 in Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland. He arrived in New York City, single, about 19 years of age, (i.e. abt. 1863), and resided in Lowell, Massachusetts for a short time before moving on to Acton Settlement, near Harvey, Manners Sutton Parish, York County, New Brunswick.²

In September 1871 William Kaley married Hannah Kelley, daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Bell) Kelley of Kingsclear, York County, New Brunswick.³ Their first child, a daughter, Effie Jane Kaley (1872-1963), was born at Lake George, Prince William Parish, York County.⁴

In 1876 the Kaley family moved to Maplewood, Southampton Parish, York County, where the following children were born: Gilbert Kaley (1877-1967), Mabel (Kaley) Tapley (1879-1950), twins Edgar Kaley (1883-1966) and Margaret ("Maggie" Kaley) Frederick (1883-1970), and William B. Kaley (1887-1914).

In 1884 William L. Kaley spent several months in Western Canada helping to build the Canadian Pacific Railway line through the Kicking Horse Pass.⁵

In 1888 the Kaleys, together with several other inter-related families⁶ moved to Bull Lake Ridge which, at that time, was heavily forested, unoccupied crown land. William Kaley and his wife eventually received grants to three adjoining pieces of land totalling approximately 200 acres: SW Lot 7 Range 3 Grantville Settlement; Lot 2 Range 3 Grantville Settlement; and NW Lot 7 Range 4 Waterville Settlement.⁷

William Kaley was a trustee for the school at Bull Lake in 1890, 1891, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1912 and 1914.⁸

William Kaley cleared his land, grew crops and raised livestock at Bull Lake. He was especially competent at raising sheep and pigs.⁹ He continued to farm, to work in the woods in New Brunswick, Quebec and Maine and to raise his family at Bull Lake.

Hannah Kaley died 06 April 1914 and was buried in the Methodist Cemetery at Woodstock. William L. Kaley died 30 December 1944 at 100 years of age.¹⁰ He was buried beside his late wife in the Methodist Cemetery at Woodstock.¹¹



1. NOTE: Gloria Morris is a great granddaughter of William L. Kaley as follows: William L. Kaley> Effie Jane (Kaley) Troy> Alice Genevieve (Troy) Dempsey> Gloria Mary (Dempsey) Morris.

2. a) Morris (Dempsey), Gloria, *Descendents of John Kaley*, e-mail 26 July 2012.

b) *The Carleton Sentinel*, Woodstock, N.B., 12 March 1944. *York County Man Born in Ireland is 100 Years Old. WOODSTOCK, N.B., March 12 - (Special) - William Kaley, one of York County's oldest residents, celebrates his 100th birthday at his home at Bull Lake, Tuesday. One of the pioneer residents of that place, he settled there in 1888 when only one other family was resident there. He was born at Kinsella (sic), Ireland, on March 14, 1844, and came to America at the age of 19. Landing at New York, he resided first at Lowell, Mass., and later came to New Bruns-*

The Families at Bull Lake - William L. Kaley

wick and settled at Acton Settlement near Harvey. In 1876 he moved to Mapleton and resided there until his removal to Bull Lake. Mr. Kaley has had an active life on this side of the water. As a young man he worked on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and was with George Kitchen at Kicking Horse Pass, B.C., as a hard rock foreman, and was in charge of cutting the right-of-way on a six-mile contract when the railway went through the Rockies. He also has had 35 years of experience in woods work in Maine, Quebec and New Brunswick. In September, 1872, he was married to Hannah Kelly, daughter of the late Alexander Kelly of Prince William. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living - Mrs. Mabel Tapley and Edgar Kaley at home; Mrs. Thomas F. Troy and Gilbert Kaley, Woodstock, and Mrs. George Frederick, Canterbury. He also has 11 grandchildren and 22 great grandchildren.

NOTE: "Mapleton" should read Maplewood. Mrs. Thomas F. Troy was born Effie Jane Kaley; Mrs. George Frederick was born Margaret "Maggie" Kaley, a twin sister of Edgar Kaley.

3. a) Ibid.

b) 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 Licence at Fredericton this Sixteenth day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and forty three by me J M Sterling, Curate of Christ Church, Fredericton. In the presence of Mary O'Dell and Patrick Kelly. Witness Mary O'Dell. This Marriage was Solemnized between us Alexander Kelly Catherine Bell.*

c) 1861 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William. *Alexander Kelly, (age) 65, (a native of) New Brunswick, (born in) Prince William, farmer, Baptist, (children in school) 4 ; Catherine Kelly, wife, 40, Irish, Episcopalian; Their 9 children, all born in Prince William and Baptist are: Elizabeth Kelly, daughter, 18; John Kelly, son, 17; William Kelly son, 13; Edmond Kelly, son, 12; Benjamin Kelly, son, 12; Hannah Kelly, daughter, 14; (illegible) Kelly, daughter, 8; Lavice Kelly, daughter, 6; and Emily Kelly, daughter, 3.*

NOTE: The above listed Elizabeth Kelly, daughter, 18, was Mary Elizabeth Kelly, also known as Mary.

4. Maine Marriage Record, Maine State Archives; Cultural Building, 84 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0084; 1892-1907 Vital Records, Roll #: 57 (on-line). Marriage Record dated 07 January 1896, at Houlton, ME, of Effie J. Kaley, age 22, born at Lake George, New Brunswick, daughter of Wm. and Halmah Kaley and Thomas F. Troy, Junior, age 23, born in Ireland, son of Thomas F. and Ellen Troy.

5. a) *The Fredericton Evening Capital*, Fredericton, N.B., 20 May 1884. *Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics*, Volume 62, Number 832. *A large party left Fredericton en route for Kicking Horse Pass in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, accompanied by Willard KITCHEN who was taking the party to work on a contract for constructing about a mile of the Canadian Pacific railway through solid rock. They will take the steamer at Sarnia for Port Arthur and the rest of the journey will be made by rail. The wages will be from \$2 to \$3 per day. As far as we could ascertain the following are the names of the persons composing the party: Chas ESSENEA, Jerome HENRY, W LOCKHART, W W GRAHAM, John KELLY, Thos. NILES, Nevers KITCHEN, Elmer SMITH, Edward COX, Jas. DUFFY, Guilford PALMER, George PALMER, Samuel KITCHEN, William KALEY, Isaac O'DONNELL, C. F. SLIPP, John VIRTUE, Thomas MOFFATT, Albert KIRLIN, Archibald ROSBOROUGH, Odber LEWIS, Willard KITCHEN, Coles KITCHEN, James VIRTUE, Chas. WELCH, Anthony CHAPMAN, William SMITH, Samuel ATKINS, Ben COURSER, Robert VALENTINE, William A. SMITH, Geo. BARRY, Miss A. MURPHY, Miss S. MURPHY, Miss C. MARTIN, Mrs. Willard KITCHEN, Mrs. Geo. KITCHEN, Mrs. Wesley KITCHEN, Mrs. John KELLY, Mrs. Thomas BARRY, Mrs. James KELLY, Miss Ida MILLS and Mrs. J.C. KITCHEN. They are all from Fredericton and Kingsclear and will likely return after completing their engagement.*

NOTE: The Robert VALENTINE listed above may have been Robert Allan BALLENTINE of Kingsclear and later of Bull Lake.

6. The families included Mrs. Kaley's brother, Benjamin Kelley, and Mrs. Kaley's sister, Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers.

7. a) Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997. Vol. 143, Grant # 23838, 1898-08-02, 95-acres, plan, Microfilm F16442 and Vol. 182, Grant #29714, 1932-02-16, 106-acres, no plan, Microfilm F16481 (PANB).

b) New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Map Division, Nashwaak Series, Map No. 112.

8. Teachers' and Trustees' Returns (RS657): York, Southampton, Grantville: microfilms F4846, F4853, F4854, F4855 (PANB)

The Families at Bull Lake - William L. Kaley

9. Lawson, Guy Marshall, unrecorded conversation. My father told me that Mr. Kaley kept for breeding stock only ewes/rams that had been a twin or a triplet and only sows/boars from very large litters, with sows/gilts having at least 12 functioning teats. He also said the Mr. Kaley would increase the feed to ewes/sows just prior to breeding so they were on an increasing plane of nutrition. This process, known as flushing, induces the release of additional eggs at ovulation, resulting in more eggs being fertilized, and more lambs/piglets being born. During farrowing, Mr. Kaley would sit in the pen with the sow's head in his lap, scratching her ears, calming her, talking softly to her, "telling her what a good girl she was". Mr. Kaley usually had the largest and healthiest pig litters/lamb crops in the community and Dad believed it was due largely to the above actions.

10. *The Daily Gleaner*, Fredericton, N.B., 02 January 1945. **CENTENARIAN DIED AT BULL LAKE HOME.** *William Kaley Was Born in Ireland, Came to New Brunswick When 19. Woodstock, Jan L* One of the oldest residents of New Brunswick, William Kaley, died early Saturday morning at his home in Bull Lake. Mr. Kaley passed his 100th birthday last March 14 and until about three weeks ago was active, possessing all his faculties. He enjoyed talking of the "good old days." Mr. Kaley was born in Kinsella, (sic) Ireland, and came to America at the age of 19, landing at New York and later came to New Brunswick and settled at Acton Settlement, afterward coming to Bull Lake where the greater part of his life was spent. In 1871 he married Miss Hannah Kelly of Kingsclear, who predeceased him about 30 years ago. He is survived by two sons, Gilbert and Edward (sic) Kaley, Bull Lake; three daughters, Mrs. Thomas F. Troy, Woodstock, Mrs. George F. Fredericks, Canterbury, and Mrs. Mabel Tapley, Bull Lake; 13 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock with service at the home at Bull Lake, conducted by Rev. Mo. Brinton (sic) of the United Baptist Church, Woodstock. The pallbearers were Wallace Blackie, Harold McCarty, Sterling Lawson and Hazen Tompkins. Interment was made at the United Church (sic) Cemetery, Woodstock.

NOTE: "Edward Kaley" mentioned above was Edgar Kaley. The minister's name was Rev. Myron O. Britton and the place of burial was the Methodist Cemetery, Woodstock.

11. Gravestone inscription, Methodist Cemetery, Woodstock, New Brunswick.

WM. KALEY

DIED

Dec, 30, 1944

Age 100yrs.

HANNAH

Wife of

WM. KALEY

DIED

Apr. 6, 1914

Age 67yrs.

KALEY

Major Richard Witham Stockton Court Martial - 1780

Contributed by Margaret Stockton

Recently, Harvey Hildebrand of Indianapolis, Indiana, a Stockton researcher and descendant, has located the transcript of the 1780 Court Martial, Bedford, Long Island, of Major Richard Witham Stockton and Captain Richard Crowe. These two men were accused of the murder of minuteman and miller, Derek Amberman, of Jamaica, Long Island. Major Stockton was found "Guilty as charged", but later acquitted. Captain Crowe, a British officer, was declared "Not Guilty" of the offense.

(I have recently transcribed this 24 page document.)

Margaret Stockton, 831 Hughson Street, Woodstock, ON N4S 4P9

An Early Queens County Teacher--Andrew Stevenson

Contributed by Eldon Hay

In Robert E. Hawkes' interesting study of parish school teachers in Queens County, one of those mentioned is Andrew Stevenson.¹ Hawkes notes that "he was British-born and had practised the 'vocation of teaching for several years'." In this brief article, I give a few details of his life, and share some comments Stevenson wrote from Jemseg in 1832.

Andrew Stevenson was born in Ballibay, County Monaghan, Ireland, January 10, 1810. His early life was marked by hardship and trial. His father died in 1818, and the family was in straightened circumstances, leaving bereft a mother and six children. Andrew, "having acquired sufficient knowledge," began to teach a private school in the neighbourhood.² Andrew Stevenson was also raised in a devout Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) family, and carried Covenanter convictions with him into his teaching.

In the new world, Reformed Covenanters were found in Saint John in the early 1800s, and they appealed to American Reformed Presbyterians to come to their assistance. A couple of ministers did come to that city, organized the Covenanter families into a 'society,' a prayer and fellowship group, wrote to the Scottish and Irish RP Synods, drawing their attention to the needs of the Saint John RPs, and went back home. The Irish Synod took up the challenge, but could not find immediately any clergyman willing to go out. Finally, in 1827, the Rev. Alexander Clarke and his wife Catherine McMillan Clarke and daughter set sail from Ireland. On the way over, Catherine gave birth to another daughter.

The Clarks reached Saint John with an enlarged family and high hopes; but they found that the Covenanters were dispersed. Many had left the city, the few remaining were dispirited and scattered. Clarke looked to the Kirk, the Church of Scotland, in Saint John for assistance, but was given a cool welcome, in fact a cold shoulder. Clarke conducted preaching forays outside the city, and may have done so in or near Jemseg. But in 1828, Clarke moved to Amherst, N.S., and began a

life work in what seemed to him to be more appropriate circumstances. And Clarke kept pleading with the Irish RP Synod to send more clergy. The Synod wanted to, but there were no volunteers.

Was there another way of getting assistance for Clarke? Clarke himself came up with a scheme, which was outlined in the 1830 Report of the Irish RP Missionary Society.

Mr. Clarke has suggested the plan, for the advancement of the cause of his mission, the adoption of which might be found most beneficial. Could there be sent to him a few persons, members of the church, acquainted with her principles, who would be qualified to act as English teachers, he proposes to find situations for them in different of the provinces. As there is a demand for such--they would obtain at least £30 per annum and boarding with the people and they might be appointed to the Eldership, or be found otherwise serviceable in advancing the cause, the interests of genuine religion amongst a destitute people. We would rejoice sincerely to hear of persons, suitably qualified, offering themselves for this service. In the purest days of the Church of Scotland, Catechists, were employed and sent into those places where a regular ministry could not be established and the plan was eminently blessed for the furtherance of the gospel. In no place, we are persuaded, could this primitive practice be tried with better effect than in the British colonies of North America.³

Clarke's suggestion did not fall on deaf ears. Writing years later, Thomas Houston, secretary of the Missionary Board, was obviously supportive of the idea.

[When] the Rev. Alexander Britton, of Bready, stated at a meeting of the missionary board that there was a young person in his congregation who was of an old Covenanting stock, a good mathematical scholar, and . . . had some experience in teaching. This was Mr. Andrew Stevenson. On my writing to him, expressing the unanimous wish of the board and proposing the terms, which were that we would only pay the expense of the passage to the colonies, he at once consented to go out and to labor in the mission in accordance with the plan proposed.⁴

¹ In Duty Bound: Parish School Teachers of Queens County, New Brunswick, 1818-1837 (Fredericton: 1989) 58. The book was reviewed in Heritage, April 1990.

² W.M. Glasgow, History of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America (Baltimore: Hill and Harvey, 1888) 691.

³ The Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Sept. 20, 1830. Document in the RP Theological Hall, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

⁴ Thomas Houston, "Reminiscences of Rev. Dr. Steven-

An Early Queens County Teacher--Andrew Stevenson

In the fall of 1831, Andrew Stevenson sailed for Saint John. On the same vessel was a freshly ordained Covenanter clergyman, also coming to assist in Covenanter work in the British Colonies, Rev. William Sommerville. The two became life-long friends.

Hawkes' account implies that in 1832, Stevenson began teaching in the area. Why in Jemseg? We do not know. Perhaps, as inferred above, Clarke had been in the neighbourhood; but that is speculative. At any rate, Stevenson is mentioned in Irish RP Missionary Board reports. "Andrew Stephenson the Catechist is usefully employed as a Schoolmaster and Conductor of a Sabbath School, he circulates also copies of the Scriptures and Tracts among the people." One of Stevenson's letters survives. It does not tell us a great deal about his teaching of mathematics. Rather Stevenson is writing as a Catechist to a Covenanter audience, and relating how he is doing on that front. The Mission Board Report introduces Stevenson's letter appropriately. "We gladly make room for the following extract of a letter from Andrew Stevenson, the Catechist sent out . . . who has been acting in the capacity of an instructor of youth, in New Brunswick, and seems thoroughly devoted to his Master's work: the letter is dated Jemseg, New Brunswick, Nov. 7th, 1832; he thus writes:--"

I am of opinion that pious Schoolmasters could do much in spreading Reformation principles, and preparing the people for hearing the Gospel, as both young and old, in this country, are so ignorant of the first principles of religion that they understand little of a sermon when they hear it. Still the plan upon which schools are established here is such that great things need not be expected all at once. When I first came to Jemseg, I endeavoured to begin the school every day with prayer, but the people soon let me understand they did not want me to teach their children to pray. My next effort was to raise a Sabbath School (for the state of the young is truly deplorable), this also was looked upon with a jealous eye, many refusing to send their children lest it was a plan to make them pay more wages; but after I had convinced them that it was entirely free, and had distributed Bibles and Testaments at the Society's prices, they began to think me their friend, and to help me in every way that they were able. At first, I gave the scholars chapters in the Gospels to

commit to memory, and when they had gotten into the method of getting tasks, I gave them such tasks as the following:--Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy--Find the threatenings denounced against such as profane the Sabbath, and the blessings promised to such as sanctify and keep it. In this manner I went over all the Decalogue. I always marked the passages on a slip of paper, and gave it to those who could not find any themselves. After I had finished the Decalogue, I told them to prove original sin, &c., till there is scarcely a doctrine in the Confession of Faith which they have not gone over; and I hope the Lord has owned and blessed the work. There are about 50 scholars who regularly attend, and almost as many old folks and adults who come to hear, because there is seldom preaching of any sort in the neighbourhood. We begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue till twelve: the time is spent in reading the Old and New Testament, and catechising--when a chapter is read, I break it into short questions, which the children answer sometimes with their books open, sometimes shut: after reading, I hear the tasks, and examine them upon the subject, that they may understand it. It would be almost impossible for you to believe the improvement which the children have made in religious knowledge. Mr. Sommerville will join me in saying that some of them would put to shame the children of many Covenanters at home. I took up a collection in the school, and sent it to the Tract Society, and got upwards of 200 pretty large tracts, which are lent to the scholars every Sabbath, and always one given as a reward to the child who says the best task. Those very parents who would not allow prayer in the daily school at first, are now the most constant attendants at the Sabbath school, and the greatest hands at finding verses; not that they see the good of it altogether, but that their children may gain the reward. In conclusion I would say, there is much encouragement for pious, steady Schoolmasters to come here; if their manner happen to please the people, after a little they may do almost anything among them. Good schoolmasters need not fear to get £40 per annum, and boarding, this place being better than Nova Scotia. I would rather advise the Society to encourage married men to come out.⁵

Andrew Stevenson was not destined to stay in Jemseg very long, not more than two years. Perhaps he was lonely. He had decided on full-time ministry; later accounts say that his thinking in this

son," Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter, 1881, 394-6. This journal was an American RP publication, and Houston was writing about Stevenson at the time of Stevenson's death.

⁵ "Reformed Presbyterian Home & Foreign Mission Society," Covenanter, 1833, 70-72. The Covenanter was the Irish RP journal.

An Early Queens County Teacher--Andrew Stevenson

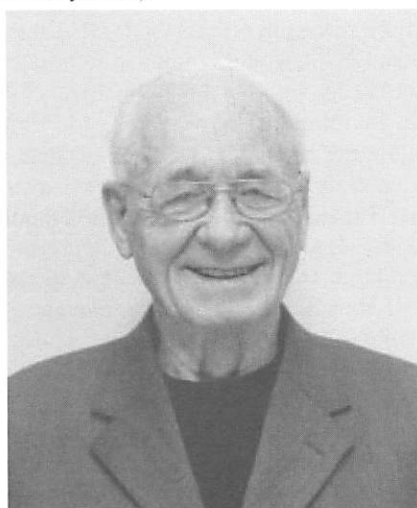
regard had been affected on the way to Canada by Wm. Sommerville. At any rate, Stevenson went to Philadelphia in 1833. There he conducted a private school while preparing for the ministry. He had planned to return to Ireland, complete his theological training, and offer himself again, as an ordained missionary to the British Colonies. However, the RP church in the U.S.A. was undergoing a crisis. In 1833, the RP church actually split into two divisions; one dubbed the 'Old School,' the other the 'New School.' Stevenson was decidedly of 'Old

School' persuasion. Because of the scarcity of clergy amongst 'Old School' congregations, Stevenson was pressed into service. His plan to return to Ireland was given up. He was later to become the minister of one of the largest RP pulpits in the United States, in New York City. He laboured with much distinction until his death in 1881.

Meanwhile, back in Jemseg, another Irish RP catechist came to teach school shortly after Stevenson left. His name was David Bates. But his is a story for another time.

Obituary - E. Ivan Edgett

(Ivan was a long-time member of Southeastern Branch of NBGS Inc, and was Treasurer of NBGS, Inc for several years.)



E. Ivan Edgett, 90, of Moncton, with loving family members at his side, passed away peacefully at The Moncton Hospital on Thursday, October 24, 2013. Born in Leader, SK, he was the son of the late

James Edgar and Maude (Steeves) Edgett. Ivan was a retired Product Development Manager for Lockwood Windows with 41 years' service.

