

JP
LA

Generations

The journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society/Société Généalogique du Nouveau-Brunswick
Volume 36, No. 1 Spring 2014 ISSN 0821-5359



Soldiers at Camp Sussex - Thomas Howard Muir is at right. Others unidentified. From the Sandra Muir family collection.

\$9.00

Generations

The Journal of the New
Brunswick Genealogical
Society, Inc.

<http://www.nbgs.ca>

Editor: David Fraser
Book Review Editor: Mary Rosevear
Back Issues: David Fraser

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, \$35.00; 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.

The New Brunswick Genealogical Society does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of articles, data, book reviews, notices, advertisements, or source material and services, or any material printed in *Generations*. Errors, and opinions expressed, are solely the responsibility of contributors.

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

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

Cover Photograph: contributed by Barbara Pearson

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail
Product Sales Agreement No.40018606

From the Editor's Desk

Thank you to the readers that have provided WWI related material - some is in this issue and others items will be placed in future issues. If you haven't sent something in yet, please do so. I'll be using the material throughout the year and in future years.



The picture on the cover was taken at Camp Sussex. Can anyone identify the four on the left?

The membership renewal form is on pp. 35-36. 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 keep the listing on the website is up to date.

Please note that the Annual General Meeting will be held **May 31, 2014**. It will be hosted by Miramichi Branch at St. Paul's Anglican Church, 750 Water St., Miramichi NB. More details are on page 49, and on www.nbgs.ca

Mary Rosevear passed along a list of the top 100 genealogy sites for 2014, from *Genealogy In Time* magazine. The top three were Ancestry.com, (www.ancestry.com), Find A Grave (www.findagrave.com), and Family Search (www.familysearch.org). The full list can be found at www.genealogyintime.com

David Fraser
124 Gondola Blvd
Quispamsis NB E2E 1J1
506 849 7922
dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca

Spring 2014 Contents

- 3 World War I Experiences, *by Myles E. Fowler, contributed by Evelyn M. Short*
- 6 New Brunswick Strays, *contributed by Marianne Donovan*
- 7 Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors, *contributed by George Hayward*
- 20 A Military Unit Based in Sussex, *contributed by David Fyffe and Greg Haley*
- 23 David Bates - Another Early Queens County Teacher, *Eldon Hay*
- 27 Homesteading in the West - 1908, *by Flora Matilda Wheelock, contributed by Betty Saunders*
- 29 James Arthur McCluskey - World War I Veteran, *by Violet McLaughlin, contributed by Susan Ewing*
- 30 Annual Reports, *various contributors*
- 35 NBGS Inc. Membership Form
- 37 Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George NB, *George H. Hayward*
- 48 Proof of Phebe Odell's Descent, *David Laskey*
- 50 Seelyes of Charlotte County, N. B., *George H. Hayward*
- 52 Some History of the Morrow and Related Families, *Dave Hagland*
- 55 Who Were Robert Hallett's Parents, *George H. Hayward*
- 57 The Letter from Bulli, *Stephen Davidson*
- 59 The "Young Highland Emigrants", *Cal Craig*
- 61 Queries and Answers, *various contributors*
- 65 Nativity of Patients treated in General Public Hospital Saint John NB, *Mary Rosevear*

Books for Sale

- 2 An Anthology of British Home Child Stories, *Ed Janzen*
- 26 Publications Update - NBGS Saint John Branch

Advertisements

- 5 Lifelines Genealogical Family History & Estate-Heir Research, *Don Dixon*
- 54 Ancestors New Brunswick, *Valerie A. Teed and Sandra K. Thorne*
- 60 Rose Staples – Genealogical Researcher, *Rose Staples*
- 66 A Heritage Tour of Ireland, *contributed by Mary Anne Riordan-Barry*

Notices

- 2 NBGS Inc. Spring Seminar Series
- 22 Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia Conference - *Old Stones from Exploration to Preservation*
- 26 Grand Mazerolle Family Reunion
- 49 NBGS Inc Annual General Meeting – May 31, 2014

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.

Officers

President

David Fyffe 506 386 1881
909 Cleveland Ave.
Riverview NB E1B 1Y9
Email: dfyffe@nb.sympatico.ca

Past President

Stan Balch 506-854-4054
56 Chandler Crescent
Moncton, N.B., E1E 3W7
Email: sbalch@nbnet.nb.ca

1st Vice President

Don Doherty
26 Georgia Pacific Dr
McAdam NB E6J 1C8
Email: dohertys@nbnet.nb.ca

2nd Vice President

David Laskey 506-832-2151
PO Box 2423
Saint John, NB E2L 3V9
Email: dave@laskeyfamily.ca

Recording Secretary

Mrs. Sherrill V. Carter 506-853-7719
1699 Shediac Road
Moncton, NB E1A 7B3
Email: sherrillc@rogers.com

Membership Secretary

Dianne Mullin 506-836-2644
1679 Route 420
Cassilis, NB E9E 2A3
Email: dmullin@nbnet.nb.ca

Treasurer

David Fraser 506-849-7922
124 Gondola Blvd.
Quispamsis, NB E2E 1J1
Email: dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca

Branch Presidents

Capital Branch

Ronald D. Green (past-pres.) 506-459-7363
12 Ferguson Road
Hanwell, NB E3E 2E4
Email: thegreen@nbnet.nb.ca

Charlotte County Branch

L. Marguerite Garnett 506-529-8201
3701 Rte. 127, Bayside
St. Andrews, NB E5B 2T1
Email:

Miramichi Branch

Calvin Stewart
PO Box 403
Chatham NB E1N 3A8
Email: calstewart@xplornet.ca

Restigouche County Branch

Suzanne Blaquière 506-684-3121
PO Box 5453
Dalhousie, NB E8C 3C2
Email: irene@nb.sympatico.ca

Saint John Branch

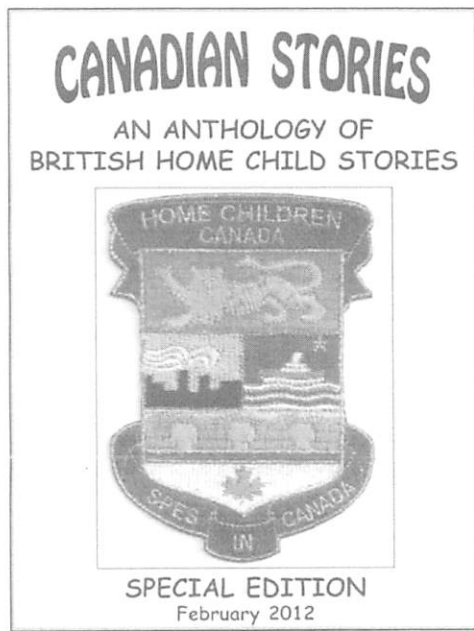
David Laskey (past-pres.) 506-832-2151
PO Box 2423
Saint John, NB E2L 3V9
Email: dave@laskeyfamily.ca

Southeastern Branch

Alice Garner (past-pres.) 506-855-7424
74 Magellan Drive
Moncton, NB E1A 5T4
Email: garnera@nbnet.nb.ca

An Anthology of British Home Child Stories

Announcing a new book called *An Anthology of British Home Child Stories* published under the umbrella of Canadian Stories, Special Edition, February 2012.



A first of its kind this book collects over 400 pages of British Home Child Stories as told by their descendants in Canada, England and Scotland. About 100 contributors fill the pages of

this interesting book. With their contributions are 234 pictures and documents in black and white.

Stories and poems are organized around the British Sending Agencies:

- The Barnado Homes
- The Liverpool Sheltering Homes
- The Middlemore Homes
- The Quarrier Homes
- The Miss Susan Rye's Homes
- Other Sending Agencies
- Appendix

There is a Table of Contents identifying the British Home Child written about and the name of the contributor and the relationship.

There is an Index in the back listing alphabetically the British Home Child's name and contributor. To order please send by cheque \$50.00 for the soft cover book or \$70.00 for the hard cover book. Postage and packaging is included in the price in Canada. Cheque should be made out to **Canadian Stories**, and sent to:

Canadian Stories (attn: Ed Janzen, editor)
Box 232
Fergus ON N1M 2W8

NBGS Inc. Spring Seminar Series

Location: Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, 23 Dineen Drive on the UNB Campus Fredericton NB

Saturday, April 5th, 2014, 10:00AM to 12 Noon
Library and Archives Canada Website
Presenter: Mary-Ellen Badeau

Saturday, April 12th, 2014, 10:00AM to 12 Noon
New Brunswick County Council Records
Presenter: Joanna Aiton-Kerr

Saturday, April 26th, 2014, 10:00AM to 12 Noon
Resources at the Harriet Irving Library
Presenters: Christine Jack and Leah Grandy

Everyone Welcome!

There will be a nutrition break before each seminar at 9:15 AM and at 10:45 AM (coffee, tea, juice, cheese, crackers, & grapes)

Bring your own lunch - Research time in the afternoon

World War I Experiences

by Myles E. Fowler, contributed by Evelyn M. Short

This is an account of some experiences in World War I written in long hand by my father, Myles E. Fowler, and found in his belongings after he passed away in July 1996 at the age of 97 years. Typed, as written, by his daughter, Evelyn M. Short of Moncton.

"In 1914 World War I broke out. I was 15 years old. I lost my oldest half brother.

This war kept nagging at me for two years. My oldest brother and half brother joined the army, 104th Battalion. That was it. I joined another unit, 115th Battalion, on June 5, 1916. I was 17 years old. We were in Saint John, NB two weeks, then proceeded to Valcartier Camp in Quebec. We were there until the last of July. It was terribly hot. I saw the soldiers dropping like flies on a general review which lasted two or three days.

We proceeded overseas. We embarked at Halifax, NS. Our boat was the *Olympic* which had just returned from taking a number of units overseas. One of them was the 104th Battalion, the one my brothers were in.

I was sea sick and had to stay in the ship's hospital for 3 days with no rations. We disembarked at Liverpool, England and then were on the train for about 2 hours. They pulled into a station where they had a table about 50 feet long laden with pork sandwiches and tins of coffee. That was the first food for me in over three days. The pork was half cooked but I could have eaten it if it had been on the hoof.

Well, we landed in a place called Oxley Farm Camp. We pitched our tents. Of course something always happens to me. We slept on the ground in the tent with ground sheets under us. Of course it had to rain. I was so tired I never discovered until the next morning I made my bed in a natural bath tub. Just my feet and shoulders were out of water. The rest was submerged. Could you imagine anyone sleeping through that? Well, I secured some stove wood, made an abutment and put my belongings, including the wet blankets on top. From there we went to London on embarkation leave. We had five days and one pound to spend. I went into a store for something. It came to two shillings, tuppence, half penny.



L-R Myles Fowler, Howard Fowler (seated), Isaac Fowler

After a few days there, we moved to Bramshot Camp, drilled there until sometime in October. They broke us up, sent a draft to reinforce the 26th Battalion in France. They attached the rest of us to the 112th Battalion, some of whom were from Nova Scotia. Some of the boys spent Christmas there, but of course I was not so fortunate. Two days before Christmas 1916, three other guys and myself took the mumps and were sent to the hospital. Now the names were P.S. and G.M Moors (Indian), G.S. Carter and myself. Well, when we got back you should have seen the hut. They practised throwing bayonets at the doors. The walls were covered with cartoons. But I am ahead of my story.

World War I Experiences

This hut was in quarantine, they were not allowed out. A guard was placed on each entrance.

My brothers, Isaac and Howard, were stationed in Whitley Camp. We used to see one another quite often. Whitley Camp was about 7 miles from Bramshot. We had to pass a place on the left called the Devil's Bowl, around a valley just beyond Plymouth Head, where Mrs. George Wiggins was born. On the right was a large cross where a man was hanged for killing two sailors. "He was left for the crows to pick the flesh from his bones". That was the inscription on a metal plaque fastened to a stone.

In the spring of 1917, they formed a unit called the 13th Reserve. Howard and I were transferred to it as reinforcements for the 16th N.B. Battalion. We drilled there for the summer. I was still in the 13th Reserve Battalion in the fall of 1917 when we moved to Seaford Camp. Then I was sent on a draft to France. We crossed the English Channel on a side wheeler. It was very rough. Most of us were glad to land in Boulogne, France.

We went to a camp called Etappes. The first night there we slept 18 soldiers in a bell tent, feet to the pole. If you turned on your side you remained there the night (try it sometime). Isaac was still in England. I was taken off the draft and reported to M Company (M was for minors). I was told they did not send them up to the line until they were 19 years old. I was there when we got word of the Halifax disaster. On Christmas we slept in tents on a board floor with one rubber sheet and one blanket. Our only source of heat were table candles. We would light them, run the wax into a tin, put a rag or paper in the tin and burn it over. Sometimes we would double up and that would give us 2 blankets and 2 rubber sheets. When the Y.M.C.A. was open we could go in there. I am speaking of winter. I've seen us push through a bank of snow in the morning to get out of the tent but that snow was gone by noon. We had to run to the washroom about two hundred yards - shave and wash bare hands and arms. Lucky if there were taps running - cold water of course.

I spent the Christmas of 1917 at Etappes. In the meantime, I had ear trouble. I could only hear well out of one ear when I joined the army. Now the good ear was bad. I couldn't hear the commands at all. I went before a board who treated me and gave me a category from A to B2. Well, March 23rd came. At last I was billed to go up to the line. Just

before I went, Isaac came over and we had a day together. I went up to the line to a place called Shot O Delshay. Isaac came up in a few days, after I went over to see him. Bert Kierstead said he had just gone up to the trenches the day before (the funny part was he told me to join another battalion. In 1916 he went overseas first. I went to France first and up to the line but he got into the trenches. I didn't.)

I spent the spring and summer of 1918 on the western front. Some of the places were called Shot O Delshay*, Bulley*, Grmay*, Larret*, Aries, Sans Jennettrion*, Mantes-la-Jolie. I was at a place called Aublon St. Nazaire*. We were out on details. My baptism of fire was at Carency Dimp. That was where I found out what our past training was for. After the Germans shelled us out of our hut, my chums and I made a dugout in the ground and slept there until I moved to another outpost.

In the fall of 1918 we rejoined our unit (First Ball Infantry works) at Anzin, France. I was due for a 14 day furlough as I had been in France 1 year. Another old guy formerly from Blackpool, England and I went to Mill Bank, London, England, received our pay, \$100, a change of clothes and a bath. This was the first time I had been free of lice since going up to the line. I missed the little fellows!

We went to Edinburgh, Scotland - 14 days of life worth living. Once again my friend and I returned to France to find our unit. We knew they were heading for Germany so we kept so far behind to get clear of the route marches. As long as we were on French soil, we were not A.W.O.L. We travelled by train where trenches once were. Believe me, it was rough but better than walking.

The first night back in France we slept on a marble floor with two rubber sheets and two blankets. I slept so soundly, I made three tries to get up. If you have never slept on a marble floor, try it. The name of the place was Reims. I have two photos I got from the house we stayed in, just for a memento to remember the place. We went from there to Mons, Belgium by this time we had spent around four days catching up with our unit. The R.T.O. informed me he could not get the rations up, so my partner and I decided to move on. We caught our unit at Stavelock, Belgium just in time for an 18 kilometre march. The next day, across the border into Germany, we boarded a train to Gottesburg.

World War I Experiences

We were there approximately two weeks. While there, I visited Bonn.

The first night in Germany we were detailed out, so many to a house. I had another partner now. We went to the house they detailed us to. A nice looking girl came to the door. Her father, I presumed was behind her. She seemed frightened. I assured her she had nothing to be frightened of. She showed us to our room. What a palace after sleeping wherever we could lay down. Over the head of the bed was a large picture of the Kaiser. My mate was going to tear it down. I warned him if he did he would have me to contend with. The picture was still there when we left the next day. I figured if that picture was destroyed, it would nicely make them believe what the press was saying about the Canadians - what savages we were.

When we left the next day, I apologized for making such a mess of their lovely bed and I hoped leaving a better impression of Canadians.

We were just getting acquainted when we received orders to move back to England. So the Christmas of 1918 I spent in a horse car and in three different countries - Germany, Belgium and France. The cars were like our cattle cars only slats on the top. We had a brazer in each end burning coal. It must have looked queer seeing a train going and smoke coming out of the openings for we had no stove pipe. We finally wound up at Le-Havre, France.

We were there a day or so, then boarded a hospital ship for Southampton, England then on to Witley Camp. I was there about two weeks. There the soldiers had a riot one night, did a lot of damage. I knew nothing about it until the next day when we were shipped to Rill in Wales. We were there about three weeks. I went into a Y.M.C.A. one evening. I was looking at a fellow I thought I knew and it turned out to be John Gilbert. We were together until we arrived home. We had another riot in Rill. I guess the boys were anxious to get home again. I knew nothing about it until the next day and found they were still rioting. I took no part even then. I did not believe in it. I saw enough of war and its effects.

Sometime in March we boarded the boat, Celtic, in Liverpool, England. I have a picture of the boat.

We arrived in Halifax a week later, boarded the train for Saint John around the 18th of March. I was discharged and arrived home on the 23rd, my birthday.

Now I have outlined where I travelled, but said nothing about our food. After we left Saint John, NB we went on government rations. I will give you a small idea of what we ate: Breakfast, Oatmeal porridge, one slice of bread cut in two. Dinner consisted of Mulligan Stew made from lamb or rabbit (sometimes the rabbit hair was evident in the stew) and lots of veggies. There were four companies and each one had a pot of stew. After the stew was gone, the pots were rinsed out with cold water and coffee was made in them. Coffee was a little greasy most of the time!!!"

Footnote by Evelyn:

On April 29, 1940, my father enlisted in the army to serve his country during the Second World War. Due to a hearing problem he could not go overseas, so he was posted to Aldershot, Nova Scotia for a time. He was then promoted from Lance Corporal to Sergeant and went to Utopia, NB near St. George.

After recovering from a severe hemorrhage, he went to Saint John where he worked in the DVA Hospital for the remainder of the war. He retired as a Sergeant Major when the war was over in 1945 and the family was moved back home to Youngs Cove Road.

** Unsure of the spelling.*

LIFELINES Genealogical Family History & Estate-Heir Research

Don Dixon
GRS(C) UEL

129 Burpee Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3A 1M8, Canada
506 459 1512

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.

New Brunswick Strays

contributed by Marianne Donovan

LORD, Sheila - At Horizon Place, London, on Wednesday, January 8th, 2014, Mrs. Sheila R. (Crawford) Lord of London and formerly of Sussex NB, is reunited with her beloved husband Ernie (Sept. 2013) in her 76th year. Lovingly known as "Mugs" by her children Cindy Pattenden (Larry) of London ON, Shari Bumstead of Florida, Terri Burden (Jerry) of Kapolei, Hawaii and Stephen Lord of Olds AB. Dear sister of Bob Crawford (Elizabeth) of Halifax NS. Proud Grandma "G.G." to Scott Adair (Heather), Tyler Pattenden, Kaleena Patrowich (Scott), Kurtis Duggan, Kaitlyn Bumstead, Tara-Lynn Lord, Shawn Lord, Matthew and Jessica. Also survived by her great-grandchildren Mackenzie, William and Damian. There will be no funeral service. www.westviewfuneralchapel.com (London Free Press 11 Jan 2014)

MAYNARD, Budd Roy - Resident of Byron, Ontario and formerly of Moncton/Parkton, NB, died peacefully at home on Monday, October 7th, 2013 in his 69th year. Great husband to his late wife Jeanette (Reed) Maynard. Wonderful father of Tracy (Leo) MacDonald and Grandpa of two super grandchildren Madeline and Calum. Survived by brothers Garnet, Stavert and Al. Predeceased by his parents Beatrice and Collingwood Maynard, and also by his brothers Boyd, Eugene, Orville and Kurt. Budd will be sadly missed by his extended family "The Reeds". Proud member of CAW Local 1520, an active member of CAW 1520 Retired Auto Workers and the London and District Labour Council. Retired 18 years from the Ford Motor Company Talbotville Assembly Plant where he proudly served as CAW Union Representative for 25 years. Visitation will be held at the Westview Funeral Chapel, 709 Wonderland Road N, London, on Thursday as well as one hour prior to the celebration of life service being conducted on October 11th, 2013 at 4:00 p.m. Private family interment of ashes at Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens at a later date. www.westviewfuneralchapel.com (London Free Press 11 Oct 2013)

PROCTER, Mary Frances "Fran" - of St. Thomas, passed away on Friday, November 1, 2013, at the St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital, in her 86th year. Beloved wife of the late Harry J.

Procter (Oct. 27th, 2006) and dearly loved mother of Mary Catherine Procter of St. Thomas, Michael and his wife Wendy of Sharbot Lake, Carey and his wife Wendy of St. Thomas, Kevin and Carmen of Brantford and Andrea Procter of St. Thomas and mother-in-law of Kathie of Ingersoll. Loved grandmother of Bryan, Luke (Beth), Becki, Katie (Greg), Theresa and Kristopher and great grandmother of Abigail. Dear sister of Elizabeth McEachern of Sackville NS, the late J. Raymond Carey, John W. Carey of Tsawassen BC, Patrick M. Carey of Moncton NB and Thomas K. Carey of Calgary AB. Fran was born in Campbellton NB on June 26th, 1928, the daughter of the late Joseph and Christena (Raymond) Carey. Member of St. Anne's Church, past director of the Association for Community Living, Past President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the A.C.L. and life member of the Catholic Women's League (60 years plus) and member of St. Anne's Council of Women. The family will receive friends at Williams Funeral Home, 45 Elgin St., St. Thomas on Wednesday. Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated at St. Anne's Church on Thursday at 11:00 a.m. Interment in Holy Angels' Cemetery. (London Free Press 4 Nov 2013)

SCOTT, Allan - It is with great sadness that we announce the passing of Allan Walter Scott at Parkwood Hospital, London, on Wednesday, December 11, 2013, after a lengthy illness. Allan is survived by his faithful and loving wife Linda (Ullmann) Scott and his former wife Mae (Sypher) Scott. Loving father of Sheldon Scott, James Scott, and Krista Quantrill. Cherished grandfather of Kyana, Arianna, Nevaya and Beulah-Jaden. Dear brother of Anne (Scott) McNeill (Laurel), Gladys (Scott) McKay (Derrick) and brother-in-law of Jeanette Scott. Predeceased by parents Melbourne and Annie (Golden) Scott and brothers John, William and his nephew Kenny. Allan grew up in Scotchtown NB before moving to London ON, in 1964. Friends will be received by the family one hour prior to the funeral service at A. Millard George Funeral Home, 60 Ridout Street S, London on December 16, 2013 at 2 pm, with Reverend Paul G. Knauer officiating. Cremation to follow. www.amgfh.com (London Free Press 14 Dec 2013)

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

By George H. Hayward

Introduction: *I am a Rockwell and a Drake descendant. Elijah Rockwell and his wife Jane Ann Drake were two of my 3rd great grandparents. They lived in Carleton Co., N.B. From Elijah and Jane Ann I will list my direct ancestry for a few generations. Researchers will know that, as you go back in time, it becomes more and more difficult to locate reliable sources, and the names of spouses and children. This article suffers with that problem in the earlier generations, especially in the 15 and 16 hundreds.*

1. Elijah Rockwell was born 25 Aug 1800 in New Brunswick,¹ and died 26 Jul 1858.

He married 7 Nov 1821 in the Parish of Prince William, York Co., N.B.,² **Jane Ann Drake** (daughter of Francis Drake and Catherine Tobias). She was born about 1803 in the Parish of Queensbury, York Co., N.B., and died 24 Nov 1879 in New Brunswick.

York County, N.B., marriage register, Vol. 1, 1812-1837: *Elijah Rockwell of the Parish of Wakefield and Jane Drake of the Parish of Prince William were married 7 Nov 1821 by Jacob Ellegood, J.P., in presence of Mary Rockwell and Warren B. Drake.*

Elijah and Jane Ann Rockwell removed from York County to Carleton County, N.B., where they lived in the Parish of Wakefield.

On the 1851 Census of the Parish of Wakefield, Elijah Rockwell was listed as 52 years old, born in N.B., farmer, proprietor, infirm; Jane Ann, his wife was listed as 48 years old, born in N.B.; Their children were George Alfred, 28, sick; Elizabeth, 26; Mary, 22, sickly; Susan Ann, 20; Catherine, 18; Jane Ann, 16; Frances Hester, 14; James Elijah, 11; Melisa Rosetta, 8; Enoch Wilford Palmer, 1, grandson, illegitimate.

On the 1861 Census of the Parish of Wakefield, Jane Rockwell age 55, a widow, head of household, native, farmer, Free Christian Baptist; and with her were her daughters Elizabeth, 35, Frances, 23, and Malissa, 18.

Parents

2. Benjamin Rockwell was born 17 Jan 1761 in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia,³ (son of

Jonathan Rockwell and Margaret Bush). He died 19 Mar 1849 in Carleton Co., N.B.⁴

3. He married about 1785 in New Brunswick,¹ **Susan Tapley**. She was born in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B. (daughter of Alexander Tapley and Sarah Hood). She died in 1840 in New Brunswick

Arthur W.H. Eaton's *The History of Kings County, N.S.* (rpt. 1972), gives Benjamin's birth date as 1753, before his parents removed from East Windsor, Conn., to Cornwallis, N.S. Henry Ensign Rockwell, in his book *The Rockwell Family in America* said Benjamin was born in 1765. Neither of these authors cited a source for their information, but his birth date in the "Cornwallis Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1720-1885" in the National Archives of Canada is 17 Jan 1761, which, in terms of quality, ranks well ahead of Eaton's and Rockwell's books, and that date has been used here. And since his father received a grant of land in Cornwallis in 1761, that suggests the family was there at the time, so Benjamin was probably born in Cornwallis rather than in Connecticut as stated by Eaton.

Benjamin removed from Cornwallis, to New Brunswick before he was married. He petitioned with his wife's cousin, Aaron Hovey, about 1786, for land in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., saying that they had "lived for many years in this Province," that they had settled themselves near the mouth of the Oromocto River on land said to be granted to Constant Connors in the Township of Burton, and asked that land be granted to them there. A few years later, June 30, 1792, Benjamin petitioned with John Shaw, Samuel Dean and William Carr, for land farther up the Oromocto River. It does not appear from the *New Brunswick Crown Land Grant Index* that either request was granted, but on the 4th of January, 1810, Lot No. 12 in the second division at Geary in the Parish of Burton, 385 acres, was granted to him by the government of the Province of New Brunswick. His son Joseph was granted Lot. No. 11, 390 acres, beside him on the same date. Benjamin sold Lot #12 in June, 1815, and removed to Car-

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

leton Co., where some of his sons received grants of land in the Parishes of Wakefield and Simonds. He lived there the remainder of his life.

Claron H. Shaw, in his *Book of Records* said Benjamin Rockwell Sr. died Mar 19, 1849, aged 91 years. If he was born in 1761, and it is likely he was, and if 1849 is the correct year of his death, he was about 88 rather than 91 when he died.

Children:

- i **Samuel Rockwell** born about 1786, died 30 Mar 1868.
- ii **Hannah Rockwell.**
- iii **Joseph Rockwell** born about 1789, died after 1830.
- iv **Benjamin Rockwell** born about 1791, died 20 Aug 1870.
- v **Sarah Ann Rockwell.**
- vi **Susan Rockwell** born about 1797, died 28 Feb 1871.
- vii **Lot Rockwell** born about 1799, died in May 1872.
- 1 viii **Elijah Rockwell** born 25 Aug 1800, died 26 Jul 1858.
- ix **Mary Rockwell** born about 1803.
- x **Mary "Polly" Rockwell** born about 1805, died 29 Jun 1874.
- xi **Elizabeth Rockwell** born about 1809.

Grandparents

4. Jonathan Rockwell was born 2 May 1723 in East Windsor, Conn.,⁵ (son of Joseph Rockwell and Hannah Huntington), and died aft 1787 in Nova Scotia.⁶

5. He married, 5 Nov 1745 in Somers, Tolland Co., Conn.,⁷ **Margaret Bush**, She was born 8 Feb 1716 in Somers, Conn., (daughter of John Bush and Hannah Fowler).⁷ and died in 1789, probably in Cornwallis, N.S.⁷

Arthur Eaton, in *The History of Kings Co., N.S.*, 1910, pp. 802-05, said Jonathan Rockwell received a grant of land in Cornwallis, N.S., in 1761, that his parents probably lived in East Windsor, Conn. (Stiles History of Ancient Windsor), and that he was the founder of the Rockwell family in Kings Co., N.S.

Children:

- i **Jonathan Rockwell**, born in 1747.
- ii **David Rockwell** born 22 Mar 1748.
- iii **Asahel Rockwell** born in 1749.
- iv **Joseph Rockwell** born 11 Sep 1751, died 22 Oct 1827.
- v **Hannah Rockwell** born 1756.
- vi **Daniel Rockwell.**

2. vii **Benjamin Rockwell** born 17 Jan 1761, died 19 Mar 1849.

viii **Sarah Rockwell** born 31 Mar 1763, died aft 1836.

6. Alexander Tapley was born about 1740 in Topsfield, Essex Co., Mass.⁸ (son of Samuel Tapley and Abiel Goodhall). He died in Oct 1824 in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B.⁹

7. He married (1) 9 Dec 1762 in Topsfield,¹⁰ Mass., **Sarah Hood**. She was born about 1743, in Topsfield, and died in Maugerville. He married (2) 29 Mar 1795 in Maugerville,¹¹ **Susannah (Hood) Kinney**, born 27 Oct 1745 in Topsfield, Mass.¹⁰ and died in Maugerville. Sarah and Susannah were sisters, (daughters of Nathaniel Hood and Abigail Potter). Susannah was widow of Israel Kinney when she and Alexander were married.

The children listed below for Alexander and Sarah Tapley are in some cases speculative. Nathaniel is proven as a son of Alexander by Alexander's Last Will and Testament. It is tradition in the Carr family that Sarah Tapley who married William Carr was a daughter of Alexander and Sarah Tapley. This is supported by an article in *The Daily Telegraph* (Saint John, N.B., 22 Feb 1888) reporting on a 100th birthday celebration for William and Sarah's son, Alexander Carr. I have nothing to support the relationship of the remaining children to Alexander and Sarah Tapley, although their daughter Abigail may have been named after Sarah's mother, Abigail Potter.

Alexander's brother, Samuel Tapley, came to N.B. at or about the same time Alexander came. His name appears in the N.B. Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy *Crown Land Grant Index* as grantee of a lot on Middle Island in Maugerville, 31 Jan 1765, but in my Sunbury County research I have found little or nothing more about him, and nothing to indicate he married or had a wife and children in N.B. He may not have remained in New Brunswick. If he did not, or if he did not marry, then Alexander and Sarah Tapley were probably parents of all the children listed below.

Alexander Tapley was baptized at Topsfield, Mass., 4 Jan 1756, when he was shown as being of age.