Ivan will be sadly missed by his children, Joyce Gildart (Glenn) of Pointe du Chene, Alan Edgett (Sharron) of Waasis and Paul Edgett (Angela) of Salisbury; precious grandchildren, Jamie Edgett (Kathleen), Jennifer Eddy (Blaine), Joel Gildart, Andrew Gildart (Kate), Rebecca Kervin (Andrew), Bradley and Morgan Edgett; six cherished great grandchildren; sister, Marion Rose of Edgetts Landing; several nieces and nephews. In addition to his parents, Ivan was predeceased by his wife, Mildred 'Milnie' (Bland) Edgett (1994) and one brother, Ronald.

Funeral Service at the Moncton Wesleyan Church on Monday, October 28, 2013 at 11:00 am. Interment, Fair Haven Memorial Gardens. In Ivan's memory, donations to the Alzheimer Society of New Brunswick or a memorial of the donor's choice would be appreciated by the family. Online condolences at

www.fergusonknowlesfh.com

Have you renewed your membership? The renewal form is on pages 31-32.

Our new website (www.nbgs.ca) continues to evolve – if you haven't logged in yet, the instructions are on page 60.

Ancestors of New Brunswick Belyeas

By George H. Hayward

The ancestors of the New Brunswick Belyeas were French and Dutch. The immigrant Belyea ancestor in America was Louis Boulrier, said to have been a Huguenot fisherman. His wife was Antje Konninck, a Dutch girl. They were married in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, in Tarrytown, New York, a few miles up the Hudson River from New York City, 23 May 1697.

In 1969, Florence G. (Belyea) Tisdale and her sister Marjorie A. (Belyea) Rennie, published "The Genealogy of the Boulrier-Bulyea-Belyea Family, 1697-1969", Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 70-122337. The first few pages of their book is of interest to me, even though I am not a Belyea descendant, and they may interest some of you too. My wife and I visited Tarrytown, New York, in 1990, attended a service in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, and did a walkabout in the churchyard cemetery.

Louis Boulrier

Florence and Marjorie (Belyea) said "The traditional story, handed down in our family from their Loyalist forebears, who went to Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada from New York in 1783, was that our original ancestor in America was a Huguenot mariner who had sailed his ship from the western shore of France to escape from the persecution following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. If our early family knew the name of "our ancient mariner" it was not included in the story or recorded. It is therefore the most rewarding fact discovered in our research to have traced the name Louis Boulrier.

"Details of where our family had resided before the Revolutionary War, were found in their memorials to the crown for losses sustained due to the war, for which they were to be partially reimbursed in order to re-establish themselves in the new colony. Place names mentioned in these memorials were Van Courtland Manor for some, and Philipsburg, which we found had been a part of the Manor of Frederick Philips in what is now known as Tarrytown, New York, up the Hudson River from the City of New York. This led our research to this area.

"Frederick Philips (Vredryck Flypsen) was born in Holland in 1626 and came to the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam sometime before 1653. At this time many Dutch Protestants were coming to America seeking refuge from religious persecution and invasion of their country by King Philip of Spain and the King of France.

"He was a master builder of ships, buildings and fortifications, and his services were much needed in the colony. He became very prosperous, extended his land holdings vastly and established Dutch and Huguenot families on his estate.

"New Amsterdam was badly mismanaged under the later Dutch administration and improved greatly under the British regime, who renamed it New York. Trade and commerce were encouraged. Frederick Philips took the Oath of Allegiance to the British crown and he became a prominent merchant, well esteemed in the English community. His ships sailed the seas and he sent his children to England for their education. His estate became known as Philips Manor and he built his manor hall in Yonkers. (It is now restored for the public as an example of Colonial times).

"In 1684, he furthered his establishment at Philipsburg by building a residence, known as Philips Castle (now restored by the Rockefeller Foundation and it is open to the public), a mill and a stone church where his family and members of this settlement might worship.

"This church, called the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, was at first served by lay preachers, but in 1697 the congregation was incorporated into the Dutch Reformed Church. This was the church of the story "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow", a classic written by Washington Irving and he was buried in the churchyard there. In 1962 this church was designated a national historic site.

"Historic to our family as well, in that some of its records were hidden during the revolution and were brought to light years after. These records provided for us some of the early baptismal records and marriages of our early family. The church was closed during the American Revolutionary War because the Philips family was Loyalists, which was understandable, as this family had fared well

under the British administration. They were, of course, considered as traitors by their opponents, their properties were all confiscated and members of this family had a price put on their heads.

"The marriage of Louis Boulrier was not included in the book of records that was found as the entries did not go back that far. It did appear in a history of the church restoration, found in the library in the museum at Tarrytown, maintained by The Daughters of the American Revolution, whose interests and loyalty are of course centered on the winning side of the conflict. The history recorded that Louis Boulrier, a native of Saintonge in France, had married Antje Konninck, in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow on May 23, 1697. She was born in Dergrade, Holland.

[Note: In our research to locate this place in Holland, we were advised by good authority, that this must have been an error, possibly in the transcription. It must have been "den Grode" or in English "the Grode", a district rather than a town or village.]

"It was also found recorded that Antje Konninck, wife of Louis Boule (Boulrier) was one of the original members of the church and her name appears on the first listing of members taken into the church from Van Courtland Manor.

"Information was given that Jan, son of Louis and Antje had served in the church as a deacon in 1733-36 and in 1746. He was listed as an elder in the church in 1751. He was the father of Henry Bulyea who went to New Brunswick as a Loyalist in 1783. Henry was known as Hendrick to the people of Philipsburg.

"Saintonge, where Louis Boulrier came from, was an old province in France, bounded on the northwest by the province of Aunis, on the northeast by Poitou, east by Angoumois, south by Guyenne and west by Guyenne and the Atlantic Ocean. It now forms a small part of the Department of Charente and the greater part of Charente Inferieure. The coastline of Saintonge as it was known, is exceedingly broken, the shoreline is indented by bays, outlets of rivers such as the Charente and Seudre and inlets of the sea that run far back into the land making peninsulas and broad marshes. This coastline today provides the sandy beaches for noted holiday resorts.

"From early times the cities and villages of this area produced the navigators, mariners and early explorers of America such as Samuel de Champlain and the Sieur de Monts. In the 16th and 17th centuries the province of Saintonge and those around it were predominantly Protestant and many of the early expeditions to America sailed from the walled city of La Rochelle in Aunis, which was a Huguenot fortress.

"It is felt that in this genealogy it is not necessary to elaborate on the history of the Huguenots as this has been done by many historians, who have written in detail information taken from authentic records. Among sources on this history are the wonderful works of Henry M. Baird, "The Rise of the Huguenots to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" and followed by the account given by his brother, Charles W. Baird, "Immigration of the Huguenots to America". A more recent history written in Canada by G. Elmore Reaman, "The Trail of the Huguenots", or reference to an encyclopedia under the headings: Catherine de Medici, St. Bartholomew Day massacre in Paris, and accounts of Admiral Coligny and the reigns of Kings Louis XIII and XIV of France will prove enlightening.

"We will explain briefly their origin, the Edict of Nantes and its Revocation which caused our Louis Boulrier to leave his native France.

"The Huguenots, or French Protestants, were followers of Jean Calvin (1509-1564), a well educated young man who became attracted to the doctrines of the Reformation and conditions in France in his time which were due to the papal control of France and its king, the intrigue, financial drainage and morals of courtiers and clergy in their attempts to gain favor at court, while the people remained very poor and education was only for the wealthy. Jean Calvin left his law studies to go to preach in Paris. His doctrines were known as Calvinism and were adopted by John Knox, who founded the Church of Scotland, the Puritans, and various branches of Presbyterians. His followers were from all walks of life, including the Bourbon family of Henry of Navarre, many of the nobles, lawyers, doctors, men of letters, the fine arts, mariners and explorers, etc. Forbidden in Paris, where many lost their lives at the stake, they spread into the provinces, where they built cities, churches,

ches, colleges and schools for they stressed education for their children. Their numbers rose to over two million and their number and power were a source of fear to the Catholic church. This soon brought pressure to bear to destroy the Huguenots and led to the worst persecution that the Christian world has ever known.

"At the death of Henry III of France, Henry of Navarre was heir to the throne. He was opposed by the Catholic court and clergy as he was a Huguenot, but with the help from the Huguenot nobles and their army, they moved north, laid siege to Paris and he was victorious and became Henry IV of France. In 1598 he was able to issue the Edict of Nantes which guaranteed freedom of worship to the Huguenots in all towns and villages where they had congregations, except Paris and cathedral cities, to have the right to hold public office the same as Catholics and that his old retainers could keep their fortifications. By this, peace was restored until he was assassinated.

"In the following reign of Louis XIII with Cardinal Richelieu as prime minister, all political power was taken from the Huguenots and their fortresses were taken over as property of the state. Realizing that their rights were being denied, thousands were making their way out of France to Switzerland, Holland, England and establishing colonies in America and the West Indies. They were forbidden to come to French Canada, although previously most of the governors of Quebec and Acadia had been Huguenots.

"Louis XIV, a despot, with Cardinal Mazarin as his prime minister, was determined to force all Huguenots to become Catholics. He took away their rights to professions or to continue in their arts or crafts, they were not allowed to hold religious services. Then realizing that so many had left the country, he issued a decree that any caught leaving would be severely dealt with. A man would be sent to the galley for life or sold as a slave to French planters in the West Indies, a woman would be sent to a convent prison for life and all property would be taken from them. When this did not stop them, in 1685, he issued the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and they were ordered to become Catholics, dragoons sent into their homes to enforce obedience and every possible violence was sanctioned. A final decree that the children were to be taken from their parents and placed in Catholic schools, for which their parents must pay, brought on

the mass exodus. Those near the Swiss border tried to escape there, but most sought the sea as the only hope for escape and the coast of Saintonge with its many inlets and bays provided hiding places and for mariners who risked their lives to help them find refuge.

"It is estimated that 300,000 escaped. France lost the best of her citizens who became a great asset in the countries where they found refuge.

"They founded many colonies in America and unlike the Puritans and Pilgrims who settled to establish separate and more rigid communities the Huguenots as refugees, though staunch in their faith and doctrines, were more readily integrated among the Dutch communities adding their skills and knowledge to their new Country. They had been assisted by Holland until they could find ships to take them to America and by the English people who raised a fund to help pay the passage of many who had escaped with their lives alone. Many of the great families of today are proud of their Huguenot descent.

"Louis Boulrier and his wife did not reside in Philipsburg very long after their marriage in 1697. No record was found of land holdings in our research in the records at the New York Public Library but records are not available for many places. It seems possible that some others listed in the Dutch Church of New York, may have been related to Louis, but we have no way at present to connect these records. It was thought that possibly the French churches might have some further records but these are not available in the genealogy department of the library. The church of Saint Esprie, the French church of New York, was incorporated into the Episcopal Church and the French Church at New Rochelle did not have their records as it is now being used for other purposes.

"The Dutch churches gave different spellings of the names, often from one child to the next of the same parents, but it was difficult for the Dutch recorders in that early time and they evidently wrote the name as it sounded to them. A cross-index verified that the different spellings we found were actually the same name. Among them we found Boulrier, Boule, Boulje, Belyee, Beljee, Bilyea, Bolye and Bulyea but it must be realized that j in Dutch is sounded as y in English and that Bulyea is the spelling in English of the pro-

Ancestors of New Brunswick Belyeas

nunciation of Boulrier. In the following Church records all of these Dutch names were used instead of the French spelling of Boulrier.

"Of the family of Louis and Antje Boulrier, we found only three children, there may have been more of whom we have no records but we have been able to connect our descent from their son Jan, to his son Henry Bulyea from whom all the Belyea family are descended.

"The family of Louis (1) and Antje Boulrier:
[Note: We have used the name of Boulrier in the following records in lieu of the various Dutch spellings of the original name.]

Generation One

1. Louis¹ Boulrier. He married in 1697 in New York,¹ **Antje Konninck.** Louis died after 1712.¹

Children:

2. i **John (Jan Boulrier)² Belyea** was born in 1698.
- ii Jacob (Boulrier) Belyea was baptized 25 Mar 1706 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow in North Tarrytown, N.Y.¹
- iii Catarina (Boulrier) Belyea was baptized 2 Nov 1712 in the Dutch Church in New York City.¹

Generation Two

2. John (Jan Boulrier)² Belyea (1.Louis¹), was born in 1698.¹ He married, 29 Nov 1719, in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow,¹ **Helena Williams**, born in Phillipsburg Manor, N.Y.¹ John died in 1766 in New York State.¹

Children:

3. i **Henry (Hendrick Boulrier)³ Belyea.**
4. ii **Marytie Belyea.**
5. iii **Rachel Belyea.**
6. iv **Helena Belyea.**
 - v **Catarina Belyea** baptized 21 Aug 1731 in the Old Dutch Church, of Sleepy Hollow.¹ She married Orser Jones.
7. vi **John Belyea.**
- vii **Robben Belyea** baptized 23 Apr 1737 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow¹.

Generation Three

3. Henry (Hendrick Boulrier)³ Belyea (2.John (Jan Boulrier)², 1.Louis¹), baptized 19 Apr 1720 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.¹ He married (1) 24 Nov 1739 in the Old Dutch Church, **Deborah Carpenter** (daughter of Nathaniel Carpenter and Abigail Fowler). He married (2) **Engeltie Storm**, baptized 20 Jun

1730 in the Old Dutch Church, North Tarrytown, N.Y.¹

In New Brunswick in the late 1700s, and well into the 1800s, Henry and his family were recorded as Bulyeas, but by the late 1800s and early 1900s most of his descendants spelled their name Belyea.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, the Frederick Philipse family, that had done well under British rule, wanted to maintain the status quo. Many of the tenant farmers in Philipsburg Manor, and in Van Courtland Manor immediately to the north, also wanted to remain loyal to the British government. In fact, commencing July 12, 1776, three days after local proclamation of the Declaration of Independence, the British Army and Navy occupied the environs of New York City, and by year's end controlled the lower Hudson region. Notorious Patriots fled, and hundreds of Loyalists assured the British of their unshakable attachment to the concept of empire in an enthusiastic "Declaration of Dependence." The Boulrier/Bulyea family was one of these.

Henry Bulyea was living in Courtland Manor, a large baronial estate just north of Phillipsburg. Several of his sons were serving in Loyalist regiments. When the war was over, they had to flee for their lives because the American Patriots would not tolerate anyone among them who did not share their political doctrine. All Loyalists property, both real and personal, was confiscated. Many Loyalists were terrorized, maltreated, and several were executed. Loyalists were arrested for such things as harboring or associating with Tories, refusing to muster, corresponding with Loyalist, or with the British, writing or speaking against the patriot cause, drinking to the King's health, and for endeavouring to remain neutral.

In 1783, when the War was over, several thousand Loyalists, many of whom had been resident in the colonies for several generations, fled to Canada, the West Indies, Britain, and other locations. By far the largest group came to Canada, mainly to Atlantic Canada, while some settled in Quebec and Ontario. Henry Bulyea joined the mass exodus to the St. John River. He drew, in all, three grants of land in N.B. It is believed he and his wife and younger sons spent the first winter of 1783-84 on Lower Musquash Island in the St.

Ancestors of New Brunswick Belyeas

John River. Later, he moved to Sugar Island above Fredericton, and tradition says when the ice broke up in the spring, great flooding occurred which caused the family to pack their household goods into boats and make their way down the river to where his third grant was situated. It was lot No. 42, at Glenwood, on the Long Reach of the St. John River opposite Cantons Island. Here he farmed until his death in 1802.

For those who may be interested, on Monday, November 9th, 1789, Lord Dorchester, Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, proposed to the Executive Council that: "Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard (in America) before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their children and their descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by following Capitals affixed to their names: U.E., alluding to their great principle The Unity of the Empire." Therefore, anyone who is a descendant of Henry Bulyea may apply, to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, for membership, and if accepted, may affix the Capitals "U.E." to their names.

Engeltje Storm was married first to Abraham Yerxa. They had a son, Johannis "John" Yerxa, born in 1751, who was a Loyalist. He came to New Brunswick in 1783, and settled at Burton, Sunbury Co. Several of his descendants settled in York County, N.B.

Last Will and Testament of Henry Belyea: In the name of God Amen – The fifteenth day of February in this year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, I, Henry Bulyea of Greenwich in Kings County and Province of New Brunswick, Yeoman, being very sick and weak in body but sound and perfect of memory, thanks be to God for the same, and calling to mind the mortality and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die – do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, that is to say principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in a decent manner at the discretion of my Executrix or Executor, nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection to obtain Everlasting happiness in the life to come through the merits and meditation of my Blessed

Redeemer, Jesus Christ and as touching such worldly goods where with it has pleased God to bless me in this life – I give, devise and dispose of same in manner and form following – that is to say – in the first place I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife one third of all the profits arising by or from my real estate together with all my household goods and one cow. Also, I bequeath to my well beloved son William Bulyea, whom I likewise constitute, make and ordain with my beloved wife, whom I constitute, make and ordain my Executrix and said William, my executor all my lands lying between the Kings Road and the River and the land above or westerly of the Road to be divided length ways, equally between said William and my beloved son, Thomas Bulyea. Also, I give my beloved son, Robert Bulyea the privilege of a road in the most convenient place for him to get off from his land to the river, also the land where his barn stands on so long as said barn shall last. Also to my other sons, John, Joseph, Abraham, James, Robert and Henry Bulyea I give each of them one shilling, money of New Brunswick. Also, to my daughter Deborah, I give one shilling money aforesaid to be levied, raised and levied out of my estate. I do utterly disallow, revoke and disannul all and every other Testaments, Wills, and Legacies, Bequests and Executors by me in any ways before this time. Willed and Bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament and my beloved wife and said son William my sole Executrix and Executor of this my last Will and Testament. In witness where of I have here unto set my hand and seal this day and year first above written.

his
Henry X Bulyea
mark

Witnesses
Samuel Peatman Jr.
John Wallis
James Lingley

Children by Deborah Carpenter:

- i **John⁴ Belyea** born 9 Oct 1739 in Phillipsburg Manor, N.Y.¹
- ii **Mary Belyea**, baptized in 1742. She married **Robert Williams**. They lived and died in Phillipsburg Manor.
- iii **Judy Belyea**. She married **John Nichols**. Judy died before 1802.¹ She was not

Ancestors of New Brunswick Belyeas

mentioned in her father's will, made in 1802, so she may have died prior to that date.

- 8 iv **Joseph Belyea.**
Children by Engeltie Storm:
 - v **Deborah Belyea** baptized 21 Apr 1756 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.¹
 - vi **Abraham Belyea.**
- 9 vii **James Belyea** born about 1759.
- viii **Lavinia Belyea** baptized 12 Sep 1761 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.¹
- ix **Robert Belyea** born about 1765.
- 10 x **Henry Belyea** born about 1766.
- xi **Thomas Belyea** born in Van Courtland Manor, N.Y.
- xii **William Belyea.**

4. Marytie³ Belyea (2.John (Jan Boulrier)², 1.Louis¹), baptized 24 Apr 1722 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.¹ She married **Harman Davids**. Marytie died in or before 1750.¹

Children:

- i **Helena⁴ Davids** baptized 7 Nov 1740.¹

5. Rachel³ Belyea (2.John (Jan Boulrier)², 1.Louis¹), baptized 13 Aug 1726 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.¹ She married 13 Sep 1746 in the North Tarrytown N.Y. area,¹ **John Orser** (son of Evert Aertse and Wyntje DeVoe).

Children:

- i **Lena⁴ Orser** baptized 24 Aug 1748.¹
- ii **Wyntie Orser** baptized 17 Aug 1750.¹
- iii **Marytie Orser** baptized 4 Apr 1753.¹
- iv **Evert Orser** baptized 9 Sep 1755.¹
- v **John Orser** baptized 24 Apr 1759.¹
- 11. vi **William Orser** born in Mar 1763.

6. Helena³ Belyea (2.John (Jan Boulrier)², 1.Louis¹), baptized 27 Apr 1728 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.¹ She married 13 Sep 1746 **Albert Orser**. Helena died in 1769.¹

Children:

- i **Maritie⁴ Orser** baptized 28 Oct 1753.¹
- ii **Johannis Orser** baptized 3 Nov 1756.¹
- iii **Everadus Orser** baptized 4 Sep 1759.¹
- iv **Robben Orser** baptized 30 Jun 1764.¹
- v **Weintje Orser** baptized 3 Sep 1768.¹

7. John³ Belyea (2.John (Jan Boulrier)², 1.Louis¹), baptized 25 Jun 1734 in the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.¹ He married **Rachel Davenport**.

Children:

- i **John⁴ Belyea** baptized 13 Sep 1760.

Generation Four

8. Joseph⁴ Belyea (3.Henry (Hendrick Boulrier)³, 2.John (Jan Boulrier)², 1.Louis¹), baptized 19 Apr 1746 in North Tarrytown, New York.¹ He married **Sarah Sniffin**.

Provincial Archives of N.B., RS108, Land Petitions, microfilm F4168: His Excellency George Stacy Smyth Esq'r Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. The Memorial of Joseph Bulyea most respectfully sheweth that your memorialist joined the British Standard in the year 1776 in the time of the American Rebellion, inlisted in the Queens Rangers commanded by Colonel Rogers, and served His Majesty during the war, came to this Province in 1783, have remained here ever since and have never had any land from the Crown except a fifteen acre lot on Long Island, and since that have purchased an improvement on the Washaedemouk Lake, lot No. 12, where I now live. I have lot No. 13 in possession, with a considerable improvement on both the said lots. I don't know where the old grantee is if there be any. I pray that I may have the two said lots escheated and regranted to me, and that I have no intention of selling the said land either [dehullu?] nor indently but to remain thereon, as I have no other [resource]. I was born in the State of New York, am seventy four years of age, have a wife & ten childrin of whom four is sons who live with me at present the one 25, one 23, one 20 and the other 15 years of age and none of the said four sons had any Crown lands. I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to comply with my request and your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.... (signed) Joseph Bulyea

On the 28 day of July 1819 before me John Colwell one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Queens personally appeared the above named Joseph Bulyea and made oath that the several matters and things set forth in the before written petition are just and true.... (signed) John Colwell, Justice of the Peace.

NB. The above mentioned land is on the south east side of Washademouk Lake, Welch & Dibble Survey, in a grant to Colwell and A[?].

Ancestors of New Brunswick Belyeas

The lot No. 12 is vacant, the lot No. 13 is granted to Seymore Jarvis and Hannah Jarvis; they were applied for by Joseph Bulyea 14 March 1815.... Aug. 2nd 1819.... (signed) [illegible], Surveyor General.

Children:

- i **Mary⁵ Belyea**. She married 25 Oct 1790 in New Brunswick,¹ **William Bridgeman**.
- ii **Eleanor Belyea** born 27 Nov 1774 in Westchester Co., N.Y. She married **Isaac Van Wart**.
- iii **Sarah Belyea**. She married 14 Feb 1799,² **Adam Mott**.
- iv **Susanna Belyea**. She married George Hendry.
- v **John Belyea** born probably about 1780. He married 5 Oct 1803, **Nancy Heustis**.
- vi **James Belyea**. He married **Sarah Worden**.
- vii **Nancy Belyea**. She married **Arthur McMullin**.
- viii **Joseph Belyea**. He married 22 Feb 1821 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co., N.B.,³ **Mary Elizabeth VanWart**.
- ix **William Belyea** born in 1794. He never married.
- x **Hannah Belyea** died young.
- xi **Jacob Belyea** died young.
- xii **Robert Belyea**. He married 14 Feb 1828, **Elizabeth Jane Corey**.

9. James⁴ Belyea (3.Henry (Hendrick Boul-ier)³, 2.John (Jan Boul-ier)², 1.Louis¹), born about 1759 in Courtland Manor, Westchester Co., N.Y.¹ He married **Jemima Purdy**, born about 1765 (daughter of Nathaniel Purdy), died in 1828. James died about 1840.

Children:

- i **Thomas⁵ Belyea** born 4 Oct 1784 in New Brunswick.¹ He married 27 Jan 1827, **Nancy Diadama Lawson**, born 18 Nov 1804,¹ died 11 Sep 1886.¹
- ii **James Belyea** born about 1790.
- iii **Abraham Belyea** baptized 8 May 1803.
- iv **Coles Purdy Belyea** born about 1808.
- v **Mary "Polly" Belyea** born probably about 1787. She married 20 Feb 1823 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co., N.B.,³ **John MacDonald**.
- vi **Phoebe Belyea** born probably about 1789 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co.¹ She married 28 Jan 1830 in the Parish of Wickham,³ **Robert Smith**. Phoebe died in 1868,¹ buried in McDonalds Point Cemetery, Queens Co., N.B.²
- vii **Henry Belyea** born probably about 1791 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co., N.B.¹ He married 15 Feb 1813 in Queens Co., N.B.,² **Elizabeth Purdy** (daughter of Archaelus Purdy and Hannah Birdsell). Henry died 17 Feb 1853 in Birr, Ontario.¹
- viii **Jemima Belyea** born probably about 1792 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co.,

N.B.¹ She married 16 Feb 1813 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co., N.B.,³ **David McDonald**, born in 1784,¹ died 1 Jul 1866.¹ Jemima died 17 Mar 1869.¹

- ix **Nehemiah Belyea** born probably about 1794 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co., N.B.¹ He married 19 Feb 1829 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co., N.B.,³ **Lydia E. McDonald**, born in 1802,¹ died 22 Oct 1887.¹ Nehemiah died 20 Mar 1885.¹
- x **Oliver Belyea** baptized 17 Jun 1796 in Queens Co., N.B.² He married **Rachel Purdy**.
- xi **Hannah Belyea** baptized 11 Feb 1797.² She married 16 Dec 1824 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co., N.B.,³ **Jeremiah Vandenburg**.
- xii **John Stevens Belyea** baptized 29 Dec 1799,¹ died young.¹
- xiii **Lucy Belyea** baptized 1 Mar 1801.¹ She married 27 Jan 1825 in the Parish of Wickham, Queens Co., N.B.,³ **Daniel VanWart**. Lucy died in 1841.¹
- xiv **Nancy Belyea** baptized 18 Jan 1807 in Hampstead, Queens Co., N.B.
Gagetown Anglican Church Records: Nancy Bulyea, baptized 18 Jan 1807 in Hampstead, parents James and Jemima Bulyea, by Rev. Richard Clarke.

10. Henry⁴ Belyea (3.Henry (Hendrick Boul-ier)³, 2.John (Jan Boul-ier)², 1.Louis¹), born about 1766 in Courtland Manor, Westchester Co., N.Y.¹ He married **Mary Parks**, born about 1773,¹ (daughter of Nathaniel Parks and Elizabeth Parlee), died 4 Feb 1849 in the Parish of Greenwich, Kings Co., N.B.¹

Children:

- i **Robert⁵ Belyea** born about 1793.¹ He married 22 Nov 1822,¹ **Margaret Haythorne**.
- ii **Henry (Harry) Belyea** born about 1797. He married (1) **Mary Ann Archibald**, born about 1799,¹ died in 1829.¹ He married (2) **Elizabeth Jane Belyea**, born about 1803. in the Parish of Greenwich, Kings Co., N.B.¹ He married (3) **Lydia Eliza _____**, born about 1817,¹ died 7 Dec 1887.¹ Henry died 18 Apr 1879 in Petersville, Queens Co., N.B.¹
- iii **Nathaniel Parks Belyea** born 7 May 1800. He married 18 Sep 1824 in Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B., **Abigail Kinney**.
- iv **Sarah Belyea**. She married in 1827,¹ **Frederick Pace**.
- v **Isaac Belyea** born about 1812,¹ died in Mar 1888.¹
- vi **Elizabeth "Betsy" Belyea**. She married **Richard Graves**.
- vii **John Yerxa Belyea** born about 1816.¹ He married **Margaret _____**. John died 1 Feb 1874.¹

Ancestors of New Brunswick Belyeas

- viii **Rachel Belyea**. She married **Alexander "Sandy" Beckett**.
- ix **Ann Belyea**. She married **Alexander Cochrane**.
- x **Edward Belyea** died in infancy.¹

11. William⁴ Orser (5. Rachel³ Belyea, 2. John (Jan Boulter)², 1. Louis¹), born in Mar 1763 in Ossining, New York.⁴ He married (1) **Mary Craig**, died about 1800 in New Brunswick.⁵ He married (2) **Mary Blake**, born 6 May 1772 in Saint John, N.B.,⁶ (daughter of Christopher Blake), died 7 May 1856 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.⁸ William died 24 Dec 1844 in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.⁶

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

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

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

On the 20th of June, 1809, he was granted Lots 45, 46, and the lower half of 47, including Middle Becaguimec Island, a total of 500

acres, where the Town of Hartland later grew. It is there that their six children were born, and where they lived the remainder of their lives. History has recorded that they were the founders of the Town of Hartland.

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

Children by Mary Craig:

- i **Elizabeth⁵ Orser** born about 1790 in Prince William, York Co., N.B. She married 21 Mar 1812 in Carleton Co., N.B.,⁷ **James Lovely**, born 11 Jan 1782 in Cumberland Co., N.S. (son of Benjamin Lovely and Sarah _____), died 4 Jan 1858 in Brantford, Ontario.⁸
- ii **John Orser** born about 1791 in Prince William, York Co., N.B.⁷ died 12 Nov 1813 in Kingston, Ontario.⁷
- iii **Lydia Orser** born about 1795 in Prince William, York Co., N.B.⁷ She married **John Giberson**, born about 1789 in New Brunswick,⁷ died before 1851. Lydia died after 1851.⁷

Dr. Turner, in "Orser", said John was killed by a falling tree.

- iv **William Orser** born about 1796 in New Brunswick.⁷ He married 28 Nov 1822 in Carleton Co., N.B.,⁹ **Mary Shaw**, born in Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B. (daughter of Jonathan Shaw and Abigail Tapley). William died 14 Aug 1879 in Shiawassee County, Michigan.¹¹
 - v **Ann Orser**. She married 12 Nov 1818,⁷ **Joshua Bishop**. Ann died before 1845.⁷
- ### *Children by Mary Blake:*
- vi **Stephen Orser** born about 1802.
 - vii **Edward Orser** born about 1805.
 - viii **George E.B. Orser** born in Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B.⁷
 - ix **John Moses Orser** born 13 Sep 1810.
 - x **George Whitfield Orser** born 27 Jun 1813
 - xi **Samuel Bishop Orser** born in 1815.

Endnotes

¹ Florence G. Tisdale & Marjorie A. Rennie, *The Genealogy of the Boulter-Bulyea-Belyea Family, 1697-1969* (published by the Authors in the U.S., 1970).

² Anglican Church Records, Gagetown, Queens Co., N.B. (PANB, microfilm F1140).

³ Provincial Archives of N.B., RS154, Queens Co. Marriage Records.

⁴ Stephen Orser & Lydia McGee Family Bible.

⁵ Dr. Daniel Turner, *Orser* (Cranston, R.I.: published by the author, 1975).

⁶ Dr. Daniel Turner, *Craig* (privately published, Cranston, R.I., 1977).

⁷ Provincial Archives of N.B., RS160, L3, First Minute Book of the Court of Quarter Sessions, County of York, microfilm reel F13395.

⁸ Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.(C.), *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers* (privately published, Saint John, N.B.).

⁹ Contributed by Gloria LeCureux, Sterling Heights, Michigan. ☐

NBGS Inc. Consolidated Income Statement - 2012

STATEMENT OF DEFICIT & SURPLUS AT DECEMBER 31, 2012

STATEMENT OF DEFICIT & SURPLUS AT DECEMBER 31, 2012				
	CRA	A/C No	THIS YEAR - 2012	
REVENUES				
Tax-Receipted Gifts				
Donations of Money - (Tax Receipts)		405	\$220.00	
Donations of Public'ns & Other - (Tax Receipts)		406/7	1,304.00	
	4500			\$1,524.00
Other Gifts - (No Tax Receipts)	4530	410		1,079.00
Revenue from Federal Government - HST Refunds	4540	425	\$0.00	
Revenue from Prov'cial Gov'ment - Student Grants	4550	420	8,997.28	
Total Revenue from Government	4570			8,997.28
Interest and Investment Income	4580	440		168.66
Membership Dues & Fees				
Provincial Members Dues		450	\$2,879.80	
Exchange on Provincial Members Dues		451	(19.09)	
Provincial Share of Branch Members Dues		455	13,350.00	
Branch Members Net Dues		455	5,694.00	
Exchange on Branch Members Dues		456	(110.20)	
	4620			21,794.51
Revenue From Fund Raising		476		-
Revenue from Sale of Goods				
Publication Sales - Generations		480	\$498.80	
Publication Sales - Other		481	2,476.50	
	4640			2,975.30
Other Revenue - (Miscellaneous)	4650	490		581.65
TOTAL REVENUE	4700			\$37,120.40
EXPENDITURES				
Advertising and Promotion				
Publications - (Generations) Printing & Labeling		605	\$12,624.59	
Publications - (Generations) Postage		610	3,292.58	
Publications - (Generations) Editor's Expenses		612	0.00	
Postage on Books		620	274.64	
Costs of Books Sold		623	969.33	
Conference Expenses		630	253.07	
Work Shop/Speakers/Fundraisers		640	211.28	
Newsletters		655	298.90	
	4800			\$17,924.39
Travel and Vehicle	4810	665		1,711.20
Interest and Bank Charges	4820	670		531.43
Office Supplies and Eexpenses				
Stationery & Supplies		680	\$936.68	
Other Printing & Photocopying		685	583.68	
Other Postage & PO Box Rental		690	1,035.85	
Telephone/Web Site		695	626.77	
	4840			3,182.98
Occupancy Costs - Meeting Room Rental	4850	700		924.00
Salaries, Wages, Benefits and Honoraria	4880	725/30		9,260.17
Amortization - Provision for Losses & Obsolescence	4900	748		702.00
Other Expenditures				
Meeting Expenses - AGM		705	\$325.00	
Insurance		735	1,457.00	
Miscellaneous		750	656.66	
	4920			2,438.66
Gifts to Qualified Donees - Donations	4950			\$36,674.83
	5050	740		300.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5100			\$36,974.83
SURPLUS OR (DEFICIT) - DECEMBER 31, 2012				
				\$145.57

NBGS Inc. Consolidated Balance Sheet - 2012

		CRA	A/C No.	THIS YEAR - 2012
ASSETS				
	Cash, Bank, Investments			
	Bank Account		105	\$59,251.52
	Petty Cash		107	100.00
	Investments - TD GIC 2.5%		130	14,873.34
	Investments - Other GIC's		131	3,416.69
	Investments - TD Money Market		140	9,305.35
		4100		\$86,946.90
	Amounts Receivable			
	Accounts Receivable	4120	120	35.00
	Inventories			
	Library Holdings		150	\$58,749.46
	Dan Johnson Material		151	3,210.00
	Publications for Research		152	37,667.13
	Publications for Sale		160	5,962.77
	Other Items (Golf Shirts)		161	-
		4150		\$105,589.36
	Capital Assets (at cost)	4160	170	1,087.92
	Other Assets			
	Prepaid Insurance	4170	109	0.00
	Prepaid Fundraising Expenses		111	388.93
	TOTAL ASSETS	4200		\$194,048.11
LIABILITIES (INCL RESERVES)				
	Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities			
	Accounts Payable		205	\$100.00
	Provincial Members Prepaid Dues		225	804.80
	Branch Members Prepaid Dues		226	6,577.68
	Branch Members Prepaid Exchange		227	(3.27)
		4300		7,479.21
	Deferred Revenue			
	Donations for Development Fund		230	\$1,432.26
	Donations for "Genealogy Leaf"		231	2,575.00
	Donations for Microfilms		232	312.89
	Donations for Dan Johnson Fund		234	9,742.35
		4310		14,062.50
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	4350		\$21,541.71
MEMBERS CAPITAL				
	Previous Year			\$172,335.83
	Previous Year Correction			25.00
	Surplus or (Deficit) - 2012			145.57
	MEMBERS CAPITAL - December 31, 2012		350	\$172,506.40
	TOTAL LIABILITIES & CAPITAL			\$194,048.11

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM

For the year ending: December 2014

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(For those not wishing to join a Branch)

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

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

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

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

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

Membership Number: _____ Renewal ☐ New ☐ Past Member ☐

Do you need a receipt mailed: Yes ☐ No ☐

Name: _____

Street: _____

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

Phone: () _____ - _____ Date: _____

E-mail address: _____

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

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM

For the year ending: December 2014

I am researching the following families.

Please limit surnames to eight.

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

SURNAMES	WHAT AREA
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

CHARITABLE STATUS

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

Samuel Keirstead's Store Ledger 1851-1859

Contributed by Barbara Pearson

Samuel Keirstead was an early storekeeper in Collina, parish of Springfield in 1851. His Ledger refers to earlier account books before that date and after 1859. Payments made in 1860, 1862 and 1863 are written "Settled" in the 1851-1859 book. The accounts are written in British money.

Samuel was a son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Lester) Keirstead, born May 4th, 1799, Gibbon Mountain, Kings Co., N.B. Isaiah's farm was on the opposite side of the road to the Thomas Gibbon farm.

Samuel and his wife Anne (White) Keirstead married on September 9th, 1826. Samuel received a land grant of 200 acres in 1827 below Collina Corner. As far as we know by 1830 Samuel and Anne were living in the home he built just below Collina Corner. He and Anne had eight children, one of whom was Alfred Isaiah Keirstead, who in 1870 built his own store at Collina.



Samuel's store offered a great variety of supplies for his customers. He kept store until 1871 according to Lovell's Directory and may have continued until Anne died in 1874 or later. In the 1881 Census Samuel is 82, a farmer, English, a Free Will Baptist and living with him is Alice Sargeson, servant, age 50. Samuel died Sept. 6th, 1885, and is buried with Anne in Keirstead Mountain Cemetery.

On page 250 in the Ledger is this entry: Settled this day old Account between James Lovett and Samuel Keirstead, due Samuel Keirstead from 1855. James Lovett was a tailor.

Signed; James Lovett and Samuel Keirstead

This is proof that the Ledger is indeed Samuel Keirstead's.

The Ledger found its way to Ronald Menzies home in Midland. Ron used to play store with it in his attic in his youth. It had left Samuel's home

with Amy Jane Keirstead, Samuel's daughter, when she married. Why she took this ledger with her, we don't know. Amy Jane married George Wellington Johnson on Nov. 6th, 1867. Amy Jane's brother, Alfred Isaiah Keirstead, was a witness.

George and Amy's daughter, Amanda Ellada Johnson, married Robert Whitfield Menzies, Ron Menzies' grandfather, on June 13th 1892. Ellada and her sister wrote their names in the Ledger many years ago on a page in the 1858 accounts.

Ellada's son, Duncan Alfred Menzies, married Florence Alberta Robertson on Sept. 27th, 1921. Their son, Ronald Whitfield Robertson Menzies was born July 16th, 1928. The Ledger survived when the Menzies home burned in 1940, and so we have it today to read about Samuel's store and his customers who shopped there from 1851-1859.

The Customers Who Shopped At Samuel Keirstead's Store Collina, Parish of Studholm, Kings Co., N.B. 1851-1859

1. Robert Long-May 13th, 1851
2. Isaac Bunnell-May 17th, 1851-Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1 Pg. 54
3. Hugh Long-May 18th, 1851
4. Gershom Keirstead-May 18th, 1851-Amt. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1, Pg. 1
5. William Fowlie-May 18th, 1851-Amt. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1, Pg. 43
6. James Cunningham-May 30th, 1851
7. Jonathan Smith- June 7th, 1851-To Amt. from Day Book.
8. Mrs. Nugent McCanna-June 9th, 1851
9. Robert Sargeson-June 10th, 1851
10. Robert Allingham-May 30th, 1851
11. Alexander Kennedy-July 12th, 1851
12. John Chittick- June 21, 1851- To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1, Pg. 33
13. Mrs. Elizabeth Keirstead-June 16th, 1851
14. Leonard Keirstead-June 17th, 1851-To Amt Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1 Pg. 17
15. George Rankin-June 17th, 1851
16. Mrs. O'Neil-June 20th, 1851

Samuel Keirstead's Store Ledger 1851-1859

17. John Harry Cameron-June 30th, 1851-Due on settling with wife.
18. Ezekiel Kelley-July 7th, 1851-To Balance from Waste Book on Settling
19. Mr. G. Gallagher-July 8th, 1851
20. Francis Gallagher-July 8th, 1851-To Amt. from Waste Book
21. Mary Donahue-May 23, 1851
22. Robert Keirstead-July 8th, 1851-To Amt. Br. from Waste Book
23. William Keirstead-July 8th, 1851-To Amt. Br. from Ledger 1, Pg. 66
24. George Wilson-July 12th, 1851
25. Amelia Wilkins-July 19th, 1851-To Amt Br. from Ledger 1, Pg. 65
26. Francis Best-July 23, 1851-To Amt. Br. from Ledger 1, Pg 51
27. Mrs. George Kelley-July 26th, 1851
28. Mrs. Burnett-July 26th, 1851
29. Jacob Snider-Aug. 1, 1851-To Amt Br. from Waste Book
30. James Long-July 31, 1851-Br. from Book 1
31. Abraham Gray-Aug. 2 1851-(On page 43 is written Lizzy Bell, Amanda Ellada Johnson's sister)
Aug. 17th, 1851-Also By Amt. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1, Pg. 60
32. Elias Keirstead-Aug. 9th, 1851-To Amt. Br. from Waste Book
33. William Carter-Aug. 22, 1851-To Amt. Due on settling with Mrs. Carter-
Ledger 1, Pg. 46
34. William Long-Sept. 1851
35. Patrick Driscoll-Sept. 1851-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Book 1
36. Patrick McBriarty-Sept. 1851-Amt from Ledger 1, Pg. 75
37. Johnston Bunnell-Sept. 6th, 1851
38. Edward Hamilton-Sept. 6th, 1851-Settled October 10th, 1851
39. Chambers Keirstead-Sept. 6th, 1851-To Balance on Waste Book
40. Miles Foley-Aug. 25th, 1851
41. Benjamin Fayrwether (Fairweather)-Sept. 12th, 1851
42. John Coy-Sept. 26th, 1851-To Amt. Br. from Ledger 1, Pg. 97
43. John Lester-Sept. 26th, 1851-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1, Pg. 44
44. Seth Foster-Sept. 26th, 1851-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1, Pg. 72
45. George G. Holmes-Oct. 1, 1851-To Acct. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 1 Pg. 16
46. Mrs. Susan Kincaide-Oct. 10th, 1851-Due this day of settlement-Oct. 10th, 1851
47. Thomas W. Keirstead-Oct. 18th, 1851
48. James Keirstead- Nov. 7th, 1851-To. Amt. Br. Fwd. from Pg. 11 (Missing from Ledger)
49. Oliver Poley-Oct 22, 1851 -Entry May 2, 1846 balance on Tobacco
50. George Holmes- Nov. 16th, 1851-Amt. Br. Fwd. from pg. 21
51. William Fenwick-July 3, 1851-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 67.
52. William Long-Nov. 22, 1851
53. John Keirstead-Nov. 25th, 1851
54. Jonen Fowlie-Nov. 22, 1851
55. Gilbert Keirstead- Nov. 29th, 1851-To Amt Br. Fwd. from Ledger 94.
56. John O. Marr-Dec. 8th, 1851-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from pg. 28
57. Charles Vincent- Dec. 15th, 1851 also July 8th, 1852
58. Benjamin Lester and Betsy-Dec. 15th 1851
59. Francis Best- Sept. 7th, 1852; June 21, 1856; July 3, 1857
60. Nugent McCanna-Dec. 17th, 1851-To Amt Br. Fwd. from Ledger 27
61. Mrs. Nugent McCanna-May 11th, 1852
62. George Wilson-1851-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Ledger 74; May 3, 1851-To Amt. Br. Fwd. Ledger 72; June 5th, 1852; Feb. 2, 1853; Mar. 23, 1854-By Cash of Helen Austin
63. Matthew Gibbon-July 2, 1852; July 23, 1854
64. William Brown-July 19th, 1853-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Waste Book
65. Isaac Coy-Jan. 25th, 1858- To Amt. from Waste Book-Acct. Settled Aug. 2, 1859
66. Abraham Gray-Jan. 17th, 1852-To Amt. from Pg. 9 Ledger 58
67. William McKnight-July 7, 1852; April 11th, 1853
68. Thomas Rutledge-Feb. 17th, 1852