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

Rev. William O. Raymond, LL.D., F.R.S.C., in his book *The River St. John*, said Alexander and Sarah came to New Brunswick in the schooner *Eunice*, which arrived at Saint John from Newburyport 26 Apr 1767. On board the same schooner was Stephen Hovey and his wife, Abigail Hood, Sarah's sister. Susannah Hood, a third sister, married Israel Kinney. They also came to N.B. and lived in Sunbury County, but may not have accompanied the Tapleys and Hoveys on the *Eunice*.

Edwin W. Bell, in his book *Israel Kenny, His Children and Their Families*, 1944, said the Hood girls were from Topsfield, Mass., and presumably the three men were from that area as well. Alexander and Sarah Tapley settled in Maugerville, where they were granted Lot 83, and where they lived the remainder of their lives. Stephen and Abigail Hovey may have lived for a short time in Maugerville, but soon after their arrival in N.B. they settled at Ludlow, Northumberland County, on the Southwest Miramichi River. Israel and Susannah Kinney lived first in Maugerville but later moved across the Saint John River to Oromocto.

After the death of Alexander Tapley's wife Sarah (Hood), and the death of Israel Kinney, Alexander and Israel's widow, Susannah (Hood) Kinney, were married 29 Mar 1795. [Anglican Records, Maugerville.]

Alexander Tapley made his Will 17 Dec 1810, in which he appointed his son Nathaniel one of two administrators, the other being Richard Kimball. He also named his step-son Andrew Kinney, but he did not list any of his other children by name.

Children by Sarah Hood:

- i Nathaniel Tapley.
- ii Abigail Tapley.
- iii Huldah Tapley born about 1770.
- iv Hannah Olive Tapley born in 1772, died in 1858.
- v Elizabeth Tapley.
- vi Olive Tapley.
- vii Asa Tapley born about 1779.
- viii Sarah A. Tapley.
- ix Allen Tapley.
3. x Susan Tapley.
- xi Samuel Tapley born perhaps 1776-81.

Great-Grandparents

8. Joseph Rockwell was born 23 Nov 1695 in East Windsor, Conn.,¹² (son of Joseph Rockwell and Elizabeth Drake) and died 16 Oct 1746 in East Windsor.⁶

9. He married **Hannah Huntington**. She was born 25 Mar 1693 in Norwich, Conn.,⁷ (daughter of John Huntington and Abigail Lathrop) and died 18 Jan 1761 in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.⁷

Children:

- i **Joseph Rockwell** born 15 Mar 1715, died 6 Jul 1776.
- ii **Hannah Rockwell** born 25 Dec 1717, died 6 Jul 17??.
- iii **Son Rockwell** born 5 Jun 1720, died 5 Jun 1720.
- iv **Jerusha Rockwell** born 5 Jun 1720.
4. v **Jonathan Rockwell** born 2 May 1723, died aft 1787.
- vi **Samuel Rockwell** born 5 Mar 1725, died young.
- vii **Samuel Rockwell** born 19 Jan 1729, died 26 Sep 1794.

10. John Bush was born 22 Nov 1685 in Enfield, Conn.,⁷ (son of Jonathan Bush and Sarah Lamb), and died 25 Aug 1756 in Somers, Conn.⁷ He married 6 Aug 1715 in Somers or Enfield, Conn.,⁷ **Hannah Fowler**.

11. He married **Hannah Fowler** 6 Aug 1715. She was born 13 Aug 1696 in Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass. (daughter of John Fowler and Hannah Scott), and died 24 Jul 1731 in Springfield.

Children:

5. i **Margaret Bush** born 8 Feb 1716, died in 1789.

12. Samuel Tapley is said to have been a twin (son of Samuel Tapley and Elizabeth Vealy).

13. He married 18 Jul 1738,¹³ **Abiel Goodhall**. (her parents are unknown)

Children:

- i **Huldah Tapley** born about 1738.
6. ii **Alexander Tapley** born about 1740, died in Oct 1824.
- iii **Samuel Tapley** born about 1745.

14. Nathaniel Hood, born in Topsfield, Essex Co., Mass.,¹⁰ (son of Nathaniel Hood and Joanna Dwinnell), died 8 Jun 1755 in Topsfield.¹⁰

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

15. He married **Abigail Potter** 13 Nov 1735 in Ipswich, Mass. (daughter of Samuel Potter and Hannah Dresser)

Children:

- i **Samuel Hood.**
- ii **Esther Hood** born 20 May 1739.
- iii **Abigail Hood** born 16 May 1741.
- 7. iv **Sarah Hood** born about 1743.
- v **Susannah Hood** born 27 Oct 1745.
- vi **Huldah Hood.**
- vii **Infant Son.**
- viii **Infant Son.**

2nd Great-Grandparents

16. Joseph Rockwell, born 22 May 1670 in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.,⁷ (son of Samuel Rockwell and Mary Norton), died 26 Jun 1733 in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.¹²

17. He married, 23 Jan 1694, in Connecticut, **Elizabeth Drake**. She was born 4 Nov 1675 in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.¹² (dau of Job Drake and Elizabeth Alvord).

Joseph was called "Sergeant Rockwell".

Children:

- 8. i **Joseph Rockwell** born 23 Nov 1695, died 16 Oct 1746.
- ii **Elizabeth Rockwell** born 12 Dec 1698, died in Nov 1699.
- iii **Benjamin Rockwell** born 26 Oct 1700, died 9 Feb 1773.
- iv **James Rockwell** born 3 Jun 1704, died 15 Oct 1776.
- v **Job Rockwell** born 13 Apr 1709, died 23 Aug 1751.
- vi **Elizabeth Rockwell** born 24 Jul 1713, died 24 Sep 1751.

18. John Huntington, born 15 Mar 1666 in Norwich, Conn.,⁷ (son of Christopher Huntington and Ruth Rockwell). He died in 1695 in Norwich, Conn.⁷

19. He married, 9 Dec 1686, **Abigail Lathrop**. She was born in May 1665, in Norwich, Conn. (daughter of Samuel Lathrop and Elizabeth Scudder)⁷ She married (2) in 1704,⁷ **Samuel Baker**.

Children:

- 9. i **Hannah Huntington** born 25 Mar 1693, died 18 Jan 1761.
- ii **Martha Huntington.**

20. Jonathan Bush, born 28 Apr 1650,⁷ died 15 Feb 1739 in Enfield, Conn.⁷ (son of John Bush and Grace Saunders).

21. He married 22 Jul 1679 in Springfield, Conn.,⁷ **Sarah Lamb** born in Jun 1660 in Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass.,⁷ (daughter of John Lamb and Joanna Chapin). She died in 1739 in Enfield, Conn.⁷

Children:

- 10. i **John Bush**, born 22 Nov 1685, married **Hannah Fowler.**

22. John Fowler, born in 1655 in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.,⁷ (son of Joseph Fowler and Martha Kimball). He died before 1749 in Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass.⁷

23. He married, 31 Oct 1695, **Hannah Scott**. She was born 16 Oct 1668 in Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass.⁷ (daughter of John Scott and Sarah Bliss.)

According to the *History of the Kimball Family*, Hannah Scott was John Fowler's second wife.

Children:

- 11. i **Hannah Fowler** born 13 Aug 1696, died 24 Jun 1731.

24. Samuel Tapley was born in Feb 1683 in Salem, Essex Co., Mass.¹³ (son of John Tapley and Elizabeth Pride.)

25. He married, 15 Jul 1703, **Elizabeth Vealy**. The names of her parents are unknown..

Harriet S. Tapley, in her book *Genealogy of The Tapley Family* said Samuel paid no tax in Salem after 1710, when he was probably dead. In 1710 Goodwife Vealey was paid by Salem for caring for his twin children, the mother having evidently died before Samuel.

Children:

- 12. i **Samuel Tapley.**

28. Nathaniel Hood, born 9 Jun 1669 in Lynn, Essex Co., Mass.,¹⁰ (son of Richard Hood and Mary Newhall). He died 30 Oct 1748 in Topsfield, Essex Co., Mass.¹⁰

29. He married, 16 Oct 1706, **Joanna Dwinell**. She was born in Topsfield, Essex Co., Mass.¹⁰ (daughter of Michael Dwinell).

Children:

- i **Nathaniel Hood.**
- 14. ii **Nathaniel Hood.**
- iii **Joseph Hood.**
- iv **Susannah Hood** born in 1714, died 14 Mar 1812.
- v **Amos Hood.**
- vi **Richard Hood.**

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

vii **Marcy Hood** born 12 Dec 1722.

viii **John Hood** born 10 Jan 1724.

30. Samuel Potter was born about 1688 in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.,¹⁴ (son of Samuel Potter and Joanna Wood). He died before 8 Nov 1746 in Ipswich.¹⁴

31. He married (1) **Hannah Dresser** (daughter of Samuel Dresser and Mary Leaver). He married (2) 4 May 1730/31 in Bradford, Mass., **Esther Hardy**.

Children by Hannah Dresser:

- i **Mary Potter** born 14 Mar 1713, died in infancy.
- ii **Mary Potter** born 3 Sep 1715, died 7 Feb 1764.
- iii **Elizabeth Potter** born 30 Jun 1717, died 25 Oct 1734.
- iv **Samuel Potter** born 28 Jun 1719, died in 1759.
- 15. v **Abigail Potter**.
- vi **Hannah Potter** born 28 Jun 1724.

3rd Great-Grandparents

32. Samuel Rockwell, born 28 Mar 1631 in Dorchester, Mass.,¹⁵ died in 1711.¹⁵

33. He married 7 Apr 1660 in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.,¹⁵ **Mary Norton**. She was born about 1635 in England.⁷

Children:

- i **Mary Rockwell** born 18 Jan 1662, died 2 Apr 1738.
- ii **Abigail Rockwell** born 23 Aug 1664, died 3 May 1665.
- iii **Samuel Rockwell** born 19 Oct 1667, died 13 May 1725.
- 16. iv **Joseph Rockwell** born 22 May 1670, died 26 Jun 1733.
- v **John Rockwell** born 31 May 1673, died 30 Sep 1741.
- vi **Abigail Rockwell** born 11 Apr 1676, died 12 Oct 1741.
- vii **Josiah Rockwell** born 15 Mar 1678, died 13 Nov 1742.

34. Job Drake, born 15 Jun 1651 in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.,¹² died 19 Apr 1733 in Windsor.¹²

35. He married, 20 Mar 1671, **Elizabeth Alvord**, born 21 Sep 1651.¹² (daughter of Benedict Alvord and Jane (or Joan) Newton).

Job Drake lived on the east side of the "Great River," as the Connecticut River is usually called in the old records, and was the first

Deacon of the Church in East Windsor. He owned several tracts of land, and in 1711 received a grant on the east side of the sheep commons in exchange for land which he gave for a burying ground. In 1686 his ratable list was "one person, house land 4 acres, East ye river twelve acres, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 3 cows 1 of 2y 1 of 1y: valued at 66 pounds."

The will of Job Drake, dated March 14, 1732, mentions his wife Elizabeth, son Jeremiah Drake to whom he gave the lot "where I now live which I had of my father," daughters Elizabeth and Rebeckah, granddaughter Eunice Drake, and grandson Jonathan Drake. He bequeathed his interest in the Western Lands to his three children and granddaughter Eunice Drake. He appointed his son Jeremiah Drake, and his son-in-law Joseph Rockwell, Executors. [The Descendants of John Drake of Windsor, Conn.]

Children:

- i **Jonathan Drake** born 4 Jan 1672.
- 17. ii **Elizabeth Drake** born 4 Nov 1675.
- iii **Josiah Drake**.
- iv **Jeremiah Drake** born 11 Sep 1684.
- v **Rebeckah Drake** born 16 Jan 1689, died 29 Sep 1789.

36. Christopher Huntington, born 25 Jul 1624, (son of John Huntington and Abigail Lathrop). He died in 1691.¹⁵

37. He married, 7 Oct 1652, in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.,¹⁵ **Ruth Rockwell**. She was born 16 Aug 1633,⁶ (daughter of Wm. Rockwell and Susannah Capen). She died after 1652.⁶

Children:

- 18. i **John Huntington** born 15 Mar 1666, died in 1695.

38. Samuel Lathrop, born in Feb 1622/23, (son of John Lathrop and Hannah Howse).

39. He married **Elizabeth Scudder**. She was born in 1622.

Children:

- 19. i **Abigail Lathrop** born in May 1665.

40. John Bush was born about 1613.

41. He married **Grace Saunders** (daughter of John and Ann Saunders).

Children:

- 20. i **Jonathan Bush** born 28 Apr 1650, died 15 Feb 1739.

42. John Lamb, born about 1628, (son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lamb).

43. He married Joanna Chapin.

Children:

21. i **Sarah Lamb** born in Jun 1660, died in 1739.

44. Joseph Fowler was born about 1622 in England,¹⁶ (son of Philip Fowler & Mary Wensley?), died 19 May 1676 in or near Deerfield, Mass.¹⁶ He came to New England in the ship "Mary" with his father in 1634, and resided in Ipswich, Mass. He sold his father-in-law, Richard Kimball's, forty acres of land in 1651. Leonard A. Morrison and Stephen P. Sharples, in their *History of the Kimball Family in America* say Joseph was killed by Indians May 19, 1676, near Deerfield, Mass.

45. He married, in 1647 in Salisbury, Mass.,⁷ Martha Kimball. She was born about 1629 in Rattlesden, Suffolk Co., England,¹⁶ (daughter of Richard Kimball and Ursula Scott). She died in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.⁷

Children:

i **Joseph Fowler** born about 1647.

ii **Philip Fowler** born 25 Dec 1648.

22. iii **John Fowler** born in 1655, died before 1749.

iv **Mary Fowler.**

46. John Scott.

47. He married Sarah Bliss, (daughter of Thomas Bliss and Margaret Lawrence).

Children:

23. i **Hannah Scott** born 16 Oct 1668.

48. John Tapley, born in 1638 in England.¹³

49. He married, 6 Dec 1663, in Salem, Mass., Elizabeth Pride, born in 1638 in England,¹⁷ died in 1720 in Essex Co., Mass.¹⁷

Harriet S. Tapley, in her book *Genealogy of The Tapley Family* said in the Essex Registry in Salem is a deed dated 28 June in which John Mason conveyed $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land in Salem to John Tapley, fisherman. [Book 3, p. 207] This is the earliest Tapley deed recorded. Another deed of 21 Oct 1671 states that John Webb sold his share of the above land to James Froude, seaman, the deed witnessed by John Tapley and John J. Tapley. [Book 3, p. 413.]

Upon the death of her husband, Elizabeth Tapley evidently made her home with her two

daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, continuing at either one place or the other until her death, which occurred in 1720. Prevailing epidemics of the day did not pass by the Tapley family without making their ravages in their little household and from an examination of the records it is found that several of the children in about the year 1690 fell victims to the maladies. The severe winter weather coupled with the difficulty of obtaining proper treatment in the early days of the new colony, were most trying experiences for the colonists, and not a few succumbed.

The people of the present generation can little realize the hardships which these early fishermen of Salem Neck and Winter Island were called upon to endure. Coming from England, where the climate was mild and the land productive, to the rugged shore of Massachusetts, it is little wonder that they suffered from exposure and disappointment.

Children:

i **Elizabeth Tapley** born 20 Jan 1664.

ii **Mary Tapley** born 10 Dec 1667, died 14 Jul 1668.

iii **John Tapley** born 7 Apr 1669.

iv **William Tapley** born 30 Aug 1670, died before 1715.

v **Hannah Tapley** born 21 Apr 1672.

vi **Robert Tapley** born 17 Dec 1673.

vii **Mary Tapley** born in Jun 1678.

24. viii **Samuel Tapley** born in Feb 1683.

ix **Benjamin Tapley** born 3 Feb 1688.

56. Richard Hood, born about 1625.

57. He married Mary Newhall.

Children:

28. i **Nathaniel Hood** born 9 Jun 1669, died 30 Oct 1748.

58. Michael Dwinnell.

59. Name of wife unknown.

Children:

29. i **Joanna Dwinnell.**

60. Samuel Potter, born about 1657 in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.¹⁴ (son of Anthony Potter & Elizabeth Stone).

61. He married (1) in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.,¹⁴ Joanna Wood. He married (2) 18 Apr 1692 in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.,¹⁴ **Ruth Dunton.** He married (3) 4 Dec 1705 in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.,¹⁴ **Sarah Burnall.**

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

Children by Joanna Wood:

- i **David Potter** born 27 Mar 1685, died after 1714.
 - ii **Joannah Potter** born 16 Jun 1686.
 - 30. iii **Samuel Potter** born about 1688, died bef 8 Nov 1746.
 - iv **Elizabeth Potter**.
 - v **Thomas Potter** born 13 Apr 1691.
 - vi **Henry Potter**.
- ### *Children by Ruth Dunton:*
- vii **Anthony Potter** born 2 Oct 1696, died before 1714.
 - viii **Esther Potter** born 18 Dec 1700, died 27 Feb 1702.
 - ix **Ezekiel Potter** born 7 Feb 1703/04, died 7 Feb 1703/04.
- ### *Children by Sarah Burnall:*
- x **Esther Potter** born 10 Nov 1706.
 - xi **Lydia Potter** born 4 Jun 1710.
 - xii **Abigail Potter** born 6 Sep 1713, died in Dec 1758.

62. Samuel Dresser, born 10 Dec 1643 in Rowley, Essex Co., Mass.,¹⁸ (son of John and Mary Dresser), died 28 Dec 1704 in Rowley.¹⁸

63. He married 9 Dec 1668 in Rowley, Essex Co., Mass.,¹⁸ **Mary Leaver**, born 5 Jul 1649, in Rowley, (daughter of Thomas Leaver and Mary Bradley), died 21 Aug 1714.

Children:

- 31. i **Hannah Dresser**.

4th Great-Grandparents

64. William Rockwell, born 6 Feb 1590 in Fitzhead, Somerset Co., England,⁷ (son of John Rockwell and Honor Newton), died in May 1640 in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.,¹⁹ buried: 15 May 1640 in Windsor.¹⁵

65. He married, 14 Apr 1624, in Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, Dorset Co., England,¹⁹ **Susannah Capen**. She was born 5 Apr 1602 in England,¹⁵ (daughter of Bernard Capen and Joan Purchase). She died 13 Nov 1666 in Windsor, Conn.¹⁵ She married (2) 29 May 1645,¹⁹ **Matthew Grant**, born 27 Oct 1601 in England,¹⁹ died 16 Dec 1681 in Windsor, Conn.¹⁹

Children:

- i **Joanne Rockwell** born 25 Apr 1625, died after 15 Nov 1642.
- ii **John Rockwell** born 18 Jul 1627, died 3 Sep 1673.
- 32. iii **Samuel Rockwell** born 28 Mar 1631, died in 1711.

- 37. iv **Ruth Rockwell** born 16 Aug 1633, died after 1652.

- v **Joseph Rockwell** born in 1635, died young.

- vi **Sarah Rockwell** born 24 Jul 1638, died 7 Aug 1683.

- vii **Mary Rockwell** born about 1639, died young.

66. Thomas Norton, born about 1609 in Bedfordshire, England,⁷ (son of Robert Norton and Anna Hare), died in 1648 in Guilford, New Haven Co., Conn.⁷

67. He married 5 May 1631 in Bedfordshire, England,⁷ **Grace Wells**. She married (2), 5 May 1631, **Francis Bushnell**. She died in Connecticut.

Children:

- 33. i **Mary Norton** born about 1635.

68. John Drake, born about 1625 in England,¹² (son of John Drake and Elizabeth Rogers), died 9 Jul 1689 in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn.¹²

69. He married, 30 Nov 1648 in Windsor, Conn.,¹² **Hannah Moore** (daughter of Thomas Moore). She died 16 Feb 1686 in Windsor, Conn.¹²

John Drake's Ratable List in the year 1686 was one person, House land 4 acres, meadow 8½ acres, East of ye River 10 acres, 4 cows, one of 1 yr. valued at 70/10/00. He purchased of the overseers of the estate of Mr. Ephraim Huit land in the Great Meadow 3½ acres more or less, which in 1684 he claimed by right of undisputed possession for twenty years or more. The wood lot which he purchased of Richard Lyman he deeded to his son Enoch in 1679. He received 40 acres of woodland from the town.

John Drake's will was dated Sept. 12, 1689, proved Nov. 11, 1689, inventory 225/02/02. (Hartford Probate Records, files at the State Library).

I John Drake Sen. of Windsor being sick and weakly yet having my understanding sound: doe make this my last will for the disposall of my estate.

Impr. my will is that my debts be duly pd by my executor.

2. I give to my son Job twenty shillings besides what I have already given him.

3. I give to my son Enoch Drake that Lot in gt meadow wch was Mr. Huits being about 3 ackers and halfe.

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

4. I give to my son Symon my house and home lot and barne and my wood Lott upon ye mill broock being about fifteen ackers.

5. I give to my son Joseph the Remynder of my Land on the east side of the gt River.

6. I give to my three daughters Lydia, Elizabeth and Mindwell the Remynder of my Land wch is undisposed of in the Lot going to Hartford known by the name of clay bridge, allsoe I give to my daughter Mary that wood Lot being about fifteen ackers Lying by my bro Jobs pasture.

7. I give to my son Johns three children twenty pounds that is to his son John ten pounds and the two daughters 5 pounds apiece to be payd wn they Come to be of age and if any dy before they Come to be of age then there part to be devided to them that doo survive.

8. It is my will and I doe hereby give to my daughter Ruth and son Symon Drake that Land wch I bought of Mr. Howkins and Capt. Marshall being about 5 ackers upon the conditions following viz that they pay to my son Johns three children the twenty pounds I have given them in current Country pay as they Come to be of age and wt the Land Comes to more at eight pounds pr acker shall be paid to all my daughters equally unless there be a necessessity for the discharging any of my debts and wt of moveables are undisposed be equally divided amongst my daughters Allsoe my will is that my 40 ackers of wood Land wch was Granted mee by the town shall be to him or them of my children wch will give most for it and the effects or price of it to be equally divided amongst all my children allsoe my will is yt the severall parcels of Land above mentioned and given to my children be and Remyne to ym and yr heyers for ever and ever.

Allsoe I doe nominate and appoint my son Job Drake and my son in law Sam Barber to be executors to ys my will and for the Confirmation of wt is above written I doe hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of Sept 1689 signed in the presence and witnes of

John Moor Senr.

John Haill John Drake

Children by Hannah Moore:

i **John Drake** born 14 Sep 1649.

34. ii **Job Drake** born 15 Jun 1651, died 19 Apr 1733.

iii **Hannah Drake** born 8 Aug 1653.

iv **Enoch Drake** born 8 Dec 1655.

v **Ruth Drake** born 1 Dec 1657.

vi **Simon Drake** born 28 Oct 1659.

vii **Lydia Drake** born 26 Jan 1661.

viii **Elizabeth Drake** born 22 Jul 1664.

ix **Mary Drake** born 29 Jan 1666.

x **Mindwell Drake** born 10 Nov 1671.

xi **Joseph Drake** born 26 Jun 1674.

70. Benedict Alvord, born about 1617 (son of Thomas Alvord).

71. He married Jane Newton (daughter of John and Alice Newton).

Children:

35. i **Elizabeth Alvord** born 21 Sep 1651.

72. Simon Huntington, born 7 Aug 1583 (son of George Huntington & Anne Fenwick).

73. He married Margaret Baret (daughter of Christopher Baret & Elizabeth Clarke).

Children:

36. i **Christopher Huntington** born 25 Jul 1624, died in 1691.

74. William Rockwell, (see same person above # 64) **Susannah Capen**.

75. He married Susannah Capen, (see same person above # 65)

76. John Lathrop, born 20 Dec 1584 (son of Thomas Lowthrop and Mary Howell).

77. He married Hannah Howse. She was born in 1590 (daughter of John and Alice Howse)

Children:

38. i **Samuel Lathrop** born in Feb 1822/23.

82. John Saunders.

83. He married Ann _____.

Children:

41. i **Grace Saunders**.

84. Thomas Lamb, born about 1609.

85. He married Elizabeth _____.

Children:

42. i **John Lamb** born about 1628.

88. Philip Fowler was born about 1591 in Marlboro, Wiltshire, England,⁷ died 24 Jun 1679 in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.⁷

89. He married, about 1615, in Marlboro, Wiltshire, England,⁷ **Mary Wensley?**. She was born about 1591 in Marlboro, Wiltshire, England,⁷ died 30 Aug 1659 in Ipswich, Mass.⁷

Children:

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

44. i **Joseph Fowler** born about 1622, died 19 May 1676.

90. Richard Kimball was born about 1595 in Rattlesden, Suffolk Co., England,¹⁶ (son of Henry & Johan Kemball), died 2 Jun 1675 in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.¹⁶

91. He married (1) about 1614 in Rattlesden, Suffolk Co., England,⁷ **Ursula Scott**. (a daughter of Henry Scott of Rattlesden). She was born about 1597 in Rattlesden,⁷ and died in 1661 in Ipswich, Mass.⁷ He married (2) 23 Oct 1661,¹⁶ **Margaret Dow**.

Richard Kimball came to America in the ship *Elizabeth*, William Andrews, Master, in 1631. He was recorded on the passenger list as 39 years old, but he was probably older. He appears to have gone first to Watertown, Mass., where his lot was described by Dr. Henry Bond as six acres bounded on the north by Cambridge, east by land of W. Hamlet, south by the highway, and west by land of Edward White. This lot was located a long way from the centre of town, and was later in Cambridge when Cambridge annexed the eastern part of Watertown.

The last will and Testament of Richard Kimball sen'r of Ipswich in Essex who although weake in body yet of prfect memory doe dispose of my lands & estate in maner & form as followeth.

To my Loveinge wife my will is that she shall dwell in my house and have the Improvement of my ground and meadow belonging thereto with the use and increase of my whole stock of cattle, one whole yeare after my decease, and then at the years end, the forty pound due to her according to contract at marriage to be payd her and that hous-hold stuff she brought with her. And to have liberty to live in the parlor end of the house, the roome we now lodge in: and liberty for her nesessary use of some part of sellar: also the liberty of one cow in the pasture, the executors to provide winter meate for the same, and to have a quarter part of the fruit of the orchard, and firewood as long as she lives ther. And if she desire to remove to her owne house, then to be sett in it with what she have by my executors and to be alowed forty shillings yearly as long as shee lives.

And to my Eldest son Henry, my will is to give him three score and ten pounds to bee payd Twenty pounds, a year & half after my decease, & the remaining part in the two years following after that.

To my son Richard I give forty pounds.

To my son John I give twenty pounds.

To my son Thomas I give Twenty five pounds to bee payd two years and a halfe after my decease, and to his children I give seven pounds to be devided equally among them and paid as they come of age or at day of marriage, provided if any dye before then their share to be distributed equally amongst the rest.

And to my son Benjamin, besides the two oxen, already received I give the sum of twenty five pounds, ten pound to be payd a yeare and halfe after my decease. The rest the two years ffollowing, also to his children I give five pounds, equally to be devyded, and payd, as they come of age, or at day of marriage, in case any dye before, that part to be equally divided to the rest.

And to my son Caleb I give that peace of land knowne by the name of Tings lott, and all my land att Wattells neck with my marsh at the hundreds knowne by the name of Wiatts marsh, and all my working tools exsept two axes, all to be delivered present after my discease also I give fourteene pounds to his seaven children equally to be devided, to be payd as they come of age or at Day of mariage, and if any dye before, that part to be equally devided amongst the rest.

To my son-in-law John Severns, I give ten pounds to be pay'd two yeares & a halfe after my decease.

And to my Daughter Elizabeth, I give thirty pounds, ten pound to be payd, a year & halfe after my decease, and the other two parts, the two following years after that.

To my Daughter Mary I give ten pounds, five pound to be payd a year & halfe after my decease, the other five pound the year after that.

To my daughter Sarah I give forty pound, five pound to be payd the yeare & halfe after my decease and the rest five pound a yeare till it be all payd, also to her children I give seaven pounds ten shillings to be payed to them as they come of age or at day of marriage, if any dye before, that part to be equally devyded to the rest.

And to my daughter Sarah above sd; I also give the bed I lye on with the furniture after one years use of it by my wife.

To my wives children viz. Thomas, Jerimiah, and Mary.

To Thomas and Mary I give forty shillings apiece to be payd a yeare & halfe after my decease, and to Jerimiah I give fiteene pounds to be payd at the age of one & twenty. I give also

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

eight pounds to the two Eldest daughters of Gyes Cowes (that he had by his first wife) to be payd and equally devided to them at the age of sixteene, if either of them dye before then the whole to be given to that that remaines.

I also give four pounds to my Couzen Haniell Bossworth, And doe ordaine & apoynt my two sons above sd. Richard and John Kimball to be my lawfull and sole executors.

And my Couzen Haniell Bosworth above sayd to be my overseer that this my last will and Testament be duely and truly performed. And thus I conclude with setting too my hand and seale the fifth of march 1674-5.

Richard Kimball & a mark and a seale.

Signed & sealed after the enterlining (and firewood) in the seventh line in the originall yn the presence of Moses Pengry Senr., Aron Pengry Ser.

This will is proved in court held at Ypiwich the 28th of Sept: 1675. by the oaths of Deacon Pengry And Aron Pengry to be the last will of Richard Kimball to the best of yr knowledge and that they know of noe other.

Attest Robert Lord cler.

His wife did not long survive him, but died the succeeding spring, March 1, 1676. Richard Kimball was well to do for those early days. The inventory of his estate, which was taken July 12, 1675, and returned to court Sept. 28, 1675, amounted to 737 pounds 3 shillings 6 pence. He had already given to his children at their marriages.

Children by Ursula Scott:

- i Abigail Kimball.
- ii Henry Kimball born in 1615.
- iii Elizabeth Kimball born in 1621, died after 1675.
- iv Richard Kimball born about 1623, died 26 May 1676.
- v Mary Kimball born about 1625.
- 45. vi Martha Kimball born about 1629.
- vii John Kimball born about 1631, died 6 May 1698.
- viii Thomas Kimball born about 1633, died 3 May 1676.
- ix Sarah Kimball born about 1635, died 12 Jun 1690.
- x Benjamin Kimball born in 1637, died 11 Jun 1695.
- xi Caleb Kimball born about 1639, died about 1675.

94. Thomas Bliss was born about 1589.

95. He married Margaret Lawrence. She was born about 1598.

Children:

- 47. i Sarah Bliss.

98. John Pride.

99. Wife's name unknown.

Children:

- 49. i Elizabeth Pride born in 1638, died in 1720.

120. Anthony Potter was born in 1628 in England.¹⁴ He died in 1690 in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass.¹⁴

121. He married (1) Elizabeth Whipple (daughter of John & Sarah Whipple). He married (2) in 1652 in Ipswich, Mass.,¹⁴ **Elizabeth Stone.**

Much of this information on the Potter family was contributed by Diane Conlogue Stefane of Arlington, VT. Her notes say that Anthony, some historians feel, may have been a son of Robert Potter, of Lynn, Mass. However, no record has been found to support this. It is based on the fact that Robert Potter married a daughter of John Anthony, and this may have been the source of Anthony Potter's given name.