Samuel Keirstead's Store Ledger 1851-1859

69. Charles Northrup- Mar 1, 1852
70. Thomas Tinling-Mar 5th, 1852, from pg. 43.
71. Amelia Wilkins-April 2, 1852-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from pg. 36.
72. William Carten-Mar 9th, 1852-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from pg. 45
73. Thomas Keirstead-Mar 15th, 1852-To Amt. Br. Fwd.
74. Abigail Smith and Mother-Mar. 16th, 1852-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Waste Book.
75. Isaac B. Bunnell-Mar. 17th 1852
76. Mrs. Green-Nov. 24th, 1851
77. David Muir and Elizabeth-Oct. 16th, 1851; Mar. 25th, 1853; July 23, 1854
78. Miles Fowlie-July 7th, 1852
79. Thomas Gibbon-April 27th, 1852; Jan. 18th, 1853
80. Eliza and Isabella Smith-May 20th, 1852; June 1853
81. Isaiah Holmes-May 24th, 1852-Br. Fwd. from Waste Book
82. William Keirstead-May 24th, 1852-Amt. Br. Fwd. from Folio 34
83. Solomon Long-June 14th, 1852
84. David Gregg-June 7th, 1852
85. James Kincaide-June 14th, 1852
86. James Fowlie-June 16th, 1852
87. Mrs. Donahoe-July 17th, 1852
88. Nancy Hughes-June 21, 1852
89. James Keirstead-June 22, 1852
90. Mrs. Margaret Bustard-June 25th 1851-Balance due on settling
91. John Harry Cameron-Jan 26, 1852
92. Mrs. McCanna-June 29th, 1852
93. Mrs. Catherine Beach-June 7th, 1852
94. Jonathan Smith-July 29th, 1852
95. Mary Johnson-Jan 19th, 1858
96. John Chittick-July 30th, 1852
97. Seth Foster-Aug. 9th, 1852
98. James Fowlie-July 6th, 1854
99. Isaac Bunnell-Aug 14th, 1852-Br. Fwd. from old account
100. Francis Best-Aug 16th, 1852
101. Matthew Fenwick-Aug 13, 1852-To Amt. Br. Fwd. Fr. Waste Book
- Acct Settled by Schooling
102. Robert Nelson Keirstead-Oct 3, 1855
103. James Scovil-July 1852-Barter-butter
104. Charles Keirstead-Aug 29th, 1852
105. Jacob Snider-Aug 27th, 1852-Purchase- Silk Hat at 3S. and 6 P.
106. Isaiah Holmes-July 1, 1856- I puncheon- to pay 2/3 days work with oxen when called.
107. Benjamin Fairweather-July 1856-To making boots and finishing all but the uppers- to pay in the Spring 4 days work of Isaac. Making pair of boots and finishing all but the Uppers to be paid in 4 days work of Abram when called on.
108. Charles Northrup-July 18th, 1856-To I day when called on in the ensuing summer for fetching wife and ½ barrel of fish from St. John.
109. Abram and Isaac Fairweather-Aug. 21, 1857-Settled-Due from Isaac 3 1/2 days work.
Due from Abram ½ days work-Pay by 1 day hay-ing on brook-June 3, 1857-Settled by cellar digging.
110. John Coy-1859-Acct. settled in Book 1860, page 48.
111. Alfred Isaiah and George H. Keirstead-Feb. 1, 1859. Settled Book 1860.
July 1859-Purchases -Broach and ribbon. Settled by note-June 21, 1862.
1859-Settled in full up to date-July 12th, 1860. Acct. carried to Ledger 2, page 34.
112. Charles Northrup-Settled in full-Jan. 12th, 1860.
113. Thomas W. Keirstead-1858-Acct. settled by note Dec. 11th, 1862.
114. Timothy Northrup and Sons-1858-To Amt. br. Fwd. from Waste Book. To balance
On Aslcheys Acct.- Edwin and Gamaliel- Acct of 1856.
115. Gamaliel Northrup-May 16th, 1861
116. William Long-August 28th, 1852-Balance due on settling from pg. 65. 1 bottle of Speedy Relief for Catherine.
117. Ezekiel Kelly-Sept. 14th 1852. William Kelley, 1 bottle of McLeans Vermifuge.
118. Mrs. William Gordon-August 30th, 1852.
119. Charles Marr-August 30th, 1852.
120. Wesley Snider-1852
121. John Ingraham-1852
122. Mrs. Elizabeth Kincaide-Sept. 13th, 1852

Samuel Keirstead's Store Ledger 1851-1859

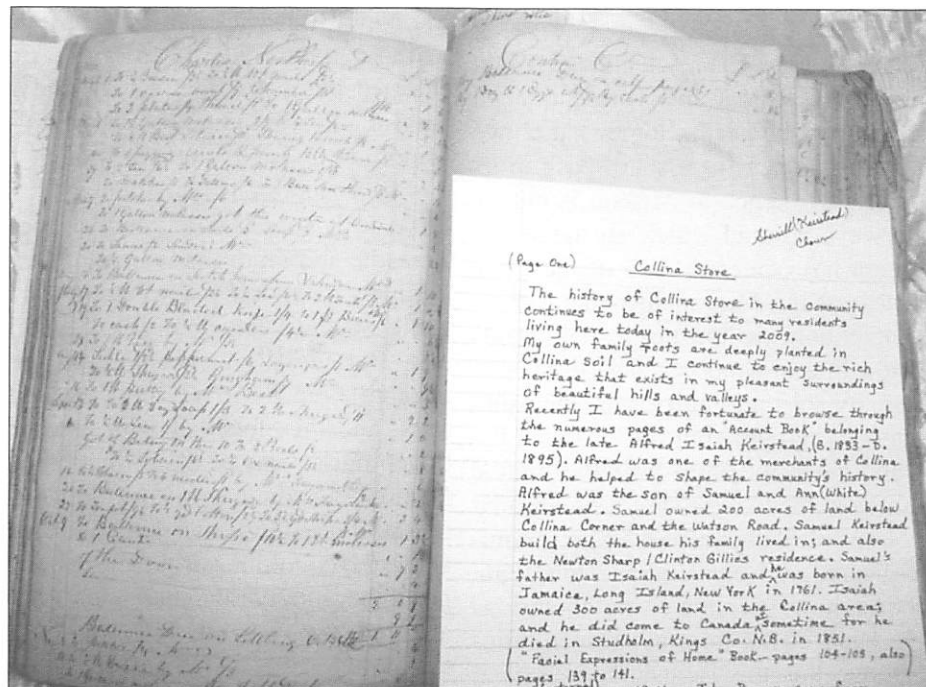
123. James Lovett-Sept. 15th, 1852
124. Dennis Murphy-Sept. 18th 1852-To balance from waste book. Calico for Sarah & Mary
125. Robert Long-Sept. 21, 1852- Bootmaker-Barter-Eggs-Butter from Sarah Jane.
126. Robert Sargeson-Sept. 25th, 1852
127. Charles Vincent-Oct. 16th, 1852Benjamin-pepper; Emeline & Burling-molasses
128. Mrs. Watson-Oct. 18th, 1852-Hair Oil-Paid Alfred- Bartered with butter.
129. George Holmes-Oct. 24th, 1852-barter with eggs.
130. Mrs. Hughes- Oct. 31, 1852-Paid on old acct. Barter-butter and eggs.
131. Leonard Keirstead-Dec. 3, 1852
132. Patrick McBriarity-Dec. 5th, 1852-To balance on sundries by Mary Donahue.
133. Mary Donahue-Jan. 28th, 1853-1 chamber pot
134. Ann Gallagher-Aug. 17th 1854-1 bottle Speedy Relief.
135. Sarah Murphy-July 5h, 1854-2 yds of black lace.
136. School Account-31 March 1852-Last year school acct. 1 doz. Eggs on School Bill.
137. James McCanna & Mother-Nov. 19th, 1852
138. Gilbert Keirstead-Dec. 16th, 1852
139. Robert Nelson Keirstead-Jan. 5th, 1853.
140. James Keirstead-Feb. 12th, 1853-Due on this day on Settlement.
141. Nathaniel Johnston-Feb. 1853
142. Charles DeLong-March 1853
143. John Keirstead-March 1853
144. William O'Neill-April 1853
145. Thomas Tinling-April 1853
146. Mrs. Archibald McFarland-Jan. 1854
147. William Keirstead-July 11th, 1854
148. William Fenwick-Dec. 1853
149. Jacob Scovil-Jan. 20th, 1854
150. William Long-March 1854
151. Isaac Bunnell-April 1854
152. James Kincaide-April 1854
153. David Muir-April 1854
154. Doctor Christopher Wilson-May 15th, 1854
155. Robert Williams-June 1854
156. James Crawford-June 1854
157. John Snider-June 1854
158. Edward O'Neill-July 1854
159. Robert Crawford-July 1854
160. Lawrence Cameron-August 1854
161. Matthew Smith-August 1854
162. John Keirstead-Sept. 22, 1854
163. James Cunningham-Oct. 18, 1854
164. Mrs. George Rankine-April 1855
165. Thomas Boyd-July 1855
166. William Benson-May 11th, 1855-To Amt. Br. Fwd. from Waste Book.
167. Daniel Brown Benson-May 11th, 1854
168. William Carter-May 1855
169. Henry Vessey-July 3, 1855
170. James Lovett-July 2, 1856- Settled on this day old Acct. between James Lovett and Samuel Keirstead, due Samuel Keirstead. Signed-James Lovett & Samuel Keirstead. James Lovett was a tailor. Made clothing for both Samuel and son, Alfred Isaiah.
March 10th, 1856-James made a coat for Samuel, vest, trousers for Alfred.
171. Mrs. John Keirstead- June 8th, 1855
172. Deborah Grigg-June 29th1855.
173. Edward Hamilton-June 1855
174. Robert Long-1855-Settled Acct. signed by Robert Long and Samuel Keirstead.
175. Charles Marr-Nov. 27th, 1855
176. Nugent McCanna-1855
177. John Coy-1856
178. William Kincaide-1856
179. George Kelly-1856
180. John H. Cameron-1856
181. William McKnight-1856
182. James Lovett-1856-Tailor-Trousers and Vest for Samuel-Carried to Journal 1862
183. Ezekiel Kelly-May 28th, 1856
184. William Hughes-1856
185. Stephen Chapman-August 13th 1858-carried to Ledger 1863.
186. Sherman Freeze-Aug. 11th, 1856-Amt Br. Fwd. to Ledger 1 #55.
187. David Sharp-1856

Samuel Keirstead's Store Ledger 1851-1859

- | | |
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| <p>188. Mrs. Sarah Gibbon-1856
 189. Hiram Veysey-1856
 190. William Ganong-1857
 191. Robert Harmer-1857
 192. Robert Sharp-1857
 193. William Battenson-1857
 194. James Scott-1857
 195. John Lester-1858
 196. John Soper-1857
 197. David Rouse-1858
 198. Alfred Isaiah and George H. Keirstead-Mar. 21, 1858
 199. Gilbert Keirstead 1858-Carried to Book 2, page 30.
 200. Ezekiel Kelly-Carried to Journal #2 1860 page 69.</p> | <p>201. Timothy Northrup- 1858
 202. John Redstone-1858
 203. Johnson Sharp-1858
 204. George H. and Alfred I. Keirstead-Aug. 26th, 1858
 205. Alfred I. and George H. Keirstead-Feb 1, 1859</p> |
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There are listed 91 customer names on a page at the back of the Ledger. There may be more as some writing is faint. Of the 205 customers listed here, there are some listed twice due to special purchases or Settling of accounts. The Ledger has over 400 pages of Samuel's customers and their purchases from 1851-1859, with accounts being settled from later Ledgers. Samuel's signature is signed with the Settling of Accounts.

Samuel Keirstead's Store Ledger of 1851-1859, Collina, Kings Co., N.B. - Charles Northrup's Account



NBGS Annual General Meeting – May 31, 2014

The Annual General meeting will be held **May 31, 2014** and will be hosted by Miramichi Branch. More info in the Spring issue of *Generations*. (NOTE: Date change!)

The History of Tabusintac

by William F. Ganong, transcribed by David Fraser

Published in Acadiensis, Vol. VII, No. 4, October 1907, pp 314-332. It is reprinted here as originally published, except several landscape photographs that scanned poorly were omitted. The map locations have been rearranged compared to the original.

The four earlier papers of this series dealt with Miscou, Tracadie, Pokemouche and Caraquet, while others are to treat of Shippegan, of Burnt Church and Neguac, of Bay du Vin and Escuminac, with other settlements of the North Shore to Baie Verte. My aim in all is the same - to give for each place some idea of its geography, an outline of its history with special reference to the origin of the present settlement, and a mention of all published information about it. I seek, above all, to preserve the facts as to the origin and advent of the ancestors of the present settlers, having full confidence that future generations of New Brunswickers will desire and value this knowledge.

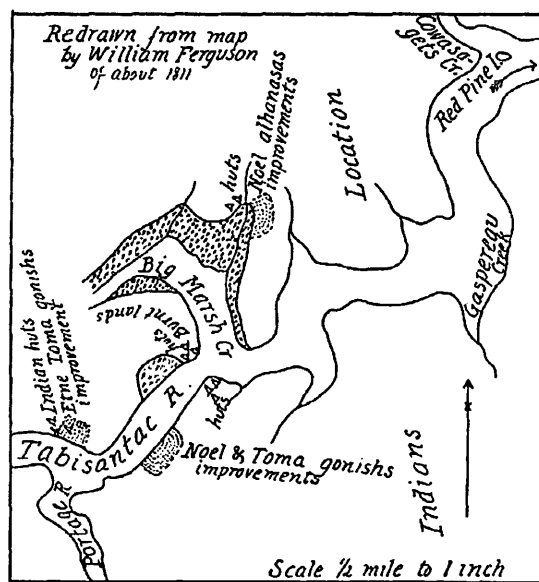
The eastern coast of New Brunswick sweeps in a great crescentic curve from Cape Tormentine on the south to Miscou on the north. Somewhat above midway the Miramichi opens as a sharp gash in its contour, while the part thence to Miscou is cut by five minor waterways, around which all the settlement of that region has centered. And of these the one which lies nearest the Miramichi is the Tabusintac. Like its neighbors on the north, it presents towards the Gulf a line of sand beaches or islands, cut here and there by shifting gullies, and enclosing a shallow marshy lagoon, out of which the mainland rises most gently. From near the middle of this lagoon there extends westward a broad tidal estuary, of quiet but pleasing scenery, which ramifies into many a cove and creek of the low-lying upland, contracting, however, in a rising country as it extends to the head of the tideway, fifteen miles from the sea. Above this the Tabusintac is a clear and swift, but smooth, river of great charm, winding in a deep valley, cut in places over one hundred feet below a plateau country. The river abounds in fine trout, including the so-called seatrout (which is simply the large sea-visiting individuals of the common brook-trout), while its ample forests have yielded a steady supply of lumber for more than a century. All of the Tabusintac region is underlaid by soft gray sandstones of the Carboniferous or

Coal period, which, though barren of coal and other valuable minerals, yield a soil of moderate fertility capable of fair returns to skilful farming. Lumber and the farm - these are the chief resources of Tabusintac. But there are others of considerable value; salmon and lobsters are caught outside the beach, smelts and clams in the bay, eels and some other fish in the river, while many water-fowl are taken in the abundant shallow waters. And there is also one other resource which will some day be of great value, namely, the immense deposits of pure peat which lie between Tabusintac and Neguac. These form the well-known Blacklands, which the sea is cutting away in miniature cliffs.

This is the Tabusintac of to-day. But science has shown that its geography was very different in the long-distant past. Once this country stood high above the sea, and had its shore beyond the Magdalen Islands, while great rivers flowed from far interior New Brunswick across Tabusintac. The valleys of these rivers have been largely altered by later changes, but in part they persist and are occupied by present streams. One river, before the Northwest Miramichi existed, flowed through where now are the Sevogle, the Escadelloc, and the Tabusintac down to Bighole Brook; and thence it ran to Little Tracadie and on to the sea. Another flowed through a valley of which parts are now occupied by the Little Sevogle, Green Brook, Stymests Millstream, and Portage River, while yet another flowed through French Cove. As time went on the land sank, and this, together with other changes known to geologists, caused the formation of the Northwest Miramichi and the many smaller rivers which broke up the old valleys into parts and gradually brought about the conditions of the present day. But I cannot go farther into these matters, interesting though they are, and I must simply refer the reader to the scientific articles which fully treat of them. These may be found in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, published at St. John, Volume IV, page 423, and also 519. The latter article gives also a somewhat full description of the river. Some reference to the sources of the river occur in Dr. R. W. Ells' *Report of the Geological Survey of Canada*, 1878-80, D. 6, while Dr. R. Chalmers mentions the fine peat of Blacklands in the same *Report* for 1888, 23 N.

The History of Tabusintac

Such is the place called Tabusintac; we consider next the people who have lived there. First of all were the Micmac Indians, to whom its extreme abundance of game and fish and its ample canoeable waters must have made it a favorite resort. Though now they have abandoned the river, men still living remember when they had a considerable village at Cains, or Etiennes, Point (that shown just west of Big Marsh Creek on the accompanying map), and elsewhere in the Indian Reserve, and at Wisharts Point and Indian Point.



EARLY PLAN SHOWING INDIAN SETTLEMENTS
ON TABUSINTAC.

Indian Point was an especial favorite of theirs, as proven not only by tradition but also by relics which have been found there. These have been well described, with comments and a map, by Dr. A. C. Smith, of Tracadie, in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, Vol. 1, No. 5, page 15, and Dr. Chalmers gives further comments upon the place in his *Geological Report* for 1888, page 31 N. These articles show that the Indians had here a burial ground, which appears to be the only one known upon the Tabusintac. At one time Indian Point was a small Indian reserve, as was also Wisharts Point; but when the Indians abandoned the river the neighboring settlers gradually occupied these lands, and hold them now by possession. The great reserve, laid out for the Indians in 1802, is now gradually being sold for their benefit to white settlers. Associated with the village or camp sites of the Indians are their portage routes to neighboring waters, and of these several are known. Thus a portage path extended from Portage Creek at the

head of Tabusintac Bay through to Portage River of Tracadie; another route between those waters passed from pond to pond along shore just inside the beach; and it is possible, also, there was a path from Cowassaget Brook to the head of Portage River. An important path extended from the settlements near Cains Point through to Neguac. It is said to have started from Portage Creek, which is a small stream east of Stymest's Millstream, though old maps, as witness one given in this paper, apply that name to Stymests Millstream. It is likely this path was simply a trail between the Cains Point and Burnt Church settlements, and was not used for transport of canoes, which could more easily be taken around through wholly sheltered waters. If the reader cares to learn more about their portages and settlements, he will find all that is known of them stated in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Volume XII, 1908, ii, 82, 95. Concerning their reserves, there is matter of interest in a special report upon Indian Affairs by H. M. Perley in the *Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly* (c, cxii, cxxvii) for 1841.