Anthony and Elizabeth (Whipple) Potter had no children.

Elizabeth Stone's mother, Lydia, was widow of William Cooper when she married Gregory Stone.

Children by Elizabeth Stone:

- i John Potter born in 1652, died 9 Sep 1718.
- ii Edmund Potter born in 1654, died in 1702.
- 60. iii Samuel Potter born about 1657.
- iv Elizabeth Potter born in 1661, died 4 Dec 1723.
- v Lydia Potter.
- vi Thomas Potter.
- vii Anthony Potter.

122. Isaiah Wood.

123. He married Mercy Thompson.

Children:

- 61. i Joanna Wood.

124. John Dresser.

125. He married Mary ____.

Children:

- 62. i Samuel Dresser born 10 Dec 1643, died 28 Dec 1704.

John Dresser and his wife immigrated to Rowley, Mass., from Yorkshire, England, and were among the first settlers in Rowley.

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

126. Thomas Leaver.

127. He married Mary Bradley.

Thomas and Mary Leaver immigrated from England to Rowley, Mass.

Children:

63. i **Mary Leaver** born 5 Jul 1649, died 21 Aug 1714.

5th Great-Grandparents

128. John Rockwell, died in Feb 1636/ 37 in Fitzhead, Somerset Co., England,¹⁵

129. He married 19 Jul 1585 in Fitzhead, Somerset Co., England,⁷ **Honor Newton**. She died and was buried 21 Aug 1637 in Somerset.

Children:

- i **Richard Rockwell** born after 1585, died before 1637.
ii **John Rockwell** born about 1588, died 10 May 1662.
64. iii **William Rockwell** born 6 Feb 1590, died in May 1640.
iv **Roger Rockwell**.
v **Joane Jane Rockwell**.

The Last Will and Testament of Honor Rockwell, from "Rockwell Families from the Beginning of Time and Forever" by Ross Robert Rockwell. 1975. pg 1; date of death, 1637.

"In the name of god Amen. The nineteenth day of July One thousand six hundred thirty and seaven I Honor Rockwell of Dorchester in the County of Dorset, widow, doe make this my Laste will and Teastament in manner and for me following: first and before all things I Bequeath my soule unto almighty god my Creator and body to the earth and Christian Buriall.

Imprimeis I Give and bequeath unto Six of my Grandchildern the Sonnes and Daughters of my Son Richard Rockwell deceased, Thomas, Joseph, Nathaniell, Samuell, Deberath and Mary Twenty shilling apeece to be paid unto them and to Either of them when they shall come to the Age of one and twenty yeeres, with Condition they shall give my Executor a Receipt for every paiement.

Item I give unto my Son Roger Rockwells Childern ten shillings apeece when they shall come to the Age of one and twenty yeeres. I give to all my grandchildern in new england, both sonnes and daughters of Richard Rockwell William Rockwell and John Rockwell, twelve pence apeece to be paide at the age of one and twenty yeares.

Item I give unto my daughter Jane Farthing all my wearing apparell except my best whitle wch I give to Abigall Rockwell daughter of my Son Roger Rockwell. All the Rest of my goods not yet given nor bequeathed I Give unto my Son Roger Rockwell whome I make my whole and sole Executor to this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written. Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Henry Bridges

Tho. Poole

The Marke of Honer Rockwell

Sealed with a signet ring bearing a device, apparently a swan. Probated London, Jan. 26, 1637-38 by oath of Roger Rockwell, executor.

130. Bernard Capen was born about 1568 in Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England.⁷ He died 8 Nov 1638 in Dorchester.⁷

131. He married **Joan Purchase**, born about 1578 in England,⁷ (daughter of Oliver Purchase & Thomasine Harris), died 26 Mar 1653 in Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England.⁷

Rev. Charles Albert Hayden, in "The Capen Family," revised by Jessie Hale Tuttle, Minneapolis, Minn., 1919, said the origin of the name Capen and the early history of the family is shrouded in mystery. Several spellings of the name are found in England; but nothing definite is known of the original spelling or meaning of the name. Bernard Capen was the eldest of the name who came to America. He came, probably from Dorchester, in old England, as appears from the will of his son James who died in England before the family came to America. The exact date of his arrival is not known. His wife, Joan, and three children are said to have come with him. Some of the other children may have preceded him and one at least must have come later. Bernard is named among the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass. He was granted land in Dorchester 5 Aug 1633 which is the date of the first appearance of his name on the records of Dorchester. He died there 8 d. 9 mo. 1638, aged 76, which makes his birth about 1562. He built a house which is still in existence (1928) and considered by many the oldest house in New England. The original house, which was built probably in 1638, has a large addition made to it about a hundred years later, and for upwards of three hundred years stood on the original site. In 1909 it was moved to Milton, Mass., and set up on a hill in what is much like its original setting.

His grave is in the old "North Burying Ground" in Dorchester and the gravestone is said to have the oldest date of any known gravestone in New England. The original

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

stone, which is now preserved, although in many pieces, in the rooms of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston, has this inscription: "Body of ___pen aged ___ed ye ___er 1638 Joan ___ aged." The stone in the "North Burying Ground," which replaces the original one reads: "Here lies the Bodies of Mr. Barnard Capen & Mrs. Joan Capen his wife. He died Nov. 8 1638 aged 76 years & she died March 26 1653 aged 75 years."

An extract of Bernard Capen's will, which is on file in Suffolk Co., reads: "Octo 9th 1638. Sonne John five acres of land out of my great lott, next adjoining to his lott ye which he is to possess immediately after my decease wch is to fulfill a promise made at his marriage. To wife all such lands and goods as I now possess during her life. And when it shall appear her days drawe to an end that she wth the rest of my friends whom I put in trust, to divide theis lands and goods to my children equally. If she change her name by marriage with another man then she shall wth the aduise of those of my friends give porcons equally to my children. Now theis my friends wch I put in trust to see theis things done according to my will are Mr. Minit the elder, my brother Dyer & William Sumner."

"George Dyer and Will Sumner deposed before County Court 19 November 1652 that this was the last will of Bernard Capen. Edwd Rawson, Record."

"John Capen deposed before ye County Court 19 November 1652 that the tyme his ffather made the will was the year 1638. Edwd Rawson Reed."

Children:

- i **Bernard Capen Jr..**
- ii **James Capen.**
- iii **Ruth Capen** born 7 Aug 1600.
- 75. iv **Susannah Capen** born 5 Apr 1602, died 13 Nov 1666.
- v **Dorothy Capen** born about 1603, died 18 Sep 1675.
- vi **John Capen** born 26 Jan 1612, died 4 Apr 1692.
- vii **Elizabeth Capen.**
- viii **Honor Capen.**
- ix **Hannah Capen.**

132. Robert Norton, born about 1575.

133. He married Anna Hare.

Children:

- 66. i **Thomas Norton** born about 1609, died in 1648.

136. John Drake, born about 1585 in England (son of William Drake and Philippa Denys).

137. He married Elizabeth Rogers. She was born about 1581 in England, died 7 Oct 1681.

The will of Francis Drake of Esher, County Surrey, England, dated 1633, has this bequest: "And unto John Drake my Cozen William Drake's Sonne twenty pounce to be sent unto him into New England in Comodityes such as my Executor shall thinke fitt". Mr. Henry Waters in his notes upon this will expresses the belief that this refers to John Drake of Windsor, Conn. Vivian in his "Visitations of Devon" makes the same assertion. With two such eminent authorities to support us we may trace the roots of the Drake family tree on English soil back to John of Ashe or even farther if our interest and time permit.

Just when John Drake arrived in New England, we do not know, but we find his name on a list of those to be made freemen Oct. 19, 1630 (Boston Record Commissioner's Report, Vol. 29, p. 133).

John Drake's death is described on the Town Records of Windsor, Conn.

"Aug. 17, 1659. John Drake Senr dyed accidentally, as he was Driving a Cart, Loaded with corn, to carry from his house to his son Jacob's the Cattle being 2 oxen and his mare, in the high way against John Griffin's Something Scar'd the Cattle, and they Set a runing, and he Labouring to Stop them, by takeing hold on the mare, was thrown down on his face, and the Cart wheele went over him: brake one of his Legs and bruised his body, so that he was taken up Dead, being carried into his Daughter's house had Life come again, but Dyed in a Short time and was buried on the 18th day of August '59."

The inventory of John Drake's estate was taken Sept. 14, 1659, the amount 324/13/00. In the settlement, Job Drake claimed pay for two journeys to Piscataway and other indebtedness from his father.

There was some disagreement among the heirs and Jacob Drake "engageth to issue the trouble amongst them." He agreed to pay 10

Elijah Rockwell & Jane Ann Drake's Ancestors

pounds to his brother Job out of his "owne proper estate," the others paying in proportion to what they received, and the final agreement was signed by the widow Elizabeth and all of the sons.

Children:

- i **Elizabeth Drake** born about 1621, died 8 Jun 1716.
- ii **Mary Drake** born about 1622, died 12 Jun 1683.
- iii **Jacob Drake**.
- iv **Job Drake** born about 1623, died 16 Sep 1689.
- 68. v **John Drake** born about 1625, died 9 Jul 1689.

142. John Newton.

143. He married Alice ____.

Children:

- 71. i **Jane Newton.**

144. George Huntington, born 9 Jan 1538.

145. He married Anne Fenwick.

Children:

- 72. i **Simon Huntington** born 7 Aug 1583.

146. Christopher Baret, born in 1562.

147. He married Elizabeth Clarke.

Children:

- 73. i **Margaret Baret.**

152. Thomas Lowthrop, born 19 Jun 1536.

153. He married Mary Howell.

Children:

- 76. i **John Lathrop** born 20 Dec 1584.

154. John Howse.

155. He married Alice ____.

Children:

- 77. i **Hannah Howse** born in 1590.

180. Henry Kimball, born about 1565.

181. He married Johan ____.

Children:

- 90. i **Richard Kimball** born about 1595, died 2 Jun 1675.

182. Henry Scott, died in 1634 in England.⁷

183. He married 25 Jul 1594 in Rattlesden, Suffolk Co., England,⁷ Martha Whatlock. She was born about 1597 and died in 1661.

Children:

- 91. i **Ursula Scott** born

188. John Bliss, born in 1562.

Children:

- 94. i **Thomas Bliss** born about 1589.

242. Gregory Stone.

243. He married Mrs. Lydia Cooper.

Children:

- 121. i **Elizabeth Stone.**

Endnotes:

1. Henry Ensign Rockwell, *The Rockwell Family in America* (Boston, Mass: Rockwell & Churchill, Publishers, 1878).
2. Provincial Archives of N.B., York Co. Marriage Records.
3. *Cornwallis Record of Births, Marriages and Death, 1720-1884* (National Archives of Canada, MC 9, B 9-4, Vol. 2).
4. Darius A. Shaw Record Book dated 8 Feb 1864.
5. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, M.A., D.C.L., *The History of Kings County, Nova Scotia* (1910).
6. Warren A. Rockwell III, *Rockwell and Newcomb Family Genealogy* (1995).
7. Beverly R. McKenna, 14 Lincoln St., Maynard, Mass., 01754, family history notes.
8. Provincial Archives of N.B., MC80/596, Harriet Silvester Tapeley, "Genealogy of The Tapeley Family" (Danvers, Mass., 1900).
9. Provincial Archives of N.B., RS72, Probate Court Records, Sunbury Co.
10. Edwin W. Bell, *Israel Kenny, His Children and Their Families* (Fredericton, N.B.: privately published, 1944).
11. Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury County New Brunswick Marriage Records, Vol. 1, 1766-1888*.
12. Frank B. Gay "The Descendants of John Drake of Windsor, Connecticut" (Rutland, Vermont: The Tuttle Company, 1933).
13. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, MC80/596, Genealogy of The Tapley Family, compiled by Harriet Silvester Tapley (Danvers, Mass.: The Endecott Press, 1900).
14. Diane Stefane, Arlington, New Hampshire, family history notes, 1997.
15. Downloaded from Rockwell Family Foundation, www.rockwell-family.org/ 3 Apr 2001; compiler Robert W. Cameron, Canton OH.
16. *History of the Kimball Family in America, From 1634 to 1897*, by Leonard Morrison & Stephen Sharples (reprinted by Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont, 1971).
17. Contributed by Robert Richmond.
18. Vital Records of Rowley, Mass., contributed by Jane Dresser, 1997.
19. Rev. Charles Albert Hayden, revised by Jessie Hale Tuttle, *The Capen Family, Descendants of Bernard Capen of Dorchester, Mass.* ☐

A Military Unit Based in Sussex

contributed by Dave Fyffe and Greg Haley

In this 100th anniversary year of the beginning of the First World War our readers may be interested in the history of one important New Brunswick army unit based in Sussex and manned from many Kings County families.

On 4 August 1914, Great Britain, including Canada as part of the Empire, declared war on Germany. By December 1915, the 104th Battalion, headquartered in Sussex, was authorized by the Federal Government to mobilize and by July 1916, 527 Kings County men were serving in England. You may ask what is so important about the 104th. This regiment, often referred to as The Kings County Battalion, was composed almost entirely of personnel from Sussex and surrounding areas. If one of your ancestors had a service number beginning with 709, there is a good chance he was enlisted with the 104th. Examples of these names and numbers are Murray Gamblin 709065, Frank Rouse 709712 and Herbert Clark 709760. Among the officers were Commanding Officer George Fowler, Medical Officer David Freeze, and Lieutenant Penna Gregg.

Clippings from The Kings County Record provided by Janet Kilpatrick were a rich resource as we looked at this story. There were mysteries and sadnesses as well as patriotic pride and high spirits. According to the Record, a committee of men was commissioned to visit homes all through the county to determine who would be eligible to serve. Some young men were eager to serve as Colonel Fowler's "citizen soldiers" while others made themselves very scarce or even fled to the USA! One article stated that as many as 1500 young people had signed up for the 104th.

The Record carried many reports about the events surrounding the training and deployment of the Battalion. There was excitement in having so many young lads working as a team, and there was family and community sorrow when many of their boys were declared missing in action or confirmed dead. There must have been great excitement over the sham battle that was to be carried out in Hammond just prior to deployment! During the war years there was hardly a week that went by that the Record didn't carry some report associated with the Battalion whether it was a letter home or the deep sadness of official notification of death.

Lieutenant Colonel George William Fowler was the Officer Commanding the 104th at the time of mobilization. From 1896 until 1924, Fowler, born in Hammondvale and a resident of Sussex, served as a Conservative Representative for Kings County at several levels of government – county council, provincial legislature, federal House of Commons and finally the Senate. A lawyer by profession, he led the battalion from recruitment to training and finally to deployment overseas. Once established overseas in England, the Battalion expected to go to battle as a unit, but due to various military changes, members were parceled out to other units. Over time, members provided reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field, and, in late January 1917, all remaining personnel were absorbed by the 105th Battalion (P.E.I. Highlanders). The battalion was officially disbanded on 27 July 1918 less than three years after its establishment.

The battalion was originally assigned the number 88 but asked for 104 in honour of the famous 104th Regiment of the War of 1812. As a symbolic gesture (and a great story for recruiting), Lt.-Col. Fowler was given a sword that had belonged to an officer of the old 104th Regiment, further cementing the symbolic tie between the old and the new. Early enlistees in the battalion when it was numbered the 88th were assigned service numbers from the block 180000 to 183000; they were re-assigned numbers from the block 709001 to 712000 when their battalion was re-numbered the 104th. This has caused some confusion when re-searching individual soldiers.

Early on, the 104th battalion got a boost from the 64th Battalion. The latter was raised by Lt.-Col. Montgomery-Campbell of Apohaqui, a former commander of the 8th P.L. Hussars. Lt.-Col. Fowler was also an ex-Hussar (as was Lt.-Col. Wedderburn, commanding the 115th Battalion). The 64th was originally headquartered at Sussex and was intended to be an all-Maritime Battalion. It was very popular and raised nearly twice the number of soldiers needed. It was decided to move the 64th Battalion headquarters to Halifax in Nov 1916. This was done in part to make room for the 104th. Many of the New Brunswick men were permitted to transfer to the 104th. An equal number elected to remain with Lt.-Col. Montgomery-Campbell in the 64th.

A Military Unit Based in Sussex

The 104th had begun recruiting Sep 1915; it assembled under canvas at Camp Sussex before moving in Nov 1915 into winter quarters. There were more men than could be readily accommodated in Sussex; therefore the 4 battalion companies were separated. A & B Companies remained at Sussex, C Coy was quartered at Fredericton, and D Company at Woodstock. This also allowed many men from other parts of the province to live closer to their homes and families while in training during the winter. The 104th was nearly as successful as the 64th in obtaining recruits at a time when "easy" recruiting was beginning to wane. In Feb 1916 the 104th furnished 300 men to begin the formation of the 140th Battalion.

This transfer had been planned for some weeks previous. The 140th N.B. Battalion was conceived as a sister battalion to the 104th, hence the purposefully similar numbering. The new battalion shared with the 104th Battalion the same motto (*Pro Impera* - For Empire) and a (nearly) identical cap-badge design that differed only in the placement of the "0" and the "4". Over time the battalions developed different reputations, the 104th as "country gentlemen" and the 140th as rough-and-tough. The latter was given the nickname "The Tigers" by the people of Saint John, where most of the battalion spent their first winter.

The 104th Battalion left its winter quarters and re-assembled 12 Jun 1916 at Sussex. It moved 28 Jun 1916 to Halifax; sailed on 29 Jun 1916 on *S.S. Olympic*; arrived 5 Jul 1916 at Liverpool, England; and moved into training quarters at Caesar's Camp, Shorncliffe. The 104th performed well during its initial training in England. As a result, its quarters were shifted on 20 Nov 1916 to Witley Camp, where it joined the other units selected for the 5th Canadian Division. At this time the battalion sent a draft of over 300 reinforcements to 26th Battalion and 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Lt.-Col. Fowler used his political connection to fight the order to send a draft and keep the 104th "boys" together, but ultimately the draft was necessary - reinforcements were desperately needed in France. News of this draft prompted false rumours that the battalion would be broken-up. Quite the opposite; instead, it was itself reinforced and re-organized. On 26 Jan 1917 it absorbed the best men of 105th (P.E.I. Highlanders) Battalion. Traditionally, when two battalions were merged, the senior battalion was deemed to have absorbed the junior; therefore

officially the 104th absorbed the 105th and the re-organized 104th battalion retained its name and identity. During the merger, both battalions sent their excess troops to the new 13th Reserve Battalion which was in the process of being formed as the designated reserve battalion for the New Brunswick infantry. Lt.-Col. A.E. Ings, of P.E.I., was the senior commander of the two battalions and took over command of the 104th Battalion. Ings had formerly been the 2nd in command of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, which had been raised in the spring of 1915 from cavalry volunteers of the 8th P.L. Hussars, 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, 14th Kings Canadian Hussars (H.Q. at Middleton, N.S.) and the P.E.I. Light Horse. Lt.-Col. Fowler of the 104th was given command of the new 13th Reserve Battalion.

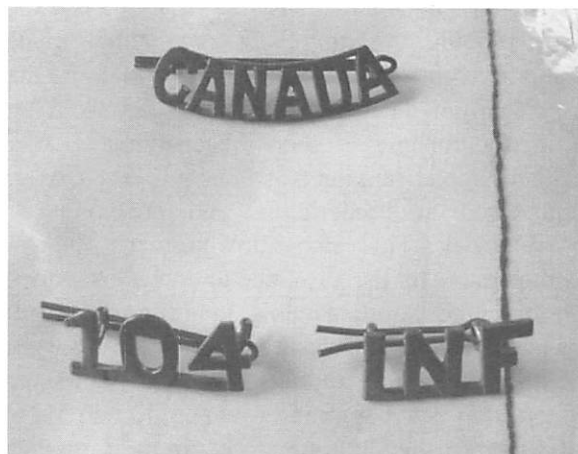
The 104th Battalion was considered one of the best battalions in training in England. It was assigned a position in the 15th Canadian Infantry Brigade, part of the 5th Division, the last Canadian Division slated for France. To the regret of many, after nearly a year of intensive training at Witley Camp, the 5th Division was broken-up and its men used as reinforcements. It was felt, for many reasons, not the least of which was lack of infantry reinforcements, that Canada could not support a 5th Division in action. (Only the 5th Division artillery was spared and sent to France intact). Thus the 104th Battalion was absorbed in February 1918 by 13th Reserve Battalion, which was busy training and organizing reinforcements for the 26th and later the 44th New Brunswick Battalions in France. The men of the 104th were used principally to reinforce the "Fighting 26th". It was only natural that the 26th Battalion should later use the colours of the 104th Battalion. The colours of the 104th were funded by subscription of the people of Kings County. They were presented to the battalion as a gift, on 25 Dec 1916, at Witley Camp, England, by Mr. F.W. Sumner, Agent-General for New Brunswick. They were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral in London for the duration of the war (as were so many other battalion colours). Two years later they were collected and loaned on 8 Jan 1919 to the 26th (New Brunswick) Battalion, at that time situated at Bonn, Germany. The numeral "104" on the colours was over-sewn with the numeral "26" and subsequently carried by the 26th Battalion during the occupation of Germany. The colours were restored to the 104th Battalion after the 26th Battalion returned

A Military Unit Based in Sussex

to New Brunswick later that year. With due ceremony, these handsome devices were laid up 14 Apr 1920 in St. Paul's Church, Hampton, N.B. They were subsequently transferred in 1927 to Trinity Anglican Church, Saint John, N.B. where they remain.

In 2009 one piece of the Battalion's history returned to our area when the body of Winifred Fowler was finally laid to rest in her family plot. Fowler's wife and family had joined the Colonel in London. Following Winifred's untimely death in 1917 her body had been prepared for return to Canada but the transfer was never carried out. Through efforts on both sides of the Atlantic, the final journey was made and many family and community members gathered to pay their respects.

New Brunswickers have always willingly answered the call to arms and this brief history of the 104th may provide information for those researching the years of the First World War.



The image of the above insignia was provided by Edna Mitton and was worn by her uncle Lester Payne born 16 April 1893 and died 2 October 1922. His service number was 709504.

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia Conference

Old Stones from Exploration to Preservation

May 24 and 25, 2014

Nova Scotia Agricultural College Campus, Truro, NS

Six lecture sessions with:

Dr. Allan Marble - **Gravestone Inscriptions: A Unique Source of Genealogical Information**

Gary Wright - **Where Do I Begin? Simple Techniques for Cemetery Mapping**

Bill Curry - **Old Stones - Restore, Preserve and Perpetuate**

Kevin Bartlett & Sean McKeane - **Special Places, Communities, Culture and Heritage**

Heather Lawson - **Understanding and Preserving our Heritage Stone Markers**

Deborah Trask - **Looking at Gravestones**

Enjoy a field trip to the historic Onslow Cemetery

Poster displays and networking opportunities

For more information about the conference and a registration packet
contact Dawn Josey at

info@novascotiaancestors.ca

<http://www.novascotiaancestors.ca/cpage.php?pt=285>

David Bates - Another Early Queens County Teacher

contributed by Eldon Hay

David Bates was married when he came to Jemseg from Ireland. In a sense, he was an answer to prayer. For Andrew Stevenson, another Irishman who'd come to Jemseg before: he too, like David Bates, was a Covenanter. Stevenson suggested to the Missionary Society in Ireland: "I would encourage married men to come out."¹ Following Stevenson's advice, "the Irish Synod sent out David Bates, a ruling elder, who settled at Jemseg."² Stevenson was not married, nor did he stay long in Jemseg. David Bates was married and lived the bulk of life in Jamseg.

David Bates was born at Donaghadee, County Down, Northern Ireland, in 1801. Family tradition tells us that

David Bates's left arm was withered somewhat ... It was said that as a very young man (in Ireland), he fell off a wagon and hurt his arm. David's immediate family - his parents and brothers and sisters - were farmers. But his withered arm meant that David was to be trained to do something else. He was thus trained for teaching. He went to some school or institute or college in Ireland.³

His wife Margaret Glen Bates had been born in the same community, some 16 years earlier, about 1784. The couple had four children, probably all born in the same community of Donaghadee: James, Robert, William and Mary King Bates.

We know very little directly about David Bates's education, though it seems highly likely (from the process of his Jemseg predecessor Andrew Stevenson) that he had a good classical training, and that he was a school teacher. It is a certainty that he was a ruling elder in the Reformed Presbyterian church. These skills and convictions he must have

possessed, in order for the Irish Synod to send him: the Synod had listened to Stevenson's advice - David Bates brought a wife and four children when he came to Saint John in late 1832 or early 1833. We hear of David Bates in the 1833 RP Missionary Board report: "David Bates formerly of Castle Mellon [County Tyrone] has been engaged by the Directors as another Catechist for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and has emigrated, the Board making him an allowance for his outfit."⁴ Family tradition holds that "the Bates's had a long trip on the crossing - they were something like six or eight weeks on the ocean."⁵

The Bates's came to Jemseg, expecting David to take over Stevenson's role as teacher. He apparently did so, for New Brunswick historian Robert Hawkes writes that "David Bates was reported as having taught several years before receiving [his] first license [in New Brunswick]."⁶ Unlike Stevenson, Bates sent few letters back to the Missionary Board in Ulster; in 1835 the Board reported they had no communication whatever since Bates left. A couple of years later, in 1837, the Board had heard from Bates, who had sent one communication. In its statement the Board noted that

David Bates ... has been engaged in teaching, for a considerable time, and he states, that he has made it a principal concern to instruct his pupils in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the Assembly's Shorter Catechism; and that both in the Daily school, and in the Sabbath school, he had witnessed some gratifying cases of the progress of Divine truth, among those committed to his care.⁷

At some juncture, Bates did need a license to continue teaching in Queens County.

¹See "An Early Queens County Teacher - Andrew Stevenson," *Generations*, Winter 2013, 18-20.

²W.M. Glasgow, "Annals of the NB and NS Presbytery," *Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter* 33 (May 1895): 107.

³Robert Sharp and Rosemary Bates Wasson, both Bates descendants of Jemseg, NB, narrated these and other incidents to the author in August, 1992 (hereafter cited as "Bates family tradition")

⁴"Report of the RP Missionary Society," *Covenanter* 3 (May 1833): 192-3.

⁵Bates family tradition.

⁶*In Duty Bound: Parish School Teachers of Queens County, New Brunswick, 1818-1837* (Fredericton, 1989), 22-23.

⁷"Ninth Annual Report of the RP Missionary Society," *Covenanter* 4 (September 1837): 230.

David Bates - Another Early Queens County Teacher

Family tradition has retained a reminiscence about the attempt:

Bates had to go to Fredericton or Saint John to be examined by a board. He did. When the Board was finished putting their questions to David Bates; he said he wanted to put some questions to members of the Board. He proceeded to do so - in Latin. The dumbfounded Board members couldn't answer. Apparently, after that, there was little question about [David] Bates's capacity to teach.

Family tradition holds that besides school teaching, the Bates's owned a farm, undoubtedly to supplement the meager income of a school teacher; and to support the family after teaching days were finished. David Bates had a relatively long career as a teacher. Robert Hawkes in his book In Duty Bound, has Bates teaching from 1833 to 1849.⁸

The Bates family was Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter. So they instituted and formed a small Covenanter community - a society. For the first couple of years, the society was no larger than the Bates family itself. Yet in 1835, the Bates's were

joined by the family of William Dougal, and they constituted a society, and occasionally had preaching. In 1836, Samuel Brown, and, in 1839, his father John Brown, with a large family, joined the Jemseg society. Still later in 1839, Mr. Dougal removed to St. John, but at the same time the society was augmented by John Glenn and family.⁹

David Bates and his family drop from our view for a few years - from 1841 until 1847. Although not a part of the family tradition, a reliable source indicates that "David Bates removed his family to St. John, in 1841."¹⁰ Did he go there to teach school? We simply do not know. While in Saint John, David Bates was elected and ordained an elder in the Saint John RP congregation.¹¹ Yet shortly after his ordination, Bates "returned [with his family] to his former residence at the Jem-

seg."¹² After they returned to Jemseg, David never left the community again.

In Jemseg, society meetings "were held every Sabbath day and Wednesday evenings, and were often attended by the neighbors."¹³ "A Covenanter society," wrote Covenanter George Elder, of Passekeag, NB, "is a meeting for the public worship of God, held on Sabbath by the elders and members of the church when deprived of the preaching of a minister."¹⁴ It had its "origins in Scotland, when Covenanters were a hunted minority, without ministers. The society retained its usefulness in America, where although there was no persecution, there was a marked scarcity of Covenanter ministers." Elder noted that the Covenanter movement owed its

existence in many places to the Society. In many places where there are congregations now there was at first a Society. There is no better way to-day where a few Covenanters are living near each other than to form a Society and work and wait as they did of olden, till they obtain preaching; and should that day never come they will have the satisfaction of worshipping according to their conscience and the Word of God, and their example will have a benign influence in the community in which they reside.

Obviously, there never was a settled Covenanter minister in Jemseg. So Covenanters had to be content with infrequent preaching services. The occasional preachers may have been Rev. Alexander Clarke (1794-1874), the original RP missionary. Or Rev. William Sommerville (1800-1878), who came out from Ireland with Andrew Stevenson in 1831, worked in New Brunswick for two years before settling finally in Horton in the Annapolis valley, where he lived until his death in 1878. He would certainly know of the Jemseg community, and may have come there very infrequently. Another possibility is Rev. Alexander Stuart (1823-1897), who came out from Ireland in 1847, was licensed by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

In Duty Bound, 22-23.

⁹ Glasgow, "Annals," 107.

¹⁰ Glasgow, "Annals," 107.

¹¹ W.M. Glasgow, "Covenanter Record" (1902).

¹² "Minutes of the NB and NS Reformed Presbyterian," Saint John, NB, 15 May 1847.

¹³ Glasgow, "Annals," 107.

¹⁴ "The Society," Christian Nation, 26 August 1903, 12.

Presbytery that same year.¹⁵ He itinerated in New Brunswick for some three years, before leaving the area entirely. Clarke, Sommerville and Stuart may have come to the community; certainly Rev. Lawson did come to Jemseg.