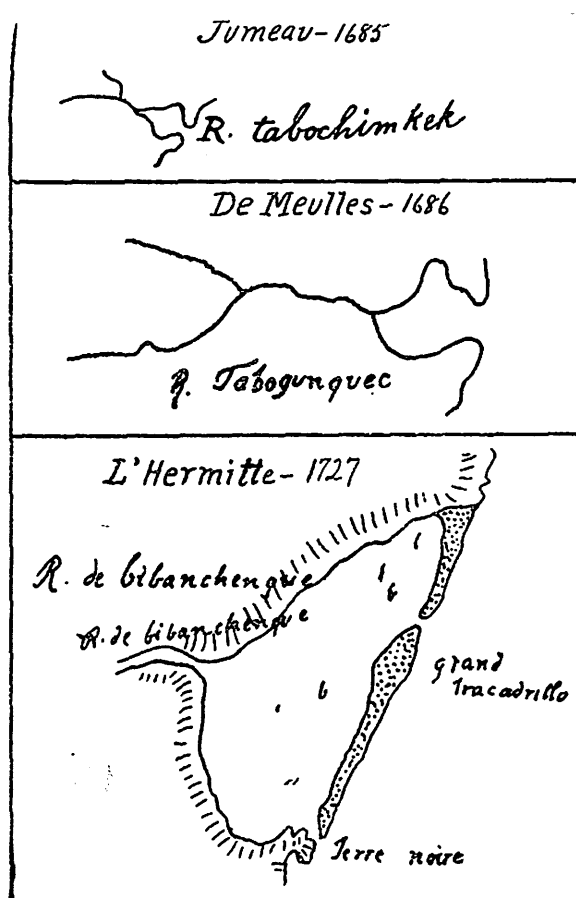
The Indians have gone from Tabusintac, but they have left some lasting memorials of their presence. No less than five of the names of places given by them are still in common use, a larger number than is possessed by any other river of our North Shore. *Tabusintac* (a word which is always pronounced with strong accent upon the last syllable), is Micmac Indian, as all living Micmacs agree. It is a corruption of *Taboosimkik*, sometimes written by the French *Taboujamtèque*, involving the roots *Taboo*, "two," and *kik*, "place." I have been told by an old lumberman, who knows Tabusintac well, that the name is descriptive of the appearance presented to one ascending the river as he rounds Wisharts Point and sees before him French Cove and the Main River opening up like two large and equal rivers. I have no doubt this explanation is correct. Of the other Indian names, *Cowassaget* no doubt includes the root *Coowa* or *Goowa*, meaning Pine, and since at its mouth is a Red Pine Island, I think it likely the word means Red Pine, and perhaps the name was originally applied to the island itself. *Escadelloc*, I have been told by a Micmac chief, means something like "making a good shot," referring, I suppose, to the way this stream and the main river lie in the same straight line. *Pisiguit* is, of course, connected with *Nepisiguit*, which means "rough water;" but probably the name was applied to this branch simply because it heads over close to

The History of Tabusintac

Nepisiguit River. *Maleagit* (with g hard) is said by my Micmac to mean "married," alluding to the way the two streams of this name come in close together; but I suspect the accuracy of this, for their word for marriage is not aboriginal, but a corruption of the French "marriage." All of these names appeared in this form upon the original survey map of the Tabusintac, made in 1830 by James Davidson. Another less prominent relic of their presence is found in a striking Indian legend given by Rand, the great Micmac scholar, in his book *Legends of the Micmacs*, published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1891. In brief, it runs thus: A war party of Mohawks travelling in canoes along the coast met a party of Micmacs at Tabusintac Bay. According to custom, the chiefs fought in single combat. After a great struggle the Micmac won, and, drawing his foe to a huge boulder on the shore, forced his head down upon a stone and cleft his skull with a hatchet. This stone is said to be known to this day to the Micmacs, who call it *Batkwedagtmuchk*, a word which synoptically describes the event. Rand says the stone is on the beach opposite the mouth of the Tabusintac River; but I have searched that whole beach thoroughly along both the inner and outer shores, and there is no such boulder there. On the other hand, there is at the end of Kirbins Point, at the south entrance to the Tabusintac River, a large boulder, which is very conspicuous in that boulderless region. It is well known locally, and forms, as the "remarkable rock" of old plans, the starting point for important survey lines, though in recent years it has been moved somewhat from its original position by ice. Its appearance is well shown by the accompanying photograph. (*photograph omitted*) I think it altogether probable that Rand, writing only from hearsay, was mistaken as to the exact position of this boulder of the legend, and that this "remarkable rock" of our photograph is the boulder of the legend. It is possible the story had some historical basis, but it is much more likely that it is only another of these remarkable myths which the Indians were fond of weaving about any odd or striking place or object.

But in time came the white man. Who of Europeans first saw this place, we do not know. Jacques Cartier passed within sight of it in 1534, but does not mention it. Nor for a hundred and forty years afterwards, though fishermen, traders and missionaries were settling at Miramichi, Miscou and Nepisiguit, is there any mention of it. But in 1685 it first appears in history upon a map made by

Emanuel Jumeau, a Recollet missionary, who labored long among the Indians of the Miramichi, and who must have visited Tabusintac upon his mission. As the reader may see from the accompanying exact copy, he represents Tabusintac but crudely, and with the name Tabochimkek. This map was copied, though badly, by another of the next year. Then there is another blank until 1727, when the place was crudely mapped by a surveyor for the French government, Sieur L'Hermitte, who says of it (in translation), in a report still unpublished in the Archives of Paris and Ottawa: "A river named Taboucheniquet the Indians assured me that it is very beautiful, and that there are fine woods along it." His crude map has curious errors, as the reader may see from the copy.



EARLY MAPS OF TABUSINTAC.
(Original Size.)

Then history becomes silent once more, and so remains down to the beginning of the modern settlement somewhat over a century ago. During all this time there is no evidence that any part of Tabusintac was settled even temporarily by white

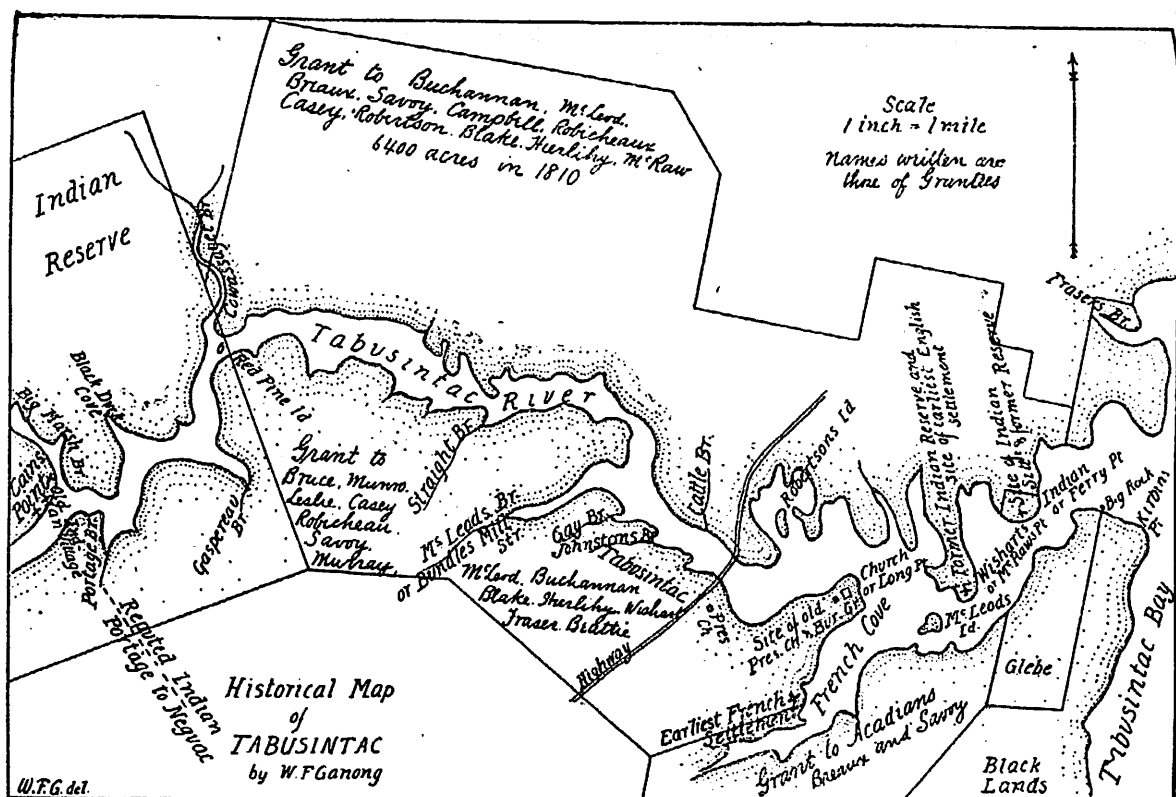
The History of Tabusintac

men, and neither tradition, relics, nor place names point to any such occupation. Thus Tabusintac, unlike all the other settlements of northeastern New Brunswick, appears to have passed through no period of tentative or temporary settlement. The reason therefor is fairly plain. Possessing no special advantages of either geographical position or resources, it had to wait until other places of greater natural possibilities had been taken up.

The very first settlement of Tabusintac, then, was its modern or present settlement; and, as almost everywhere upon the North Shore, the first settlers were French. Tradition asserts that two Acadians, Victor and Anselme Breaux, wintered two or three winters at French Cove hunting and trapping before they settled at Neguac and became the founders of that place. It was Jacques Breaux, son of one of these, who became the first permanent settler of

French Cove. The Breaux had lived prior to the expulsion at Shepody, as I am informed by M. Gaudet, and spent some years in refuge at Restigouche and elsewhere before they came to Neguac. With, or very soon after, Jacques Breaux came David Savoy, who had lived for a time at Oak Point, Miramichi, came to Tabusintac about 1790, and later married a daughter of Philip Hierlihy, presently to be mentioned. He was very likely one of those Savoyes who dug their way out of Fort Cumberland in 1757, as related in a recent *Report of the Canadian Archives Branch* (1905, II, 249), and who earlier had lived at Shepody.

Jacques Breaux and David Savoy took up lands, as shown by the map given herewith, and it is their descendants, joined by a few others from Neguac and vicinity, who form the present French settlement at French Cove.



It is to this that Bishop Plessis must refer when, in his Journal of his visit to the missions of this coast in 1811 (published in *Le Foyer Canadien* for 1865, page 170), he speaks of the rapid growth of the French at Taboujamtèque. At the present day practically all the French of Tabusintac are concentrated at French Cove, for although between 1804 and 1811 several French families, of the names Savoy, Breaux and Robichaud, expanding from Neguac or

from French Cove, took up lands along the river among the English settlers, they later sold their farms and returned to join their fellow-countrymen at their former homes. Thus it appears that the French element in Tabusintac is small comparatively, smaller than in any other settlement of the northeastern shore, and is concentrated in the single settlement of, French Cove, which is, in fact, an expansion of Neguac.*

The History of Tabusintac

* As this paper is passing through the press I have received from M. Gaudet a number of new facts concerning the first French settlers of Tabusintac. Of these the most important are the following. Victor and Anselme Breaux were brothers, son of Ambroise who was born at Port Royal and who emigrated to Shepody about 1730. Another brother was Magloire Breaux, an early settler of Tracadie. Jacques Breaux, an early Tabusintac settler was son of Victor and established himself here somewhat later than the date above given. David Savoy, who married Helene Hierlihy, was a son of Anastasie Breaux, sister of Victor and Anselme, which shows how closely related were the members of this first group of Acadian settlers at Tabusintac. David Savoy's father was Amand born at Shepody about 1743, and his grandfather was Jean Baptiste, who was one of those who dug their way out of Fort Cumberland. This latter event, Mr. Gaudet cites documents to prove (Report on Canadian Archives, 1905, Vol. II, Acadian Genealogy, XIII and 30) was in 1755 not 1757. Also Victor and Anselme Breaux, as will appear later in the article upon Neguac, were not properly founders, though they were among the first settlers of Neguac.

We come now to consider the foundation of the English settlement of Tabusintac. But first of all it is my pleasant duty to acknowledge, with an expression of my sincerest thanks, the constant and generous aid I have received in these studies from Mr. Horatio I. Lee, the postmaster of Tabusintac. He has gone to great trouble to obtain answers to my many questions; and the information which follows rests largely upon his authority. I have also received valued information about the French settlement from M. Romain Savoy, of Rivière des Caches; from M. Gaudet, of Ottawa; and from Mr. Frank O'Connor, of Bass River.

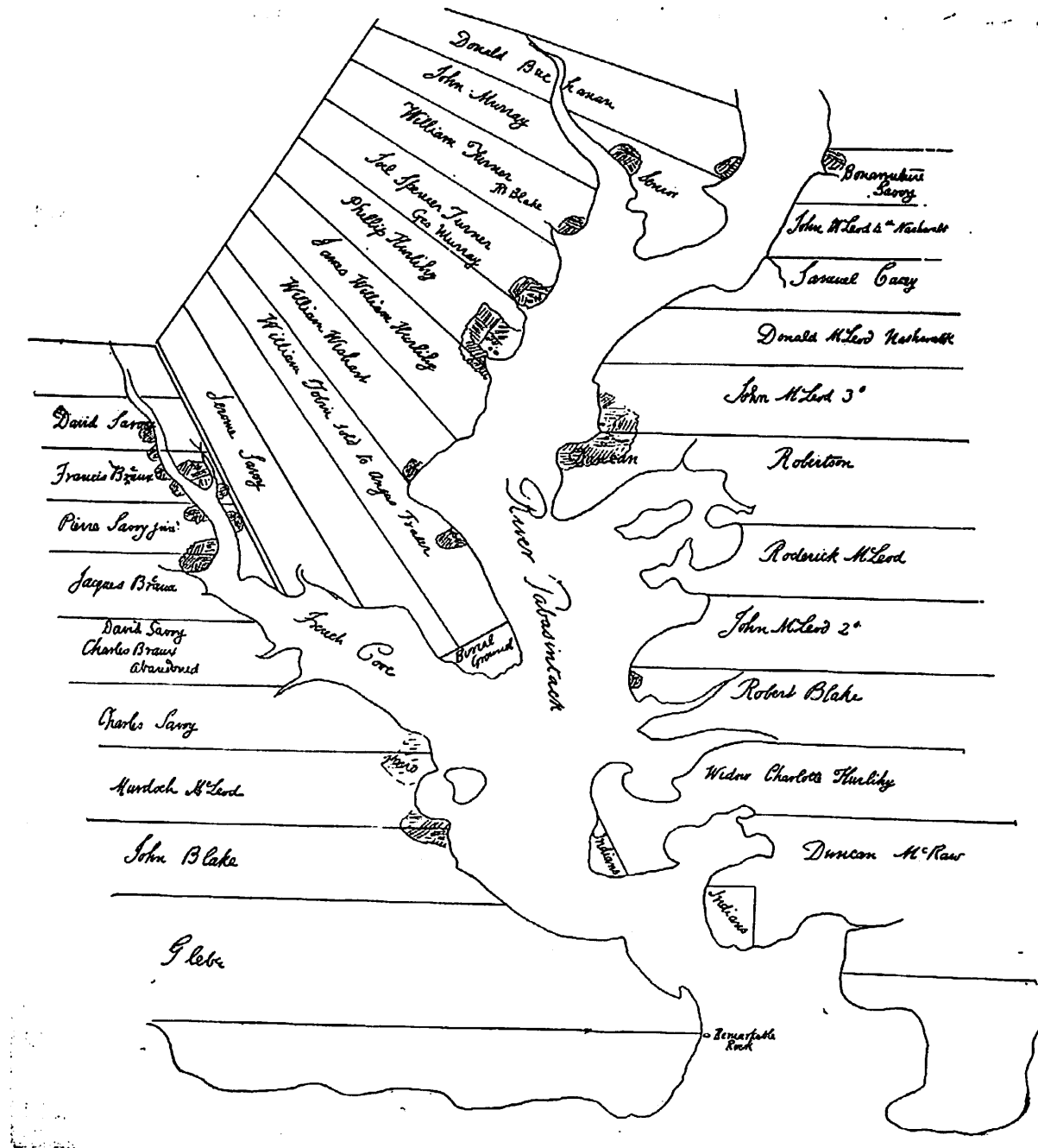
The earliest definite knowledge of the first English settlers of Tabusintac that I have been able to find, is expressed in a note sent me by M. Gaudet, based upon studies of his own, to the effect that Philip Hierlihy, Duncan Robertson, John McLeod and William Tobin arrived at Tabusintac in 1798 as its first settlers, and were joined in 1803 by John Murray, son of John, a Loyalist. These arrivals must have marked the beginning of an active immigration, for the next year, 1804, as the invaluable map of that year by Dugald Campbell, reproduced herewith, will show, some additional families, Turner, Buchanan, Wishart, McRaw, Blake, other McLeods, Blake and Casey, had either settled or taken up lands there. We must now consider somewhat more exactly these founders of Tabusintac, whence they came and their part in the development of the settlement.

The leader and very first of this group of settlers is universally said by local tradition to have been Philip Hierlihy, with his wife, Charlotte. They came from Miramichi in or about the year 1798, and settled at Wisharts Point, which is therefore the site of the oldest English settlement on the Tabusintac. It is not difficult to understand the causes which brought them here. At that time the best lands on the lower Miramichi had been largely taken up, and the steady export of white pine timber had removed the most accessible of that valuable product from the main stream. Hence attention was beginning to turn to other places, and the good pine forests, the excellent lands, the fine fishing and the proximity of the Tabusintac must have proved an attraction to some of the more progressive or venturesome of the Miramichi settlers. Of Philip Hierlihy little is known, except that he was of Irish descent, had been a soldier, and had settled on the Miramichi. I presume he was a relative, very probably the son, of Lieut.-Col. Timothy Hierlihy, who came from Ireland to Middleton, Connecticut, in 1753, took the side of the Crown in the Revolution, served in Loyalist regiments, commanded troops in Prince Edward Island, and finally settled at Antigonish, all of which facts are stated, with others about him, in papers relating to the Loyalists recently published in the *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives of Ontario*, page 130. He did not live many years after his arrival at Tabusintac, for the plan of 1804 calls his wife "Widow Charlotte Hierlihy," but he left sons, who later became, as their descendants are today, leading residents of Tabusintac.

But Philip Hierlihy, as founder of Tabusintac, is overshadowed by his wife Charlotte, who is entitled to rank among the remarkable women of New Brunswick. She was an Englishwoman, her maiden name Charlotte Taylor. I think it likely she was a sister of Alexander Taylor, a prominent early resident of Miramichi, and one of the first representatives of Northumberland in the local legislature. There is a letter of his in existence (printed in Raymond's *Winslow Papers*, St. John, 1901, 463), stating that his sister and her husband had come to Miramichi in 1777. Mr. Raymond says this sister was Agnes Brown, but it is quite probable there were two sisters. At all events, it is known that Charlotte Taylor's first husband was Captain Blake, an early resident of Miramichi. He is said by tradition to have been that captain of the ship carrying Wolfe's remains who destroyed the Indian church at Church Point in reprisal for the murder of some

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of his men, as, Cooney relates in his *History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé*, page 35.



A PLAN OF THE LAGOON AND RIVER OF TABUSINTAC, BY DUGALD CAMPBELL, 1804.
Scale 40 chains to an inch. (Reduced to half the original size.)

Charlotte Taylor is said to have come out in a ship commanded by one Captain Skinner, but owned by Commodore Walker, who had an extensive establishment at Bathurst, destroyed by American privateers in 1776; and she is believed to have married Captain Blake at Miramichi. They settled at the mouth of Blakes, now corrupted to Black, Brook, on the present site of Loggieville. Captain Blake died sometime prior to 1785, for in a map showing all the settlers of that year on the Miramichi (published recently in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, XII, 1906, ii, 144), she is called

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Widow Blake. Some time after 1785 she married William Wishart, of Miramichi, who apparently did not live long, as he left but one son. Her third husband was Philip Hierlihy, whom she married before 1798, for in that year a grant was made in Chatham to Charlotte Hierlihy. When she went with her husband to Tabusintac in 1798, she was accompanied, or was later followed, by three sons of her former marriages, Robert and John Blake and William Wishart, who, with herself and her husband, took up lands as shown by the Campbell plan of 1804. But her connection with the founding of Tabusintac did not end here, for a daughter of her's by Blake married an early Scotch settler, McRaw; one daughter by Hierlihy married Stymest, an early settler of Loyalist descent; another married David Savoy; while an adopted daughter married Duncan Robertson, another early resident. She became the ancestress of many of the principal families of Tabusintac, and there are few in the settlement who cannot trace descent from her. She was thus the principal founder, and may well be designated the mother, of Tabusintac. She died in April, 1840, at the home of her son-in-law at Stymests Millstream, and was buried in the Long Point burial ground.

With, or soon after, the Hierlihys came several men from the Nashwaak, said to have been soldiers of the 42nd Highlanders, disbanded on that river. This regiment, the famous Black Watch, fought through Revolution, and at its close was disbanded on the Nashwaak River. Many of the men, however, were dissatisfied with the lands assigned them and removed elsewhere, especially to the lower Miramichi, whence some of them found their way to Tracadie, Tabusintac, and elsewhere on the North Shore. The men who came to Tabusintac were Donald Murdoch, John McLeod, Duncan Robertson and Duncan McRaw (or McRae). That the tradition as to most of them is correct is shown in part by the mention on the Campbell plan of 1804, and in part by the fact that in the roll of that regiment in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, all of their names appear except that of Robertson, though it is possible he is the same as the Donald Robertson of that list. Somewhat later another soldier of that regiment, David Bruce, settled higher up the river, and another early settler, Ross, is said to have been also of that regiment. Nearly all of these men married, some of them daughters of Charlotte Taylor, as already mentioned, and left descendants who are still residents of Tabusintac.