Rev. James Reid Lawson (1820-1891) came to Southstream (later Barnesville) in 1845, and with the exception of a year in Boston in the late 1850s, lived in that community until his death in 1891; although his last years were marked by increased infirmity. (He married Margaret Hastings of Saint John in 1855). Lawson made missionary trips outside Barnesville, and Jemseg was one of these communities, though it is rarely mentioned directly. The first direct mention occurs in 1861 when Lawson himself writes: "I have recently entered into an arrangement ... to preach every sixth Sabbath at *Jemseg*, on the river St. John, a distance of some 40 miles from my residence. There are only two families there in connexion with the church; but there are others who are favourable, and, with apparent gladness, hear the word."¹⁶

The Covenanter society in Jemseg was never large, the Bates's were the central family involved. As to the upbringing of the Bates children, family tradition holds that David and Margaret Bates, as parents, provided "a strict and firm upbringing, there's no suggestion of any cruelty. ... David Bates was kind of a stubborn man."¹⁷ The Covenanters never built a church in Jemseg, using homes, or later, a union church. The graves of the original couple, David Bates (died 1883) and his wife Margaret (died 1876) are in the cemetery of St. James Anglican in Lower Jemseg, as well as the graves of the other members of the Bates family. No obituaries of the elder Bates's have been found, though there was a death-notice for David Bates.¹⁸

Of the four Bates's children, James, the eldest never married. Robert, the second son, married a widow, Sarah Dykeman Coy (1831-1900) in 1863, and the marriage was childless. The youngest, and only daughter Mary King Bates, married William Glenn on 19 October 1864. The couple were mar-

ried at the Bates's home, by Rev. James Reid Lawson.¹⁹ A year later, William Glenn, but 35 years of age, died. William Glenn left a pregnant wife who later gave birth to Annie King Glenn (1865 -1941), who though growing to adulthood and marrying, died childless. The third child and youngest son, William Bates, married Priscilla Van Wart in 1877, the marriage in Saint John again conducted by Rev. James R. Lawson.²⁰ William Bates and Priscilla Van Wart were to have six children; and it is from this son that Robert Sharp and Rosemary Wasson have descended.

Of the four Bates's children, Robert and his sister, the widow Mary Glenn, were faithful Covenanters, James and William apparently not so. Writing in 1895, after both David and Margaret Bates had died, all four adult children were alive in Jemseg, scholar W.M. Glasgow noted that "Robert Bates, with his sister, Mrs. Mary K. Glenn, live at Jemseg, and still represent the Covenanter church in that section."²¹ James is not mentioned; nor is William. Nonetheless, all of them supported the Cambridge Branch of the New Brunswick British and Foreign Bible Society, at least for a time. The Bible Society was one religious organization which Covenanters usually supported, along with Christians from other denominations. In the 1880 Bible Society report, David Bates was listed as a Vice-President of the Branch; among the contributors were David Bates, James Bates, William Bates, Mrs. William Bates, Mrs. W[illiam] Glenn.²²

The Covenanter community in Jemseg died out in the early 1900s. Robert's wife died in 1900, the widow Mary Bates Glenn died in 1902, and Robert Bates in 1907. By the time of his death, Robert Bates was a member of the Saint John congregation; indeed, his membership may have been in that congregation for some time. At the time of Robert Bates's funeral, the RP minister then in Saint John, Rev. James Thompson Mitchell, came to Jemseg. The Covenanter newspaper noted that

Mr. Robt. Bates, a member of the St. John congregation, residing at Upper Jemseg, died on Monday, July 29 [1907], aged eighty three. The funeral service Wednesday afternoon was conducted by the

"Minutes of the NB and NS Reformed Presbytery," Saint John, NB, 30 September 1847.

¹⁶ Thirty-Third Annual Report of the RP Missionary Society," *Covenanter* 5 (July 1861): 181.

¹⁷ Bates family tradition.

¹⁸ *Daily Telegraph* (Saint John), 18 June 1883.

¹⁹ *Religious Intelligencer* (Saint John), 28 October 1864.

²⁰ *Watchman* (Saint John), 10 March 1877.

²¹ Glasgow, "Annals," 107.

²² 'Cambridge Branch,' *The Sixtieth Report of the NB Bible Society* (Saint John, 1880), 56-7.

David Bates - Another Early Queens County Teacher

pastor. His most fitting memorial was his fine character and the warm respect and admiration of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His legacy of one thousand dollars to St. John [Covenanter] congregation and another thousand to Barnesville [Covenanter] congregation, was characteristic of the man, for he was ever a cheerful giver. He rests from his labors, but his works follow on.²³

As already indicated, the Bates family is buried in the Anglican church yard. If the Covenanters didn't normally associate with Anglicans, why this burial ground? According to family tradition,

at the time of David Bates's death [in 1883], there were two cemeteries in Jemseg - the Anglican and the Methodist. The Methodist cemetery would not take the remains of David Bates; the Methodists and the Covenanters had had some kind of falling out. The Anglicans would - but would not allow a committal service by other than an Anglican clergy person. Result: David Bates is buried here, but without benefit of a committal.²⁴

Finally, stories and reminiscences about David Bates and family - narrated by Robert Sharp and Rosemary Wasson in 1990. David Bates was a teacher and a farmer. He was also a strict Sabbatarian. If and when David Bates had a hired man, that man normally went home on Saturday night. If he didn't, Bates would not allow him to do so on the Sabbath. Children were not encouraged to look out the windows or to be curious on the Sabbath. It was also said that David Bates would go out on the road on the Sabbath in front of his farm. And if persons were traveling, and had gone over a mile, he would do his best to have them come in and stay until Monday morning. On the Sabbath, the cows were milked before daylight, and again after dark at night. On one occasion, the neighbours noticed something very unusual - a great deal of activity in the Bates household on the Sabbath. Reason? A grandchild was born to the Bates that day.

The Covenanter cause in Jemseg had two notable lay leaders - Andrew Stevenson, for a short time, David Bates for much longer. They were aided and abetted by occasional clergy visitors, notably Rev. James R. Lawson. Yet the Covenanter cause died out in Jemseg, as in many other New Brunswick communities. There were never numbers enough to mount and sustain a new congregation; they were

isolated from Reformed Presbyterian courts in Ireland and the United States; their message, meaningful for a time, did not take deep root in Canadian soil.²⁵

Publications Update - NBGS Saint John Branch

The following publications have been reprinted and are now available:

Passengers to NB (Custom House Records 1833, 34, 37, 38) 1987, reprinted 1999. Contains 170 ships' lists with about 10,000 passenger and crew names. Indexed. 483 pages. \$25 plus \$10 p&h CDN or US

Burial Records, Church of England Cemetery, Thorne Ave - transcribed by late Lennox Bagnell (1987). Reprinted 2004. Contains 6766 recorded burials and 6 lot maps, covering the period 1837-1923. 159 pages, Coil binding. \$20 plus \$12 p&h CDN or US

Records of Rev James Gray, Kings County NB 1857-1898. Indexed. \$15 plus \$10 p&h CDN or US

Grand Mazerolle Family Reunion

Here is your official invitation to our Grand Mazerolle Family reunion to be held on the 16th and 17th of August, 2014 at the Saint-André Recreation Centre in Saint-André, New Brunswick in the heart of the World Acadian Congress 2014. Go to <http://mazerolle.cma2014.com/en>

²³ "Barnesville," *Christian Nation* (New York), 21 August 1907.

²⁴ Bates family tradition.

²⁵ A fuller narrative is found in "James Reid Lawson and Barnesville." See Eldon Hay, *The Covenanters in Canada: Reformed Presbyterianism from 1820 to 2012* (Montreal and Kingston, 2012), 77-90.

Homesteading in the West - 1908

by Flora Matilda Wheelock, contributed by Betty Saunders

The following true story was written by my great aunt Flora Matilda (LaPointe) Wheelock, born April 10, 1885 at Jacquet River, New Brunswick and died in Berwick Maine, August 21, 1984. Her mother and Step-father, Margaret (Shannon) LaPointe LeBel and Charles LeBel were among the first settlers at McGivney Junction. The Agatha (LaPoine) and Harry Sullivan mentioned in the story were my grandparents. My aunt, Andr  e, mentioned was born in Saskatchewan, as was her sibling Annie (Comeau). The other children Dennis, Albert, Patricia, Henry and John were born in McGivney Junction after Agatha and Harry returned to New Brunswick. Patricia was my mother.

This was originally published several years ago in the "Miramichi Headwaters".

Flora's story - "I became 81 years old the 10th day of April, 1966, and this experience in my life is so far in the past that I am not certain it will be accepted for a first person award (in *Readers Digest*), but I am going to try for it." (Note: It was never published in *Readers Digest*).

In 1908, in the month of April, I was then just 23 years of age, my husband and I and our not quite two-year-old son Burton, Jr., travelled by train from Boston to McGivney Junction, New Brunswick, Canada, to visit my folks. My husband's parents lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and so did we at the time.

My sister Agatha and her husband Harry Sullivan and their infant daughter Andr  e had gone from McGivney Junction out to Saskatchewan to take up homesteading, and had been urging us in every letter to come out and join them, and take up 150 acres near them in Morse, Saskatchewan. (Note: Andr  e was born in Morse). We, being young and adventurous, thought it a good idea. Being already visiting in Canada, it was a small matter to pack our few belongings and board a train for Montreal, the point from which harvest trains at that time were going out to the western provinces at cheaper-than-standard rates; what could be more convenient? Shortly we were aboard a harvest train and on our way to Morse.

The train accommodations were such that, when night came on and passengers prepared to retire, the seat backs were lowered to form beds and one found oneself head to head or feet to feet with total strangers, possibly on their way to wheat harvest-

ing - or perhaps with a confidence man - on a different mission. To make sure we would not be robbed of our little cash, we wore money belts. As for eating, in the absence of dining cars, we carried with us a hamper of food and ingredients for tea and coffee, and other things needful for journey.

After four or five days of travelling, we arrived in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. There we changed trains and travelled an additional 74 miles to Morse. Since my sister and her family lived about 40 miles distance from that depot, we had a farmer cart us over the prairie to their homestead. There we paid and thanked our driver, were warmly welcomed by Agatha and Henry, then settled down to rest our tired bodies. For the time being, they and their daughter were living in a dugout. A barn was being built, and a house was to be built later. Needless to say, living in this earth and sod shelter was an unusual experience for us - fresh from Boston. But it was not unusual for that time and place. The boundary between their homestead and that of their German neighbours was a sizable brook.

About a week after our arrival, the men took off on foot across the prairie to look for work at a railway construction site, 65 miles from the homestead. Developing a homestead called for cash as well as labour. Before leaving, they ploughed a fire guard around the dugout and barn for safety. They would return for us when found work and had arranged for our coming, having planned to erect an army tent and accessory buildings for mules and miscellaneous other possessions.

This was a new loneliness for Agatha and me, even though we had the children for company, and daily chores to do. It was so lonely I would sometimes take my young son by the hand and wander off a little way from the dugout shelter to sit down and cry. I didn't want my sister to witness my misery. At night the coyotes' eerie howling made me wish I had never undertaken the trip. I suppose my sister's hens and chickens, housed in a small shed, were what drew the coyotes.

About three days after the men left on their journey to the railroad construction site, my sister started off across the prairie to their German neighbours' home to get a fresh milk supply, carrying a gallon pail for that purpose. This involved following buffalo trails for about a mile and a half, so she went armed with two small loaded pistols attached to a leather belt. Safety precautions were

always wise; and she had the coyotes in mind as well.

After she left, I was still outdoors with the children, watching her disappear in the distance, when all of a sudden I spied smoke - then flame! As the fire made its way nearer and nearer, I began to know panic. Grabbing the children, I ran down the steps into the dugout and seized the old family Bible that I had packed and brought to our new home. Placing it on the top step of the dugout, I opened it - to no special chapter - held each child by the hand, and asked God to save us; I had heard about the great devastation of prairie fires. As the flames grew nearer, where the grass was tall, the flames reared up; where there was a rise in the ground and the grass was thinner, the flames died down; but, always, a fresh breeze helped the flames along!

Meanwhile, my sister had seen from across the fields what was happening and, in her fear for us, started back. The German lady gave her a wet sack with which - when she came to where she could use it - she could beat a path through the flames. When she came to the brook separating the two homesteads, she could not locate her dugout because the smoke was blinding her. She followed the brook's course; however, and eventually found the right trail. Black with smoke and drooping with exhaustion, we hardly recognized her when she did reach the dugout. By the time she reached us, the flames had died out at the fire guard. What a thankful family we were because of God's protection!

Agatha, me, our two children and our small possessions, for the trip back to the worksite where they were employed. He had a difficult time finding his way back to the dugout, since the burnt-over area changed the appearance of things. He had to inquire at different homes for directions, and not many houses had been erected yet on the 160-acre homestead holdings.

The next day we packed our belongings - blankets, dishes, and the most needed things which belonged to my sister. Her possessions included a hen and half a dozen just-hatched chickens, with food for their use. We headed for Swift River, Saskatchewan, three or four days distance by mule team, as mules travel at their own rate.

On the 9th of June, my son Burton's second birthday, we ran into a snowstorm; a storm of such intensity that we were glad to take shelter in an old

barn, wrapped in our blankets and bedded down in dirty hay.

The chickens died from the freezing cold so, the following day, my sister killed and dressed the hen and made a stew over a fire built on the barn floor.

We disposed of this heartening meal and again climbed into the covered wagon to continue our journey, arriving next night at a dugout which we found unoccupied, but with food strewn around. It did contain bunks, but no one seemed to need shelter that night, so we took our blankets and hamper, and began to prepare something to eat. We were not more than ten minutes in possession when rats, or something very like rats, invaded the place from holes in the walls. It did not take long to pick up our goods and get back into the wagon. My husband had tied a mule on either side, to the front wheels of the wagon, so it was rock and roll all night long.

He slept in a blanket under the wagon, and probably slept soundly; but I, inside the wagon (expecting our second child around the last of August), found the night hard to get through.

At last we reached the construction site, where the men had been hired, unloaded our belongings and placed them in the tent, which had been set up, and which looked like a secure shelter. In it were already a stove, a long wooden table with benches, and cots arranged for our comfort.

On a day near the end of July, after we had our noon meal, and the men had gone back to work, a severe electric storm with high winds came up and, at its height, blew the army tent down over us. We could not get out the tent opening, as it was flat on the ground; so my sister and her two-year-old daughter, and I and my son crept out from beneath the tent and made for a small shed nearby, finding temporary shelter with the two mules.

They put up quite a fuss at our entrance, and almost scared us out into the storm again. Nevertheless, we felt safer inside than out, and so stood our ground. When the men who worked not far off saw what had happened, they hurried to our rescue, not knowing we were in the mule shed. With help from several other men who had been working near them, they soon set up the tent again, for which we gave them heartfelt thanks. With our tent put to rights, and ourselves dressed in dry clothing, all was well once more.

By now I felt that I should get to some place where we could be within fairly easy reach of a hospital, so that I could get proper care for the birth of our second child.

My husband was aware of my discomfort, too, and planned to go to Moose Jaw about the middle of August. We did this, and found a furnished apartment to rent while I waited for the expected event. On the 29th day of August, I was taken over to the hospital, and on the 30th gave birth to our second son, Cleveland.

We remained in Moose Jaw for several weeks, then moved to a small house in the valley through which the Saskatchewan River flowed, and remained there through the winter.

As a young mother in an untamed environment, numbers of thing worried me, among them snakes. I had found them in our beds and beneath them. Our two-year-old was caught up with one day, sitting on the ground in the path of an approaching

rattler. And in the valley where we lived we were not far from an Indian reservation.

Tales of kidnapping came too readily to mind when the princess of the tribe, showing special interest in our son Burton, would alight from her pony and pick him up and cuddle him. In long retrospect, it was probably very unnecessary anxiety.

Well, to bring this narrative to an end, we decided to return east to our own familiar world, and I was much relieved to again be among relatives and friends. I gave birth to three more, a daughter and two sons. Now I am a grandmother and great-grandmother and, at 81 years of age, hale and happy.

Note: Flora, widowed at age 61, lived to be 99 years and 4 months old, and had added to her descendants - five great-great-grandchildren. In her mid-nineties, Flora had no need to wear glasses, and she could still tap dance - a talent she had learned as a child.