Of the other early settlers of Tabusintac, whose names occur upon the plan of 1804, Roderick and John McLeod were natives of Sutherlandshire, Scotland; they emigrated in the year 1803, as their tombstones standing in the old burial ground at Tabusintac amply attest, and they came here, no doubt, via Miramichi. They were perhaps related to the McLeods of the 42nd Highlanders, which would explain their emigration to this particular place. It is known that very commonly in early days the first immigrants wrote home of their success, and induced relatives to come settle near them in the new country. Of the two Turners of the plan of 1804, and of William Tobin, nothing is known. They evidently sold their lands early and removed elsewhere. John Murray was from Prince Edward Island, son of that John Murray, Loyalist, of Albany, N. Y., who settled on the Island after the Revolution. Daughters of the latter married Loggies, prominent early residents of Burnt Church. Donald Buchanan was from Scotland; his descendants now live east of Cowassaget Brook. Samuel Casey removed to Tracadie. Angus Fraser was from Scotland.

So much for the very earliest settlers, the real founders of Tabusintac, all of whom were there before 1804. During the next few years, in the interval between that year and the great grant of 1811, some others arrived from various sources, including Munro and Leslie, of whom nothing further is known. Others who came early, but were not grantees, were John Campbell, from Rossshire, Scotland, and John Beattie, from Dumfriesshire. Later, about 1817, James Johnson came from Dumfries Scotland, took up land at the mouth of Cowassaget Brook, developed a fine farm and carried on an extensive lumbering business. He died about 1862 and left many descendants, some of whom live at Tracadie, Napan, Oak Point, and elsewhere, with descendants through his daughters at Tabusintac. Colonel Thomas G. Loggie, of the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, is a grandson. Other early residents, most of whom have left descendants, were Hugh Murray, and Gay (about 1817) from Prince Edward Island, and McCallum, probably from the same place, Brown (about 1805) from England, William McWilliam (about 1829) from Prince Edward Island. Another prominent early resident was William Urquhart. This Urquhart's father was from the United States; he was the first resident Presbyterian clergyman on the Miramichi, and his wife was Margaret Milligan, locally said to have been a rela-

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tive of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. Their daughter Louisa married James Hierlihy, son of Philip, and a number of their descendants live in Tabusintac or vicinity, including Mrs. Horatio Lee and Mr. W. S. Loggie, member of parliament. Another prominent early family was that of Benjamin Stymest, son of Benjamin, a Loyalist who had settled at Bay du Vin. The younger Benjamin came to Tabusintac about 1810, married a daughter of Charlotte and Philip Hierlihy, settled on Stymests Millstream, and became the ancestor of a number of the present residents of Tabusintac.

In later years some other families have settled in Tabusintac, coming from diverse sources, and their descendants still live in the settlement to this day. The principal of these are Vanadestine (about 1835), McEachran (about 1840), Palmer (about 1853), all from Prince Edward Island; McKenzie (about 1845), from Dumfries, McLeod (in 1837) from Sutherlandshire, Scotland; Fayle (about 1850) from Waterford, Ireland; Grattan (about 1833) from Queens, County Cork, Ireland; McLean (about 1840) from Douglastown; Adam Stewart (about 1836) and Alexander Stewart (about 1847) from Miramichi; Loggie (about 1823) and Simpson (about 1865) from Burnt Church; Ashford (about 1850) from Tracadie. Horatio Lee came to Tabusintac in 1865; his father was an English soldier, a lieutenant in the 15th Foot, who was through the peninsular campaign and with Sir John Moore at Corunna. Jonathan Loofbury received a grant for a mill at the head of tide on the main river, but was drowned there, and the mill was never built. Other families, which have left no descendants, are McNnes (about 1830), McClelan (about 1853), from New Richmond, Quebec; Dick (about 1875) from Napan; Petrie (about 1870) from Prince Edward Island. All of the names of this paragraph, together with those of many of the earlier settlers, occur upon the large map of Tabusintac on Roe and Colby's map of Northumberland County of 1875. In later years a few other families have come in from various sources.

We may now summarize the origin of the settlement of Tabusintac. It is evident that this place, unlike nearly all other settlements of the North Shore, contains but a small French, in combination with a large English, element. Furthermore, it is a fact still further differentiating this settlement from its neighbors, that the English population is not only holding its own, but is actually increasing on the Tabusintac River, though the French are increasing

in other parts of the parish. Considering the English speaking settlers collectively, we find that they are mainly Scotch, with some admixture of Loyalist, English and others, who came here, in large part, from Miramichi, of which place it is in fact an extension. It was no doubt the presence of the first Protestant families, which, being Scotch, were principally Presbyterian, that attracted here the later Protestant families. A beginning having thus once been made, other Protestant families expanding from Miramichi or Prince Edward Island would naturally turn here, precisely as the Roman Catholic English-speaking families were turning to Pokemouche. These two settlements, Pokemouche and Tabusintac, are the two principal English-speaking settlements of Northeastern New Brunswick, and they were formed by the aggregation of English-speaking settlers expanding from Miramichi and vicinity, the first by Roman Catholics, chiefly Irish, and, the second by Protestants, chiefly Scotch and Presbyterians.

The present settlement of Tabusintac extends only a little above Stymest's Millstream. High up the river, however, twenty miles above the head of tide, are the remains of a small settlement, commonly called Tabusintac Valley. Prior to 1840 the New Brunswick government cut a post road through from Chatham to Bathurst, and it happened that this road crossed the Tabusintac about midway of its length. In 1843 one George Harris received here a grant of 100 acres, and established a farm to serve as a half way establishment for the post route. He had a good house, with two barns, a coach house, etc., a large garden in which he raised many vegetables, and a large tract of hayland, which is still productive. He occupied the place with his large family until his death in 1862, when his son Thomas kept it up until 1872, after which it was taken by Joseph Goodwin. It now belongs to Thos. D. Adams, of Bathurst. The Intercolonial Railroad from Newcastle to Bathurst was completed about 1877, and rendered the post road useless, so that it was abandoned and neglected. The half way house became unprofitable, and was abandoned in 1881. I saw the place in 1906. The buildings are all gone and the garden grown up, but extensive hayfields still yield a large supply used by the lumbermen. It is a very attractive place, in a deep but broad valley. The place was also a centre of some repute for fishermen, and brief accounts of fishing experiences there have been published in Barnwell's *Game-fish*

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of the North, and in Norris' *American Anglers Book*, 242, 261.

The later history of Tabusintac has been uneventful. It has been free from great tragedies or catastrophes, the nearest approach to the latter being a large woods fire about 1872 which destroyed some buildings and much timber. Its resources have always been lumbering, farming and fishing. It will be of interest to add, the more especially as it will be representative of other settlements of this region, a statement of the value of the natural products, excluding farm produce, of Tabusintac for a year, the year 1906. The figures have been gathered with much care from those best versed in the respective matters by Mr. Horatio Lee, and are no doubt very nearly accurate:

Spruce and pine logs, 12,000,000 feet, @ 8 per M,	\$96,000.00
Manufactured lumber, 1,000,000 feet, @ \$12 per M,	12,000.00
Hemlock bark, 300 cords, @ \$5 per cord,	1,500.00
Salmon caught outside the beach, 500, @ \$1.20	600.00
Lobsters canned on beach, 1,260 cases, @ \$10.50 per case,	13,230.00
Smelts caught through ice, 156 tons, @ \$80.00 per T,	12,480.00
Herring for lobster bait, 946 brls., @ \$1.00 per bbl.,	946.00
Clams taken in bay, 1,280 brls., @ \$1.20 per brl.	1,536.00
Eels caught in river, 20 tons, @ 80 per T.	1,600.00
Blueberries from plains, 138 tons @ 3 cts. per lb	4,140.00
Total	\$144,032.00

These figures show a very considerable export from this settlement, a value mostly credited to Miramichi, from which port the produce is chiefly exported. The lumbering from this river has been important from early times. This is well illustrated by a statement in Cooney's *History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé* of 1832, page 123, where we read: "For the last sixteen years a considerable quantity of the timber shipped from Miramichi has been made on this river; and, notwithstanding these extensive drafts, it still contains

a large stock." The timber here mentioned was, of course, white pine, which was towed in rafts along shore to Miramichi for shipment. Since the practical extinction of the pine, the lumber has been spruce, in part taken to Miramichi in rafts, and in part sawn by the mills at the village and towed on scows to Miramichi for shipment, the Tabusintac being too shallow to admit vessels. The fisheries are probably as valuable now as they have ever been. A brief account of them in 1850 is given in Perley's *Report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick* for 1851, page 28, 72. The trout fishing of the river, especially for the so-called sea-trout, has always attracted sportsmen, and there are references to this sport in several local writings by M. H. Perley and others. At the present day the fishing on the river is leased by the local government to John Connell, of Bartibog, who takes sportsmen to the best fishing pools, at the mouths of the large branches, where he has camps.

The English population of Tabusintac included so large a proportion of Scotch that the first church built was naturally Presbyterian. It was finished in 1835 on Long Point, where its foundation may still be seen, surrounded by the well-kept old burial-ground. In the year 1892 a new church was built near the south end of the bridge, and is now in use. A small Methodist church has also been built in the village. The French have no church of their own, but attend that at Neguac.

Tabusintac was included in the first parish of Alnwick, established in Northumberland County in 1786, and remains a part of that parish and county to this day.

Such is the settlement of Tabusintac as I have been able to see it. It is a quietly but surely growing part of New Brunswick, doing its share in the up-building of a nation. May it ever prosper.

W. F. GANONG.

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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.

A Story My Father Never Told Me

(undoubtedly because he was embarrassed)

Contributed by Jack Freeman

Fawcett Harris Colpitts was a first cousin once removed of Grace Mollins Freeman (my grandmother). They married in Saint John, New Brunswick 26 Feb 1914 approximately 2 years after her first husband, Alvin Parker Freeman (my grandfather), died. Their NB marriage registration certificate states Fawcett was a widower. This, it turns out, was Fawcett's 3rd marriage, but not his last, and he was never a widower. He petitioned for divorce from Grace in Colorado which was granted July 5 1921 - he was the plaintiff, she the defendant, and the cause was that the 'defendant has willfully deserted the plaintiff without reasonable cause for a period of more than one year'. Fawcett had been living in Denver Colorado for about 5 years.

This second marriage of Grace was never mentioned to me by my father George A. Freeman. Someone, maybe one of my 3 aunts, had mentioned it and the story was that Grace immediately regretted marrying him, that he was a n'er-do-well who was after her money, that he abandoned her, probably when he realized she had none. I do have a letter written by him from Colorado to her dated April 3 1921 where he states that he left her and couldn't return because he didn't have money, that he had been away more than a year (it actually was about 5 years), and that he understood she didn't want him to return. He asked her if she would consider moving there when he became financially established. She must have quickly answered 'no' to his question because the divorce petition was made 2 months later and it was granted 3 weeks after that. The Colorado Divorce Record Docket #61181 was decreed 9 Mar 1922. It is likely the cause of divorce was written as it is by agreement between them as really he was the deserter; she never left Moncton and her 4 children (ages 16 to 10 in 1921). He had left Moncton in late 1916, 2 ¾ years after they married, and he probably left the marriage, or was kicked out, well before that.

Many Canadians in the late 1800s left eastern Canada seeking jobs in "the Boston states". There was a depression in Atlantic Canada and industrialization had lagged there as compared to New England. Even Grace worked for a year or so in Boston as a 'shoe stainer' according to the 1900 US Census, and it was undoubtedly there that she first met Alvin Freeman who had been living in Boston since 1896 until the time of their marriage

in 1901. Fawcett first shows up in Brockton, Plymouth County, Massachusetts in the City Directory of 1892 and over the next 11 years he lived in Brockton and Boston, returning to New Brunswick at least once, and probably more often, for short stays. The 1900 US Census has Fawcett, age 37, residing in Boston with wife Bessie R Colpitts. His birth date in Jan 1863 and age 37 are correct as is his birthplace (English Canada is recorded - actually it was in Coverdale, Albert County, New Brunswick the same community where Grace was born in 1877). He is recorded as having been a US resident since 1888 and his occupation is listed as builder/contractor. They are living with Calvin Colpitts and wife Margaret, also from English Canada. Calvin is a few years younger than Fawcett and, according to the 1871 Canada Census, is his brother. Also, Fawcett's mother, Mary A Colpitts, lived in Brockton from about 1892 until 1900. She had been a widow since 1877 and for at least a year or so lived in Brockton with her 2 sons before their marriages, and in 1900 is recorded in the Census as a housekeeper for an elderly couple in Brockton. She died in 1901 while living in Andover, MA.

Fawcett's first wife, according to a marriage record dated 7 Mar 1894 in Brockton, MA, was Bessie Ripley Huntington. She was born 21 Nov 1870 in West Bridgewater, MA to John and Amanda (Farrington) Huntington. Fawcett is identified as a carpenter in the marriage record and as having been born in Coverdale, NB. The 1880 US Census has Bessie R. Huntington born 1871 in Brockton, MA. The 1902 City Directory for Boston has Fawcett with the first indication of 'mining' as an occupation living on State Street with a notation 'at Brockton'. The Brockton directory for the same year has Fawcett, occupation 'agent', as a boarder on Fulton Street, and the 1903 Directory has only Mrs. Fawcett Colpitts as a boarder, with the same street address. City Directories from 1905 to 1921 have her living in Brockton under her maiden name. The 1920 US Census has her, using her maiden name, noted as being divorced, age 49, living in Brockton with her mother age 70. The only other person recorded as living in the same house was Herbert Evans, also age 49 and a widower. He, from 1888 until 1919, had been married to Minnie Bumpass who was alive and living with him until

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1919 according to the City Directory. I have not been able to find anything further about either Evans (Herbert or Minnie), but Bessie Huntington died on 5 Apr 1921 according to the 1922 Brockton City Directory. Obviously Fawcett was not a widower when his first marriage ceased which probably was about 1903, nor, it will be seen, when his second ceased.

There is a wedding announcement in *The Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon newspaper) April 2 1905 as follows: "Mr Fawcett H. Colpitts of Albany, OR, and Miss Minnie E Gates of Portland, were recently united in marriage at 271 College St, Rev Henry A. Barden officiating." This marriage was his second and it was 9 years before the one with my grandmother. At first glance, this would seem unlikely to be the same person, except that the 1910 US Census has Fawcett and Minnie Colpitts living in Horeb, Marion County, Oregon; (the 1900 Census has Minnie, born Feb 1886, living in that same town with her grandparents Albert and Mary Gates). Surprisingly Fawcett is recorded in City Directories for both 1906 & 07 as also living in Denver, Colorado. In the 1910 Census Minnie and Fawcett are living in Horeb. Fawcett is listed as a mining engineer, age 46, born in English Canada, so it undoubtedly is him. She is shown as age 24 born in Oregon, which confirms the 1900 census birth date. Fawcett could have been prompted to go to Oregon due to mining activity for rare minerals in the area south of Portland around Albany. It has not been determined when Fawcett left Oregon but on 20 Aug 1913 Minnie Colpitts and John E Hinkle were married in Seattle, Washington. The marriage record indicates that Minnie was divorced and living in Tacoma. It confirms her maiden name as Gates and birthplace in Oregon to parents George and Evelyn Gates. Hinkle was also born in Oregon and living in Portland. They are recorded in the 1920 and 1930 US Censuses as living in/near (south of) Tacoma and had at least 4 children. In the 1940 US Census John is living with his son Robert and family in Tacoma. It is indicated that John is divorced. There was a Minnie E Hinkle living in Port Angeles, WA as recorded in the local City Directory for 1936; this could be her. No record of her has been found in the 1940 census. There are death records in Washington state for Minnie E Gates in 1956 in Brewster, Okanogan Co. and for Minnie E Henkle in 1937 in Tacoma, Pierce Co. It is possible that either, or neither, is her.

As stated, the marriage certificate of 1914 for Fawcett and Grace Mollins Freeman records that Fawcett was a widower. The implication is that at least one of his two previous wives was dead by Feb 1914. That would not appear to have been the case; Bessie was alive until 1921 claiming to be divorced; Minnie was alive at least beyond 1930 and also claimed to be divorced from Fawcett when she remarried. Whether either marriage resulted in an actual divorce has not been determined, but he was not a widower.

In Dec 1916 Fawcett Colpitts crossed the border from New Brunswick into the US at Vanceboro, Maine by train. He is listed as 53, a mining engineer, whose permanent residence was Salisbury, NB. He identified his sister Winnie Crandall as a contact at his prior residence, Salisbury NB. I could not find any record of him in the 1920 US census.

On 22nd May 1922, nearly a year after his divorce from Grace Freeman was granted, Fawcett Harris Colpitts applied via a Petition of Intention in Colorado for US Naturalization. He recorded his age as 58, occupation as carpenter and mechanical engineer, that he was born in Jan 1864 in Albert County, NB and that his last residence was Salisbury, NB, that he entered the US at Vanceboro, Maine traveling by train in April 1886. He gave his residence at the time as an address in Denver, Colorado. He also stated he was not married. Three years later, on 25 Jun 1925, his Petition for Naturalization was processed. Most details were the same as the original Petition except that by this time he recorded a wife - Edwinna Colpitts born 10th Aug 1880 in Pennsylvania. This Petition was denied on 30 Nov 1925 as it was 'improperly filed'. Another Naturalization Petition was processed on 4 Jan 1926 with much the same information except that this time he stated he had immigrated in Dec 1916. In this petition he identified his wife as Sarah Edwinna born 28 Jul 1873 in Corry, Penna. This second Petition was granted on 24 Sep 1926. The marriage, in Littleton, Denver County, Colorado, was on either 14 or 22 May 1922 and would be his fourth. Her maiden name on the marriage record is Edwina Dakins. Surprisingly, considering their relationship of living together in 1930 as noted in the following paragraph, they were divorced in Colorado 14 Oct 1927 under docket #69786. Also, a City Directory has Fawcett and Sarah living in Denver in 1928.

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Edwinna Dakins had previously been married in Ogden, Utah on 9 Jan 1895 to Thomas C Brantley. The wedding witnesses are C V Osgood and Mrs C V Osgood. They, the Brantleys, are recorded in the 1900 US Census living in Ogden however the wife's name is Hannah (this could be a recording error) and states she was born in Iowa. They are also both recorded as living at the same address in Ogden city directories for 1899 and 1902, however Edwinna's name is not in the 1902, 3 or 4 directories while Thomas' is. He was a printer and had his own company. Thomas shows again as a printer in 1906, 7, 8 and 9 city directories for Denver, Colorado. Thomas married again in 1912, but I did not note details. Edwinna lived in Grand Junction, Colorado with C V Osgood (see next paragraph) according to the 1912 and 1916 city directories, and in 1920/21/22 she lived in Denver working as a 'packer' for a company called Kraft Engraving. I have not been able to definitely determine Sarah/Edwinna's origins. She could have been born in Iowa to Nancy Masteller who may have been unmarried at the time, but who did marry Arthur Mathews in 1879, divorced him in 1900, and married Frank Dakins in 1908. This does not explain - it even conflicts with - Edwinna using the name Dakins in 1895 when she married Brantley in Utah. A possible connection - in Sac City, Iowa in 1898 the daughter of Frank Dakins, Flora E Dakins, married Uriah A Owen. Uriah's mother's name was Sarah E Campbell; could Sarah Edwinna have assumed that name (of her step-father's mother) as her own subsequently?

The 1930 US Census has Fawcett (spelled Pawcett with a 'P') H and Sarah E Colpitts living in Long Beach, California - both born in English Canada. The same 1930 Census has Edwinna Colpitts living in Grand Junction, Mesa, Colorado, born 1880 in Pennsylvania, noted as divorced and as niece of Charlotte Osgood, a widow age 76, with whom she lives. Mr and Mrs Osgood had been witnesses at Edwinna's previous marriage to Thomas Brantley. The 1916 & 18 directories for Grand Junction have Charles and Mrs CV Osgood living at 460 Ouray Ave. In the 1928 & 31 directories Mrs Lottie Osgood is listed as 'widow Chas.' living at 541 Teller St. The 1928 City Directory for Grand Junction has Edwina Colpitts living at 541 Teller Ave; after her name it has '(wid Fawcett)'. The 1937 and 1939/40 City Directories of Grand Junction record a Mrs Edwinna Colpitts, but no Charlotte Osgood. The 1940 US Census has

Edwina D Colpitts living at 541 Teller Ave in Grand Junction, Mesa, Colorado, living in the same house as in 1935, born 1881 in Pennsylvania and single, although the 'S' has been crossed out and replaced with 'wd' (for widow?). The only other resident at the address was a 19 year old female lodger named Audrey Collison, born in Colorado.

The Colorado and the California records for Edwinna/Sarah must be for the same person. That they married in 1922 and divorced in 1927 has been documented. That she was a widow in 1928 could be an error in the directory, or was her story at the time. Why is she recorded in the 1930 census in both CA and CO? According to the 1940 US Census a Sarah Colpitts was also living in Corvallis, Oregon, a widow age 60, working as a housekeeper (she is identified as the 'head' of the house) in what appears to be a boarding house. The record also indicates she was born in English Canada. The census record states that in 1935 she was living in Albany, Oregon which is about 12 miles from Corvallis. City directories for 1942 & 45 have her living in Long Beach, California. The 1948 California Voting Register has Sarah E Colpitts living at 276 Cherry Ave in Long Beach. Sarah died 9 Jun 1956 in Los Angeles and is buried at Westminster Memorial Park, Westminster, Orange County, California. There also is a California Death Record for Sarah E Colpitts born 18 Aug 1878 in Canada (??) died 9 Jun 1956 (i.e. age 78) in Los Angeles, father's surname Nixon, mother's maiden name French. Information about them as parents has not been able to be confirmed. The records stating her birth (varying dates from 1873 to 1887), in Iowa, in Pennsylvania and in English Canada, and the Census records that have her living in Colorado and California, even in Oregon, at the same time are confusing to say the least. There could be errors - or attempts to hide a past. If there is one person with a more complicated existence than Fawcett, it is Sarah.

The Oregon Death Index records the death of Fawcett Colpitts in Linn County, Oregon on 17 Oct 1937. It indicates his spouse was Sarah. His Oregon Death Certificate indicates that Sarah Colpitts of Albany Oregon was his wife and the informant. He was 73 and died of Hodgkin's disease. He was buried 18 Oct 1937 at Waverley Memorial Cemetery (aka St John's) near Albany, OR. He survived Grace Freeman by 1 year; 2 of his other 3 wives survived him.

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An interesting item found about Fawcett is that in 1921 while in Denver he applied for and was issued a Canadian patent for an "apparatus for lifting water" and similar substances such as grain. The Canadian Intellectual Property Office of Industry Canada maintains a database of patents, and there is a technical description and drawing of the device. He was described as a mining engineer. Coincidentally the patent expired in 1938 - 14 months after Fawcett.

I'm sure my father knew next to nothing about Fawcett who was in and out of his life when he (my father) was age 5 to 7. But undoubtedly there must have been some talk among his mother and sisters in the evenings when they were growing up. I would doubt that any of them ever knew anything about Fawcett's 3 other marriages, or realized he

had not been the widower he purported to be. All in all, not a story for a very proper family to tell your son or anyone outside the immediate family.

Sources:

New Brunswick Archives
Library and Archives Canada
Ancestry.com
Family Search.org
American Ancestors.org – New England Historic Genealogical Society
Various City Directories

Jack Freeman Mississauga, ON Oct 2013.

Books for Sale

Rev. Walter Thomas Price of Wales, Newfoundland and York County, N.B.

This book was prepared by the late Ralph Hudson. Andrew Gunter has prepared an index. This book contains 229 pages (including index) and is for sale at \$20.00 per copy. To order a copy mail

Andrew Gunter, 102-25 Boyne Court, Fredericton, NB E3B 2A8.

Fournier and Lee Genealogy books

In 2013 Lise Fournier Ausman (member 3945) published two genealogy books in French. The first one is on her **Fournier** line going all the way back to the first Fournier in North America. Some of the contemporary Fournier biographies are translated to English and included.

The second publication discusses Irish **George James Lee's** origins. He was born in Fredericton, and was later adopted by a Saint-Basile Acadian family in mid 1840s. The book is about George, his Acadian wife, their 12 children and their descendants.

To buy these books please contact Lise at liseausman@rogers.com or through her website: liseausman.wix.com/lisefournierausman. They are \$ 50 plus \$ 15 shipping and handling each.

Reunions

(Thursday) 14 August 2014 NOON Descendants of **George James Lee & Angélique Thériault**

(Saturday) 16 August 2014 NOON Descendants of **Lévite Fournier and Ozithée Lee**

Both reunions held at Quality Inn Restaurant, 919 Canada Road. Edmundston NB

There will be no fee for the reunion except \$20 for the cost of a meal during which time I will make a bilingual genealogy presentation on our family. You must contact me so that I can advise the restaurant of how many people to expect by 7 August 2014.

Lise Ausman

liseausman@rogers.com

Punishment of Loyalists During the War

Contributed by George Hayward

Source: Sabine, Lorenzo *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution with An Historical Essay*, vol. 1, Ch. IX, pp 75-87. (Boston 1864). Available at archives.org

Whig Mobs before the Appeal to Arms, and tarring and feathering. Punishments of Loyalists during the War for overt Acts in favor of the Crown, and for speaking, writing, or acting against the Whigs. Proscription, Banishment, and Confiscation Acts of the State Governments. The Laws which divested the Loyalists of their Estates examined.

We pass to take a rapid view of the measures which were adopted by the Whigs to awe and to punish their adversaries. I find some things to condemn. And first, the "mobs," a large part of which were in Massachusetts. That a cause as righteous as men were ever engaged in lost many friends by the fearful outbreaks of popular indignation, is not to be doubted. The wise man of Israel said, "A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city." Those who took upon themselves the sacred name of "Sons of Liberty," needlessly, and sometimes in their very wantonness, "offended," beyond all hope of recall, persons who hesitated and doubted, and who, for the moment, claimed to occupy the position of "neutrals." The practice of "tarring and feathering," however reprehensible, had, perhaps, but little influence in determining the final choice of parties. This form of punishment, though so frequent as to qualify the saying of the ancient, that man is a two-legged animal *without* feathers, was borrowed from the Old World, where it has existed since the Crusades; and was confined principally to the obnoxious custom-house officers, pimps, and informers against smuggled goods, who adhered to the Crown.

But what "brother," upon whose vision the breaking up of the Colonial system and the sovereignty of America had not dawned, and who saw – as even the Whigs themselves saw – with the eyes only of a British subject, was won over to the right by the arguments of mobbing, burning, and smoking? did the cause of America and of human freedom gain strength by the deeds of the five hundred who mobbed Sheriff Tyng, or by the speed of the one hundred and sixty on horseback who pursued Commissioner Hallowell? Were the shouts of an excited multitude, and the crash of broken glass and demolished furniture, fit requi-

ems for the dying Ropes? Were Whig interests promoted because one thousand men shut up the Courts of Law in Berkshire, and five thousand did the same in Worcester, and mobs drove away the judges at Springfield, Taunton, and Plymouth? – because, in one place, a judge was stopped, insulted, and threatened; in another, the whole bench were hissed and hooted; and, in a third, were required to do penance, hat in hand, in a procession of attorneys and sheriffs? Did the driving of Ingersoll from his estate, of Edson from his house, and the assault upon the home of Gilbert, and the shivering of Sewall's windows, serve to wean them, or their friends and connections, from their royal master? Did Ruggles, when subsequent events threw his countrymen into power, forget that the creatures which grazed his pastures had been painted, shorn, maimed, and poisoned; that he had been pursued on the highway by day and night; that his dwelling had been broken open, and he and his family driven from it? What Tory turned Whig because Saltonstall was mobbed, and Oliver plundered, and Leonard shot at in his own house?¹ Was the kingly arm actually weakened or strengthened for harm, because thousands surrounded the mansions of high functionaries, and forced them into resignation; or because sheriffs were told that they would perform their duties at the hazard of their lives? Which party gained by waylaying and insulting, at every corner, the "Rescindors," the "Protesters," and the "Addressers?" – which, by the burning of the mills of Putnam? Had widows and orphans no additional griefs, because the Probate Courts were closed by the multitude, and their officers were driven under cover of British guns? Did it serve a good end to endeavor to hinder Tories from getting tenants, or to prevent persons who owed them from paying honest debts? On whose cheek should have been the blush of shame, when the habitation of the aged and feeble Foster was sacked, and he had no shelter but the woods? – when Williams, as infirm as he, was seized at night, dragged away for miles, and smoked in a room with fastened doors and a closed chimney-top? What father, who doubted, wavered, and doubted still, whether to join or fly, determined to abide the issue in the land of his birth, because foul words were spoken to his daughters, or because they were pelted when riding, or moving in the innocent dance? Is there cause for wonder that some who still live should say, of their own or of

Punishment of Loyalists During the War

their fathers' treatment, that "persecution made half of the king's friends?" The good men of the period mourned these and similar proceedings, and they may be lamented now. The warfare waged against persons at their own homes and about their lawful avocations is not to be justified; and the "mobs" of the Revolution are to be as severely and as unconditionally condemned as the "mobs" of the present day.

The acts of legislative bodies for the punishment of the adherents of the Crown were numerous. In Rhode Island, death and confiscation of estate were the penalties provided by law for any person who communicated with the ministry or their agents, or who afforded supplies to the forces, or piloted the armed ships of the king.

In Connecticut, the offences of supplying the royal army or navy, of giving them information, of enlisting or procuring others to enlist in them, and of piloting or assisting naval vessels, were punished more mildly, and involved only the loss of estate, and of personal liberty for a term not exceeding three years. To speak or write or act against the doings of Congress, or the Assembly of Connecticut, was punishable by disqualification for office, imprisonment, and the disarming of the offender.

In Massachusetts, a person suspected of enmity to the Whig cause could be arrested under a magistrate's warrant, and banished, unless he would swear fealty to the friends of liberty; and the selectmen of towns could prefer charges of political treachery in town-meeting, and the individual thus accused, if convicted by a jury, could be sent into the enemy's jurisdiction. Massachusetts also designated by name, and generally by occupation and residence, three hundred and eight of her people, of whom seventeen had been inhabitants of Maine, who had fled from their homes, and denounced against any one of them who should return, apprehension, imprisonment, and transportation to a place possessed by the British; and, for a second voluntary return, without leave, death, without benefit of clergy.

New Hampshire passed acts similar to these, under which seventy-six of her former citizens were prohibited from coming within her borders, and the estates of the most obnoxious were declared to be forfeited.

Virginia passed a resolution to the effect that persons of a given description should be deemed and treated as aliens, and that their property should be sold, and the proceeds go into the public treasury for future disposal; and also a law prohibiting

the migration of certain persons to that Commonwealth, and providing penalties for the violation of its provisions.

In New York, the county committees were authorized to apprehend, and decide upon the guilt of such inhabitants as were supposed to hold correspondence with the enemy, or had committed some other specified act; and they might punish those whom they adjudged to be guilty with imprisonment for three months, or banishment. There, too, persons opposed to liberty and independence were prohibited from practicing law in the courts; and the effects of fifty-nine persons, of whom three were women, and their rights of remainder and reversion, were to pass, by confiscation, from them to the "people."

In New Jersey, one act was passed to punish traitors and disaffected persons; another, for taking charge of and leasing the real estates, and for forfeiting the personal estates, of certain fugitives and offenders; a third, for forfeiting to and vesting in the State the real property of the persons designated in the second statute; and a fourth, supplemental to the act first mentioned.

In Pennsylvania, the number of persons who were attainted of treason to the State by special acts, or by proclamations of the President and Council, was nearly five hundred.

The act of Delaware provided that the property, both real and personal, of certain persons who were named, and who were forty-six in number, should be forfeited to the State, "subject nevertheless to the payment of the said offenders's just debts," unless, as in Pennsylvania, they gave themselves up to trial for the crime of treason in adhering to the royal cause.

Maryland seized, confiscated, and appropriated all property of persons in allegiance to the British crown, and appointed commissioners to carry out the terms of three statutes which were passed to effect these purposes.

In North Carolina, the confiscation act embraced sixty-five specified individuals and four mercantile firms; and, by its terms, not only included the "lands" of these persons and commercial houses, but their "negroes and other personal property."

The law of Georgia, which was enacted very near the close of the struggle, declared certain persons to have been guilty of treason against that State, and their estates to be forfeited for their offences.

South Carolina surpassed all other members of the Confederacy, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts

excepted. The Loyalists, whose rights, persons, and property were affected by legislation, were divided into four classes. The persons who had offended the least, – who were forty-five in number, – were allowed to retain their estates, but were amerced twelve per cent of their value. Soon after the fall of Charleston, and when disaffection to the Whig cause was so general, two hundred and ten persons, who styled themselves the "principal inhabitants" of the city, signed an address to Sir Henry Clinton, in which they state that they have every inducement to return to their allegiance, and ardently hope to be readmitted to the character and condition of British subjects. These "Addressers" formed another class. Of these two hundred and ten, sixty-three were banished, and lost their property by forfeiture, either for this offence or the graver one of affixing their names to a petition to the royal general, to be armed on the royal side. Eighty persons, composing another class, were also banished and divested of their estates, for the crime of holding civil or military commissions under the Crown, after the conquest of South Carolina. And the same penalties were inflicted upon thirteen others, who, on the success of Lord Cornwallis at Camden, presented his Lordship with their congratulations; and still fourteen others were banished, and deprived of their estates, because they were obnoxious.

In discussing the expediency and justice of the laws which drove or kept the Loyalists in exile, as well as those which alienated their estates, two points present themselves; namely, whether the Whigs were right in opposing the pretensions of England, and whether they did more than others have done in civil wars, – wars which are always the most bitter and unrelenting, – always the most obstinate and difficult to terminate. The question suggested by the first query is no longer open to dispute; for the mother-country has herself admitted that she was wrong in her treatment of the thirteen Colonies.

If, now, the Whigs were in the right, *they might do everything necessary to insure success*; and we are thus brought to the second point of inquiry. The question of the banishment of the Loyalists addresses itself to me in two forms: that of the *temporary* and that of the *permanent* exile of the men who suffered it. Among these men were many persons of great private worth, who, in adhering to the Crown, were governed by conscience and a stern regard to duty; and the offences of others consisted merely in a nominal attachment to the mother-country, or in a disinclination to witness or

participate in the horrors of a civil war. Yet they *were* Loyalists; and it so happened that the *best* men of that party were, of all others, those who could do the Whigs the greatest mischief; since, if they remained at liberty, their character and moderation rendered their counsel and advice of vast service to their own, and of vast harm to the opposite party, amidst the doubts and fears which prevailed, and had a direct tendency to prolong and embitter the contest. It became *necessary*, therefore, to secure them either by imprisonment or by exile. The first course, while requiring a considerable force to guard them, which the Whigs could not spare, would have been far less *merciful* than the other, and banishment, consequently, was best for both parties. Again, a considerable proportion of those who were proscribed, voluntarily abandoned the country, and were absent from it at the passage of the banishment acts; and this was especially the case in Massachusetts. To prevent the return of these persons was as *necessary* to accomplish the objects of the struggle, as it was to secure those who remained at or in the neighborhood of their homes.

Still it may be wished that greater discrimination had been exercised in selecting those who were deemed fit objects of severity. Persons whose crimes against the country and against humanity deserved death, escaped the banishment acts of the States to which they belonged; while, on the other hand, these acts embraced persons who, from the circumstances of their condition, were utterly powerless, who had done, and could do, no evil. It may be wished, also, that those who were deemed fit objects of severity had been allowed the forms of trial. Courts of Admiralty were established for condemning prizes, and men might reasonably claim that, while their property was dealt with according to the established rules of society, their persons should not be more summarily disposed of. Means for the trial of Loyalists were abundant. It is our boast, indeed, that, unlike the usual course of things in civil war, civil government was maintained throughout the whole period of our Revolution, with hardly an interruption anywhere. This is a fact as honorable as it is remarkable. "I will maintain as long as I live," said Dupin, the great French advocate, "that the condemnation of Marshal Ney was not just, for his defence was not free." Perhaps posterity will entertain something of the same sentiment with regard to the course pursued by our fathers in not allowing their opponents an opportunity to appeal to the tribunals. In this particular, Pennsylvania

Punishment of Loyalists During the War

and Delaware, as it will be remembered, adopted a mode less objectionable than that of some other States, inasmuch as they "summoned" the persons against whom they proceeded, to appear and "surrender themselves for trial." Besides, it was common, during the war, for the military commanders to order courts-martial to take cognizance of the offences, and to fix the punishment of Tories; and a future generation may possibly ask, why, when the sword was suspended amid the turmoils of the camp, to hear the defence of the accused, that weapon was so wielded in the hands of civilians as to "transform them into persecutors, and into martyrs those whom it smote."

The laws which divested the Loyalists of their estates demand a moment's examination. Keeping in view that the Whigs were *right* in resisting the pretensions of the mother-country, and that, therefore, they might very properly use *every necessary means to insure success*, we shall find no difficulty in admitting that the property of their opponents could be rightfully appropriated to aid in the prosecution of the war. They devoted their own fortunes, they importuned several of the powers of Europe for loans, and they entailed upon their posterity a large debt; and it would indeed be strange, if they could not have made forced levies upon the estates of those who not only refused to help them, but were actually in arms, or otherwise employed against them. To emancipate the American continent was a great work: the Whigs felt and knew, what is now everywhere conceded, that the work was both necessary and righteous; and requiring, as its speedy accomplishment did, the labor of every hand and contributions from every purse, the throwing into the treasury the jewels of women and the holiday allowances of children, they are to stand justified for a resort to the sequestration of the possessions of those who assisted in the vain endeavor to subdue them, and to renew the bonds which had bound them. The property of those who held commissions in the king's army and in the Loyalist corps were the property of enemies, and, as such, could be converted to public uses; while that of others, who made their election to accept of service in civil capacities, is to be regarded in the same light. The "Absentees," or those who retired from the country and lived abroad in privacy, were a different class; and it may be doubted whether the same rule was applicable to them, and whether fines or amercements were not the more proper modes of procedure against the estates which they abandoned in quitting the country. The Whigs assumed, how-

ever, that "every government hath a right to command the *personal* services of its own members, whenever the exigencies of the State shall require, especially in times of impending or actual invasion;" and that "no member thereof can then withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of the government, without justly incurring the forfeiture of his property, rights, and liberties, holden under and derived from that constitution of government, to the support of which he hath refused his aid and assistance."

It is to be further urged in defence of the *principle* of confiscation, that in civil conflicts the right of one party to levy upon the other has been generally admitted; that the practice has frequently accorded with the theory; and, what is still more to the purpose, that the royal party and king's generals exercised that right during the struggle. Thus, then, the seizure and confiscation of property in the Revolution was not the act of one side merely, but of both.

But, as has been remarked, there was not with us, as there commonly has been in similar outbreaks, a *transition* period between the throwing off of one government and the establishment of another; and the regret that was expressed with regard to the indiscriminate banishment of persons, is equally applicable to the disposal of their estates; and I cannot but feel, that, inasmuch as the Whigs when compared with other revolutionists, "were without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing," so they will be held to a stricter accountability by those who shall hereafter speak of them; and that we shall be asked to show for them, why, with tribunals established and open for the trial of prizes made upon the sea, the fundamental rule of civilized society, that no person shall be deprived of "property but by the judgment of his peers," was violated; and why, without being "confronted by witnesses," and without the verdict of a "jury" and decrees of a court, any man in America was divested of his lands.

1. Many Loyalists *were* confined in private houses, some were sent to jails, and others to "Simsbury Mines." But the prisons were hardly proper places for the confinement of such people; and it is believed that a large proportion of the persons whom it was deemed proper to arrest preferred banishment to the loss of liberty, even though they were sure to be comfortably quartered in the families or houses of Whigs. ■

Queries and Answers

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

Don Doherty
26 Georgia Pacific Drive
McAdam NB E6J 1C8
E-Mail queries@nbgs.ca

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

Q5252 - AGNEW: I have some information about the ancestors and some descendants of **Rev. John Agnew** and his son, **Stair Agnew**. I am working on a new book which includes this family.

I am hoping to find any descendants of this Agnew family who still live in New Brunswick.

Connie Stringer
3363 Wellesley Point
Marietta, Georgia, 30064
USA
conniechumley@hotmail.com

Q5253 - BELLIVEAU: Looking for the family of **Andre (Andrew) Belliveau** and **Reine (Rennie) LeBlanc**. They had two known children, **Phillomene Marie** b. 20 Aug 1870 in Memramcook d. 1 Dec 1870 M. **Gaspard LeBlanc** 24 Dec 1889 in Memramcook and **Margaret Belliveau** b. 1878 in Memramcook, m. 27 Jan 1908 in Boston, Mass., **James McNeill** b. 1880 in Prince Edward Island d. sometime before 1925. Margaret and James had at least 3 children. I am looking for information on Margaret and her three children as well as the names of any other children born to Andre (Andrew) and Reine (Rennie) Belliveau.

Jean Sharpe
Kensington RR 6,
Prince Edward Island,
C0B 1M0
b.sha@hotmail.com

Q5254 - BOWNESS: **Marjorie E Bowness** was b. 1928 in England to **Albert Edward Bowness** b. 1902 in England and **Gwladys Roberts**. They married in 1924 in England. Marjorie had a sister **Kathleen M Bowness** b. 1925 in England. In 1947 Marjorie immigrated by herself to New Brunswick and I am attempting to track down details on a possible spouse, children and descendants.

Wayne Shepherd
263 Dixon Road,
Apt. 1004,
Etobicoke,
Ontario
M9R 1R6

Q5255 - BROWN: Searching for info on **Maggie May (Mae) Brown** who was supposedly of Micmac (Aboriginal) decent. She would be the mother of **Walter Ernest Johnston (Johnson/Johnstone)**. He was born Apr 11, 1889 in Gray Rapids or Barnettville (Blackville). He died in Fredericton Jun 27, 1962. He is shown as adopted son of **Peter** and **Susan Coughlan** in Blackville in the 1901 census. His father was from PEI.

Sylvia Capson
205 Cherry Avenue
Fredericton, N.B.
E3A1Z4
sylviaca@nb.sympatico.ca

Q5256 - CAISSY: I am looking for a death date and/or obituary for **Anna Caissy (nee Grenier)**. Her husband was **Joachim Caissy**. They were m. Apr 13, 1920 in Campbellton, New Brunswick. Anna was b. Aug 23, 1903 in Paspébiac, Quebec. She went by Anne and Annie. Joachim died in Windsor, Ontario while visiting but he was living in New Brunswick. They had two children and the last name was spelled differently on different documents; **Cassie/Caissy/Quesy/Casey** and **Quessy**. Someone on Ancestry lists her death as 1962 in

Queries and Answers

Moncton, New Brunswick but I am not sure how accurate this is. Anne and Joachim married in Campbellton and the two children married there as well. Anne's parents are **Ambroise Grenier** and **Virginie Horth**.

Tracey Rizea
2559 Totten Street
Windsor, Ontario N9B 3N4
519-564-1395
trizea14@cogeco.ca

Q5257 – CAMPBELL: Searching for info on **Nathan Augustus Higgins** (1823-1892) and his wife, **Sarah Matilda Campbell**. Nathan was born in Eastport, ME. He moved to Saint John, NB and married Sarah there. Sarah was born abt. 1827 in Fredericton, NB. Her father might be **Daniel Campbell** originally of Scotland; others have suggested an **Angus Campbell**? I am also trying to find a record of birth for their son; **Nathan Augustus Higgins Jr.** who was born in Saint John Jun 1864. Nathan Jr. m., **Sarah Ann Kyle** in Saint John in 1885.

Renee M. Boudreau
Marshfield, MA,
USA 02050
ladyalaise@gmail.com

Q5258 - CASSELY: There was a fire in St John on 20 Jun 1877. The few references I have found state 18 people died but do not list names. I am researching my grandmother, **Elizabeth Cassely**, perhaps the daughter of **Joseph Cassely**. Elizabeth's parents were supposed to have died in a fire. She immigrated as child in 1879 to Massachusetts to live with an Aunt, named **Creegan**. I am looking for the names of those who died in said fire.

Michelle Lyons,
Kent, WA, USA
lyons.mimimoose@gmail.com

Q5259 - CLARK: looking for descendants and/or information of **Daniel Wetmore Clark** and **Amy Amelia Dodge**. Daniel b. 7 Sep 1817 in Salmon River, Nova Scotia and d. 27 Dec 1902 in Saint John, NB. He lived in Saint John most of life and was a millwright, wharf builder, contractor and ship owner. He owned a number of sailing vessels over the years that sailed from N.B. Children were **Ame-**

lia b. 1852 in NB and died 1938 in New Hope, PA, USA. **Catherine, Hannah** 1848-1931, **Ruth** 1853-1915, **Mary Alma** 1854-1857, **Daniel C.** 1857-1930, **George H.** 1861-, **Charles R.** 1864, and **Frank R.** 1868. Daughter Amelia was my great grandmother who married Captain **Donald Bain Mackintosh/McIntosh** in 1870 in NB.

Don Mackintosh
1674 Hoolaulea Street
Pearl City, HI 96782
808-455-5998; Cell 808-393-9960
dbain@hawaii.rr.com

Q5260 – CYR: Searching for info on **Laree Cyr** and **Rose Thobodeau (Thibodeau)** parents of **Charlotte Cyr** b. 1896 d. 1920 Grand Falls, N.B.

Jacinta Dostie
jacinta.dostie@gmail.com

Q5261 – DIXON: Searching for info on the parents of **Ellen J. Dixon** b. bet. 1862-1866 and residence bet. 1862-1885 in New Brunswick. She immigrated to the US in 1885. Her father was possibly **Joseph Dixon** and mother **Jane**. I am looking for birthdate, immigration date from Ireland (1856-18610, death date, occupation for both parents and maiden name of Jane. I would further like to find information on her parents, who immigrated to Canada from Ireland between 1856 and 1861, as well.

Richard T. Powers
Coordinator of Career Planning & Placement Career Center Holyoke Community College
303 Homestead Ave.
Holyoke, MA 01040
Telephone: (413) 552-2361
Fax: (413) 552-2741
rpowers@hcc.edu

Q5262 – EYRE: Looking for marriage and residence information on **Frances Eyre**. He went to New Brunswick with the Royal Artillery where he served most of his time (7 years) in St John, 10 months in Halifax, and re-enlisted in Montreal in 1867. He m. mid 1860's **Margaret** (b. in St John in 1843-45). Margaret's maiden name may have been **O'Brien**. Their son **George** was b. 1868/69 in New Brunswick and died on the last day of WW I. They were back in Hampshire, England for the 1871 cen-

Queries and Answers

sus. I am hoping you may have some record of this marriage or of their residence in the area, probably in barracks.

Gloria Pearce
Peppers House, Amberstone,
Hailsham, East Sussex,
BN27 1PQ
Tel: 01323 847489
Fax: 01323 847858
Gloria@pinnacleconsultants.co.uk

Q5263 – GRAHAM: Searching for information and possible photos of the family of **Robert Graham** who lived in Fredericton from 1844 until his death in 1879. During his life in Fredericton, he was a teacher and for almost 27 years a supervisor of the Fredericton Lunatic Asylum. He arrived in Fredericton from England in 1844, with his wife **Emma Elizabeth Graham**, and three children, **Robert William** b1836, **Henry** b 1840 and **Ellen** b1842. Children born in New Brunswick were **Winifred D** b1844, and **Fanny** b1846. His wife **Emma Elizabeth Graham** d. in April 1851 and in 1853 he married **Anne Carrick Clarke**. They went on to have five children, **Frederick James** b1854, **Clarence** b1856, **Edwin** b 1859, **Emma** b1861 and **Arthur Herbert** b 1866. These children were all born in Fredericton. **Anne Graham** d. 21 Sept 1874 and **Robert Graham** d. 19 Mar 1879.

David Graham
Mitcham
Victoria, Australia.
dndgraham@gmail.com

Q5264 – GRASS: I am looking for information proving **Abigail Grass** b. 15 Aug 1815 Sunbury Co New Brunswick and d. 1891 in Gladstone, Sunbury Co. New Brunswick is the child of **John Grass** and **Susannah Howland**. I have the page from "Loyalist Lineages of Canada" but it has her married to **Lemuel Nason** instead of **John Nason**.

Linda Choy
9230 3rd Avenue S
Bloomington, MN
55429
lchoy901@aol.com

Q5265 - HARDIE: Searching for **Mary Forrester Cameron Hardie** b. 26 Nov 1910 in Glasgow, Scotland to **Thomas Hardie** and **Maggie Cam-**

eron. On 1 Apr 1939 she left Greenock, Scotland for Halifax with a final destination of Saint John, New Brunswick.

Mary Hill
15 Elmbank Road
Langbank
Renfrewshire, Scotland
OA14 6YT
ghill44@hotmail.co.uk

Q5266 - HANNIGAN: Looking for info on **Marguerite Hannigan** b. 2 Nov 1894 in Irishtown d. 26 Feb 1895 m. Michael Kelly b. 1813 Ireland d. 12 Jun 1894 both buried at Olde Shediack Road Cemetery on Lewisville Road in Moncton. Who were their parents? Details on Michael's journey from Ireland to Canada would also be appreciated.

Debbie Grimaldi
dgrims2157@gmail.com

Q5267 - HOAR: Searching for information on birth and death dates of Sarah Hoar wife of Sinton Hopper, m. 6 Oct 1847 in Albert County.

Judy Steeves
121 Felicity Cres
Ottawa, On
K1W 0C3
judyLsteeves@gmail.com

Q5268 – HOLLAND: I'm looking for **Richard Holland**, Loyalist, **Joseph Weever Holland**, Loyalist, **Robert Thorne**, Loyalist, and any other **Thorne** families that where Loyalists.

Aaron Allison
arallison@xplornet.ca

Q5269 - JONES: I am looking for the maiden name of **Jane C Jones** who married **Thomas Jones** in about 1844 (Thomas Jones was from London, England, b 1824) marriage location unknown. Jane was born in St John, New Brunswick in 1825. Sometime after 1825, her family immigrated to South Carolina. Thomas and Jane's son, **Charles Thomas Jones**, b 1 Dec 1847 St. Louis, MO, apparently spent the first six years of his life in South Carolina with his mother's family. Hopefully there are still family left in the Saint John area that will know these details.

Queries and Answers

Mary Gilmore
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Q5270 – LANK: I am looking for any info on death of **Basil Lank** around 1905 or 06 in Campobello. In the 1901 census he is living with his mother and wife **Eva Cleaves**. **Basil** is buried in the Anglican cemetery in Campobello with his parents and sister. I know he died from TB while living with his mother.

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Q5271 - LAWSON: Searching for information on Andrew Lawson who was married in Lancashire England in 1859. On various English census forms he gives his date and place of birth as (about) 1825 in Saint John's, New Brunswick, North America. He also appears to have had a career at sea in the years between his birth and marriage. I can find no record of him living in England before his marriage and would appreciate if there are any records of him in or around Saint John New Brunswick. His father may have been a Norwegian farmer, **Edward Carroll Lawson**. At some point this surname may have been anglicized from **Larsen**.

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Q5272 - LOYALISTS: I would like to find history, links, & background of those who, after the Revolutionary War, came to Nova Scotia & New Brunswick. They accompanied Lieut. **Samuel BLISS** & his ten 84th Regiment men, (who, on 10 Oct 1783 were disbanded at Fort Edward, NS). On Bliss' Return, they were all shown as Loyalists at LeTang, (St. George N.B., Canada) on 1 June 1784. They are all now listed here for study & hopefully, input by any & all interested: [PAC. C9818]. –

84th Regt.: **Lt. Sam BLISS**, wife & child under 10; **Israel CRANE/CRONE**, **John CRAIG**, **Christian FOY**, **Donald GLEASON**, **John GOFS/GOSS**, **John LANE**, **Edward McGONNIGAL**, **Ken McKENZIE**, **James RYAN**, **John SMITH**.

64th Regt: (who were also at Eutaw Springs & Monck's Corner, SC, during the Rev. War) **Peter BRANNON**, **Dennis BARTON**, **James DOILEY**, **Peter MALOY**, **Patte? McCRISTOL**, **Patt NEAL**, **John PATRICK**.

New Jersey Vols: **John BURNS**, **John CAREW**, **Peter LYONS**.

Orange Rangers: **James HICKEY**, **John ANDREWS**, **James MURPHY** & one woman

7th Regiment: **Patt. LAWLOR**, wife & child under 10

23rd Regiment: **John EUSTICE?**(sp)

40th Regiment: **John CONDRAY?** (sp)

Loyalists: (Civilians): **David LOCKMAN**, **John LOOBY** & wife; **Joseph PERRIMAN**, **James HNEES**,(sp.)/**KNEES**,(sp)

To my knowledge, the men of the 84th Regt., were the only ones disbanded on 10 Oct 1783, at Ft. Edward, Windsor, N.S. Perhaps some of you may connect to those above and will write me accordingly. It may lead to linking many of these men and their origin, etc. I will greatly respond and assist, providing more data where possible.

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Q5273 - MacINTOSH: Searching for info on parents and siblings of **Capt. Donald Bain Mackintosh/McIntosh** b. 28 Mar 1840 in Fredericton, NB., d. 25 Feb 1910 in Idaho. He was buried in Kendrick, Idaho where he had lived since 1898. He went to sea (Merchant Marine) at an early age; perhaps 11 but probably 14 years. Father died when he was 16 and his obituary says "he assumed care of the family of eight until they were of age. He was the last of the family to depart this life". Donald married Amelia Clark in 1870 in Saint John, NB. They had three children, one boy died at age 3. Others were Daniel Thomas Alexander Mackintosh b. in Liverpool, England 1873 and Ella Marjory Mackintosh b. in Saint John in 1871. In 1877 it was

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reported that he left Saint John for Manitoba and in the fall of 1879 went to Fort Benton, Montana territory. He went to Florida in 1885 for nearly two years and returned to Montana in 1887 where his family took up residence at White Sulphur Springs, MT. In 1898 Captain Mackintosh (and family) had all moved to Idaho

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Q5274 - MATTHEWS: **John Matthews b. 1802**, (the first of two Matthews in Pointe Wolfe), m. first, **Martha Grant**, then second **Nancy McFarland**. John and Martha had a son they named John (Jr) who was born in 1830 in Saint John. John (Jr) married **Elizabeth Stevens** 13 April 1854. When John (Sr) married the second time to Nancy McFarland, they also named their first born John. He was born in 1831. John (Sr's) brother, **James b. 1806** married **Elizabeth McFarland**, Nancy's sister. I would like to know if there are records to prove the Matthews' of Point Wolfe originated in Saint John

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Q5275 - MURRAY: Need information on date of death for **John Swanston Murray**. He was b. 17 Dec 1823 in Scotland, m. **Margaret Sands MacArthur** 3 Dec 1851 in Carleton County. They lived in Woodstock and Presque Isle Maine areas.

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Q5276 REAVIE: Searching for info on **Mary A.M. Reavie** daughter of **Archibald & Mary Reavie**. At some point Mary lived in Brewers Mills. She married **Charles Clemens** in 1882 in Wisconsin, USA. She died in Wisconsin in 1895.

Sue J. Clemens

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Q5277 - RILEY: Seek info on **Sarah RILEY** b. ca 1780 Maryland (?), d/o **Rachel Stockton** and **William Riley**, grandchild of **Major R. W. Stockton**; thought to have accompanied Stockton's to NB in 1784. Whom did she marry? Children? Residence?

Margaret Stockton,
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Q5278 - SAUNDERS: Searching for birth, christening or baptismal info on **James Sanders** b. around 1828 Saint John, New Brunswick son of **John Sanders/Saunders** and **Elizabeth Tabor**. He was married in Victoria, Australia. I would also like to know when he sailed for Australia and the ship's name

Sue Orbach-Iles
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Q5279 - STEEVES: Looking for death information for **Nathaniel Steeves** b. 11 Apr 1820, Albert New Brunswick, husband of **Olive Taylor**. All unofficial on-line sources and Steeves Family History information list his date of death prior to that of his wife. However, when Olive d. 18 Oct 1879, her obituary indicates Nathaniel is living and 1881 census shows him as a Widower living with his son.

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Q5280 - STUART: Looking for descendants of **Charles Stuart** b 1806 in Scotland and **Ellen Loggie**. Charles emigrated to NB in June 1816 to live with his paternal uncle **John Stuart** on the Napan River. John arrived in June 1814. Chas mar. Ellen (Helen) Loggie 2 Feb 1837. They had 12 children. John Stuart never married and died in 1839 & Chas in 1872 in Glenelg parish and is buried in Lower

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Napan. Scotland birth location and parent's names would be ever so greatly appreciated!

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Q5281 – TRACY: Jeremiah Tracy was an early revolutionary war time settler in the New Brunswick area. One of his daughters was named **Mary**, and she married **Lemuel Nason** of the area. **Mary Tracy Nason** died on July 15, 1838 in Fredericton, York, New Brunswick, Canada. We are trying to establish her birth to **Jeremiah Tracy** for our possible historical society's membership. If there is historical records in your area that could support these facts it would be appreciated.

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Q5282 - TRAMLEY, Tusaw Tramley was b. about 1817 in Quebec. He moved to Woodstock area about 1845 and m. **Catherine** before 1849 and when she died in 1860 he married **Mary Ann Whiteside** or **Robinson**. Tusaw was a Free Baptist from Upper Woodstock. Need Marriage records and/or confirmation of the surnames of either wife. I have death information for all three.

Judy Steeves
121 Felicity Cres

Q5283 - WARD: I am researching the life of **Frederick Augustus Ward** who was b. in St John on the 4 Jan 1874 and bap. Jan. 18, 1874 at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John, and His parents are registered as **William Ward** and **Agnes Kelleher**. From this point on, until he shows up as a seaman aged 15 aboard the brigantine George F in 1990, his life is a mystery. Can you cast any light on Frederick's early life, e.g. where he went to school, where did he live or what his parents did for a living'?

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Q5284 - WILLETT: Looking for information on the following families. **Thomas Francis Willett** b. 5 Apr1921 son of **Joseph Desire Willett (Ouellette)** b. 31 Oct 1883 Trois Pistoles, Quebec and **Mary Eleonora Willett** (nee LeTourneau) b. 15 May 1881. Joseph and Mary m. 21 Nov 1917 and resided at 51 Queen, Street Saint John. Adopted son's name of **James Austin Willett** born 19 July 1919.

Mrs. Patricia Boileau
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New NBGS Website – How to log in

If you haven't logged in yet to the new NBGS website (www.nbgs.ca), here's how: Click on the "Members" link of the left hand side. Sign in using the first 3 letters of your first name and your complete last name all in lower case letters as your **login in name**. John Jones would sign in as **johjones**. The initial **password** is the first letter of your first name, followed by the first four characters/digits of your postal code, followed by the first letter of your last name. A Canadian password for John Jones at E0K 1K0 would be **je0k1j**. A United States password for John Jones at 04410 would be **j0441j**.

Once logged in you can change your login name and password to one of your own choosing by clicking on the member settings and then the pencil icon. This will bring up a new window where you can make changes. Please take time to check your personal information. If corrections need to be made please email them to the webmaster using the web contact form under the contact tab.

Visit of the Governor General

Contributed by David Fraser

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

A Committee of citizens having been appointed in the month of August, 1873, to arrange suitable demonstrations in honor of the visit of Earl Dufferin, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, a wish was expressed that the school children of the city should be called out and take their part in shewing respect to the representative of Her Majesty.

Accordingly, arrangements were made, and on the afternoon of the 22nd of August, 1873, the pupils assembled at the several school-buildings and marched with their teachers to King Square, where they were formed into four columns, the boys of the Grammar and Advanced Schools leading, followed by those of the Primary Schools, then the mixed departments of boys and girls, followed by the girls of the Primary Schools, and closing with those of the Advanced and High Schools...

The Governor General, the Countess of Dufferin, His Honor Lieut. Governor Wilmot and their suites, after witnessing the approach of the children from the Hotel windows came out to the front steps, and the columns of pupils opening out, seven young ladies of the High School and twelve little girls from the first grades of the Primary Schools advanced in front of the steps, forming a tableau representing New Brunswick surrounded by her sister Provinces, presenting her children to the notice of the Vice-regal party. They were all dressed in white, with handsome sashes bearing the names of the Provinces in gold letters on rose, cerise, blue, and pink grounds.

The following are the names of those who formed the tableau:

NEW BRUNSWICK - Miss Fannie Alexander, leading forward Maggie Thompson, Georgie Cruikshank, Nellie Belding, Mary Duffell, Agnes Carleton, Lizzie Lowey, Emma Edmunds, Minnie Rankin, M. Dorrie Willis, Orilla Newport, Ida Morrissey, Carrie Staples.

NOVA SCOTIA - Miss Minnie Reed.

ONTARIO - Miss Henrietta Thompson.

P. E. ISLAND - Miss Minnie McHenry.

MANITOBA - Miss Mary Williams.

QUEBEC - Miss J. Blanche Parsons.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Miss Maggie Brass.

The group advanced, and Miss Georgie Cruikshank presented the Countess of Dufferin with a handsome bouquet in a silver holder, which was smilingly accepted, and they then retired.

The children next sang two verses of the National Anthem and lustily cheered for the Queen, the Governor General, and the Countess of Dufferin.

LIFELINES Genealogical Family History & Estate-Heir Research

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

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www.nbgs.ca

Wreck of the "Thomas L. Tarr"

Contributed by Joan Pearce

From Daniel F. Johnson's Vital Statistics from NB Newspapers: Volume 67 Number 2261.

The *Daily Telegraph* (Saint John) October 15 1887: It is feared that the schr. "Thomas L. Tarr", owned by James G. TARR and brother, of Gloucester, is lost. She sailed from Gloucester on Aug. 19 on a halibut fishing voyage to the Grand Banks and was seen Sept. 3, while she was lying at anchor on the banks, by the crew of schr. "Lillian Baxter". Since that time she has not been heard from and it is thought that she foundered in the hurricane that swept over the banks at about that date. As the time occupied for making a trip of this kind has expired, the owners have announced that they have given up all hope of her return. She carried a crew of 14 men who have made many winter voyages to the banks and some of them had just returned from an Islandic cruise. Capt. John McDONALD, her master, was as brave and experienced a skipper as ever sailed a ship. He was a worthy member of the Oddfellows

and other fraternal organizations. The crew consisted of Neil McDONALD, brother of the master and he belonged in West Bay, Cape Breton; William McPHERSON and Philip CARR, who belonged in Guysboro, N.S.; Allan SMITH, Port Medway, N.S.; Patrick PYTCHE, Canso, N.S.; a brother of whom was lost in the same gale in schr. "Lillian Baxter"; John McFADDEN who belonged to Lake Horton, C.B.; John McKENZIE of River Dennis, C.B.; Randall BRANHANNAN, River Inhabitant, C.B.; Benjamin CRITTENDEN, whose home was at Strait of Canso, N.S.; Somes DOLIVER, Southwest Harbor, Maine; John MONSON, native of Norway; and Andrew NELSON, native of Sweden. Besides these there was aboard the schooner, George W. LORD, the cook, who belonged to Deer Island (Charlotte Co.) N.B. where he leaves a wife and two children. The vessel was built at Essex in 1883. (see original)

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