James Arthur McCluskey- World War I Veteran

by Violet McLaughlin, contributed by Susan Ewing

James Arthur McCluskey was born September 11, 1893 in Saint John, N.B., and died 1972 in St Josephs Hospital Saint John. He was the second son of John David McCluskey & Violet Theresa (Dell) McCluskey; and younger brother to Charles John McCluskey, born in Saint John August 23, 1889 and died March 31, 1950. Charles was married to Margaret (Sweeney) McCluskey, and had two daughters Olive (Roy) McCormick & Merelyn (Jack) Malmoff. Charles was Saint John Fire Chief from October 1948 until his death March 31, 1950.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE in the CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Name **James Arthur McCluskey**

Service rank or number 2176

Date and place of appointment, enlistment or enrolment: September 26, 1914 - Valcartier, Quebec

Theatre of service: Canada - Britain - France

Date and place of retirement or discharge: April 21, 1919 - Saint John, N.B.

Type of retirement or discharge: Honourable

Rank on retirement or discharge: Private

Medals and decorations:

1915 STAR BRITISH WAR MEDAL
VICTORY MEDAL

James was in the Battle of Vimy Ridge and was gassed (mustard) by the enemy.

After the War James went to work for the City of Saint John and at the time of his retirement in the 1960's due to ill health he was Foreman of the City Works Department on Rothesay Ave.

On April 17, 1929, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John, James was wed to Catherine Elizabeth Comeau, born October 05, 1904 in Yarmouth, N.S. parents Adrian Comeau and Catherine Elizabeth (Saulnier) Comeau. Of this union there were twelve children:

John Adrian - James Charles Arthur - Violet Catherine - Azelma Beatrice - Thomas Joseph - David Joseph - Paul Harold - Frederick Joseph - Lucy Ann - Richard Lawrence - Joanne Margaret - James (twin to Joanne died at age two).

Annual Reports 2013

Capital Branch

The Capital Branch had an active year in 2013. Again we were unable to fill some positions on our Executive, but fortunately this did not hamper the operation of the Branch.

Those serving in various positions were:

President (vacant)

Vice-President (vacant)

Secretary - Shirley Graves

Treasurer - Ron Green

Membership - Ralph Graves

Program - Andrew Gunter

Library - Carol Brander

Communications:

Email - Owen Washburn

Publicity - Andrew Gunter

Telephone - Carol Brander

Our February meeting was our AGM at which the above officers were elected. The speaker for the evening was Koral Lavorgna who gave a presentation on the Scottish Portal project.

Bob McNeil spoke on the early settlers and historic architecture of Maugerville and Sheffield at the March meeting.

In April, Andy Gunter spoke on Walter Pidgeon, a well-known actor from Saint John.

The speaker for the May meeting was Dave Laskey of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Saint John.

No special speaker was planned for June. Branch members Shirley Thorne, Brian Cassidy, and Laurie Tompkins talked about their own projects.

We had no meetings in July or August. However, several members were active. Victor Badeau, Carol Brander, Andy Gunter, Jack and Ruth Ker, and Frank Morehouse journeyed to McAdam for Railway Days (Canada Day) where they joined Don Doherty of Charlotte Branch and George and Faith Sabeau of Saint John Branch.

At the New Brunswick Highland Games in Fredericton at the end of July, Jack, Ruth, Carol, Andy, Frank, George and Faith joined the Provincial Archives and the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew in the Genealogy tent.

September saw a wonderful brainstorming session concerning the future of our Branch with

Libby Cassidy. This was a very valuable time. After members had the opportunity to consider the findings and suggestions of this time, the membership voted in October to change the meeting time and place for the next year after which a further decision will be made.

In November, Don Doherty gave a very informative presentation on the NBGS website. This was greatly received by all present.

Members are looking forward to an equally good year in 2014.

Respectfully submitted

M. Caroline Brander

Charlotte Branch

Welcome genealogists to 2014 with a review of 2013, another year in the past.

Four meetings were conducted with the first two having been held at the St. Croix Public Library. The local annual meeting was on Saturday, March 9. Past executives reaccepted with the exception of our membership/treasurer, Judy Breau. Don Doherty and Donna Walsh both now share the duties of treasurer and Donna is now membership secretary. Her member count for 2013 was 47.

On June 8, the exceptionally busy Don Doherty gave a power point presentation on familysearch.org and how to use it effectively. A lot of valuable info!

September brought about a very different meeting in which four members, Glenna Johnston, Donna Walsh, Karen Northup and Marguerite Garnett staffed genealogy display and information tables at the Charlotte County Fall Fair at Ganong Nature Park. Thanks to Karen to supplying copies of a basic guide to getting started, family group sheets, pedigree charts, and membership forms. Complimentary copies of *Generations* (2000-2012) were also supplied thanks to NBGS, Inc. Glenna, our branch librarian, brought some of our treasured family histories, cemetery records, census records, census books and reference books. Perhaps some new memberships will result?

The December meeting/pot luck and mini-auction was well attended and much enjoyed with no weather related travel difficulties. Our choice of

Annual Reports 2013

location was the Masonic Hall, Main St, St. Stephen.

In April, Don Doherty asked if one member of each branch executive would participate on a website advisory committee. Karen Northup kindly offered.

The 2013 provincial AGM was hosted on a very rainy May 25th by our Charlotte Branch at the St. Andrews Legion on Queen St. A luncheon was served and a meeting held along with local guest and historian Barry Murray, giving a talk entitled "I can't find my family - they moved the house" Interesting indeed!

Respectfully submitted
L. Marguerite Garnett

Miramichi Branch

The Miramichi Branch of NBGS had a successful 2013 with 116 members with 9 monthly meetings and 3 executive meetings held.

Some of our meetings were assigned special status as we had guests attend and give us insights on the following topics; following the genealogy development of a special area of interest (Tabusintac), show the development of DNA and how it is applies to Genealogy research, receive a pictorial presentation of historical nature on the people and business of the Miramichi River area, and had a demonstration on the progress of the Provincial Scottish website.

A local resident also gave an overview of his family's visit to Scotland and the area where William Davidson, Miramichi's First English settler, came from. This included the historical buildings and the Cemeteries of the area.

Some of our meeting time was devoted to Problem Solving, whereas we helped members and non members with their Genealogy research difficulties.

We again participated in the Irish Festival and the first gathering of historic photos of the Miramichi.

In order to make our annual meetings more relevant for the membership the executive has made a decision to make the business section of the meeting as short as humanly possible. This allowed us to have guest speakers during most of the meetings. In addition, near the end of the year we attempted to have a session to assist members

by having a period of time of join brainstorming to assist members who may have hit a roadblock in their research. This we hope will make to society even more relevant to members especially new members.

Our Branch website NBGSMIRAMICHI.org continues to improve and expand with more information being added to assist our members and the general public in their research efforts. Our bookstore is active with many books being ordered and delivered.

During the summer we were successful in receiving funding to hire a student who helped with the various activities conducted by the branch.

Our Branch was active in assisting our Local Public Library purchase a Digital Microfiche Reader for use in our public library. This will help members and residents to be more effective in doing their family research.

Respectfully submitted
Cal Stewart and John Fogan

Restigouche Branch

The Restigouche Genealogical Society had a quiet year, we only held 4 meetings compared to our usual five due to unforeseen events. Our average attendance was 20 people which seems very good for us.

Our Annual General Meeting was held on February 3rd, 2013 and our elected officers remain the same:

President: Suzanne Blaqui re
Vice-President: Bob Harquail
Secretary: Marie-Jeanne Pelletier
Treasurer: Pennie Barbour

Heritage Week was held from February 11-18, with the theme: "**Water for Life**".

We celebrated with an **Open House** of our archives in the afternoon of February 13th.

Our President Suzanne participated in a radio interview a few days prior to the event with the Campbellton CKNB radio station regarding the activity and about our society in general. It was a good promotion tool to attract the population to come and visit us and see what we are all about. Acquiring new members is always our goal.

Annual Reports 2013

At our April 14 meeting, member Bob Hickey gave us a brief presentation regarding a headstone research being done. With this program, the people working on this particular project were able to read inscriptions dating back to 1755.

The new NBGS website was discussed with our members and encouraged to check it out. They were also encouraged to send articles for the *Generations* magazine.

On May 18th, a Spring Introduction to Genealogy was given by our member Marcel Dugas at the Campbellton Library.

On May 25th, a few members of our Branch attended the NBGS Inc. Annual General Meeting in St. Andrews, N.B.

At the June 9th, meeting, President Suzanne gave a presentation on a veteran of the 1812 war, Lt. Perry Dumaresq, who is buried in Dalhousie. His descendants are involved with the federally sponsored project responsible to locate and mark the graves of as many of these veterans as possible. Eventually a marker will be placed next to their headstones to commemorate them. The illustrious Lt. Perry Dumaresq, who also lived in Nova Scotia, in Bathurst, N.B. and ended his life in Dalhousie, was a key person responsible in having the new formed Gloucester County in 1827, subdividing the Northumberland County of the time. Then a decade later he was a major figure in helping to have Restigouche County established on its own detaching itself from Gloucester.

Some members attended a lecture in Campbellton given by the Société historique Machault about the History of the Kempt Road in the province of Quebec, just across the Restigouche River from Campbellton, N.B. It was a very informative session and we acquired the book: "Historic Kempt Road, a hiker's guide" including maps, family histories, anecdotes, legends etc...

Our November meeting ended with the biography and genealogy of Audrey Hepburn.

On the 20th Anniversary of her death, the story of this remarkable human being was shared with the members. It is the story of her childhood in war-torn Holland, to the height of her fame, to her autumn years far from the camera and the crush of the paparazzi and her involvement with UNICEF. Most of the information was found in a book her son Sean Hepburn Ferrer wrote and which was

published in 2005: **Audrey Hepburn, An Elegant Spirit, a son remembers.** The book became a New York Times best seller. Many would have heard about her before through her fame but maybe not all she experienced in life.

Some members are putting Restigouche and Gloucester obituaries on the NBGS website and others are cutting them for the room and our Secretary puts them on file as time allows. A few people volunteered to help on the Scottish Portal project.

We receive quite a bit of correspondence either by regular post or email including some request of queries from N.B., Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Florida, California, Thailand and New Zealand. One particular request was regarding the presence of the Ku Klux Klan in Dalhousie which was followed by a television interview with a Dalhousie man who remembered them as a boy.

Our holdings are increasing with the purchase or donations of books.

We acquired the Kamouraska, QC marriage records 1685-1990, some R.C. Church records for the Edmundston, N.B. areas and the Julien Audet family genealogy originating from Val D'Amour, N.B.

Some members donated their family genealogies, one member donated 2 binders of the result of his research regarding the Balmoral, N.B. colony of 1874. We also received some historical books as well.

We continue to cater to our members and visitors from near and far with their research. Our visitors came from N.B., Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Massachusetts, USA. We keep active as much as possible despite our aging members; our wish is that we could recruit younger members to continue the work.

Genealogically Yours,
Suzanne Blaqui re, President
NBGS Inc. Restigouche Branch

Saint John Branch

The Saint John Branch ended the year with 143 members, a slight reduction from the prior year.

We remain uncertain whether a diminished interest in genealogy is to blame.

The Branch held meetings on the last Wednesday of January, February, March, April and May at the Lions' Den at Loch Lomond Villa. The meeting venue changed to the Saint John Free Public Library for September, October and November. Meeting notices were distributed to various publications in Saint John and announcements made on CBC Radio.

The Programme Committee, under the guidance of Joan Pearce and Mary Chisholm, continued to organise interesting programmes for our meetings.

Our January AGM did not have a speaker.

In February Moya Dumville, an intern on the Archives & Research Library team at the New Brunswick Museum spoke on the preservation, storage and care of old photographs, documents, books, etc.

The March programme was a members' night with the theme "Celebrate Your Name." Members were asked if they ever wondered why they have their names. Were they named after someone? This was an opportunity to explore the origins of given names and surnames too.

Koral Lavorgna presented "The Scottish Portal: A Virtual Passport" at our April meeting. She informed us that this genealogical project is already revealing some of the surprisingly hidden history of the Scots in New Brunswick. The Scottish Portal is a gateway to discover New Brunswick's Scottish history.

Greg Marquis, Professor, Department of History and Politics, University of New Brunswick Saint John was the guest speaker on 29 May 29th. His presentation, "Using Fire Insurance Maps as a Research Tool", an illustrated talk using images from 1911 and 1939, explained the history of fire insurance plans, developed by insurance underwriters in the late 1800s to assist in evaluating the physical characteristics of urban neighbourhoods. These detailed maps are a useful tool for urban, social and environmental history as well as genealogy research.

In September, as part of our move to our new venue, Keith MacKinnon, Head of Reference Services, Saint John Free Public Library gave us a tour of the genealogy section of the Saint John Free Public Library, where there is a wealth of reference materials.

October featured a joint programme with guest speakers Keith MacKinnon, Head of Reference Services at SJFP Library and Christine Little from the New Brunswick Museum. Keith focused on the "Ancestry Library; using the Library catalogue and visiting the Digital Collection". Christine demonstrated how to access the NBM general library and archival collections through the NBM's website: www.nbm-mnb.ca, for genealogical research.

The November meeting was our Christmas celebration with a holiday picture contest. Each member was asked to bring a childhood Christmas-related photo of him/herself, which was posted and members were challenged to match the photo to our member, with prizes for the winners. There were also books for sale and of course Holiday treats.

The Branch Executive for 2013 consisted of:

David Laskey	President
Carol Lee Elliot	Past President and Treasurer
Susan Ewing	Vice President
Beverlee Gregg	Secretary/Website
Joan Pearce	Programme Co-chair and Nominating
Mary Chisholm	Programme Co-chair and Nominating
George Sabeen	Membership
David Fraser	Publications
Lynn Kinsella	Publicity
Bill Harkins	Member at Large
Mary Rosevear	Branch Archives
Janet Cunningham	Member at Large

During the coming months we will be focusing on our meeting content in order to attract and keep members. The business content of most meetings, other than our AGM, will be reduced to nil. We will also be looking at ways to provide more assistance to people in the early stages of their family research.

The change of meeting venue to the Saint John Free Public Library seems to have been positive. Our meeting attendance is up slightly and the anecdotal evidence suggests that prospective members find the location more convenient and appealing. Our existing members like the fact that they can do some research before our regular monthly meetings.

Annual Reports 2013

Meeting times have also changed as we now start at 7:00 and end before 9:00. However, even these new times can be problematic in the face of winter storms.

Respectfully submitted.

David Laskey

Southeastern Branch

SEB meets on the third Saturday of the month at St. John the Baptist Anglican Church in Riverview, with the exception of June, July, August, and December.

Again we were unable to fill the position of President at our annual meeting in May. Other officers elected were:

1st VP: Gregory Murphy

2nd VP: Heather Fraser

Secretary: Debbie Thompson

Treasurer: Norma Jean Killam

Past-President: Alice Garner

Membership: Stan Balch

Directors: Sherrill Carter, Tom Pollock, Thelma Perry, Jeff Deloughery, Linda Deloughery, Leslie Gogan, Dave Fyffe

Program Coordinator: Jeff Deloughery

Housing: Tom Pollock

News & Notes: Thelma Perry

Publicity: Leslie Gogan

As of December 31, 2013, SEB membership stood at 113.

The following publications were donated during 2013:

-Full name index for "A Century of Methodist Baptisms in Saint John and Portland 1811-1910"

-The Henniger and Hennigar Family of Alsace, PA and Nova Scotia

-The LeBlanc and Estumbre Families

-The Lakeburn United Church

-Memoirs of a Village and Church

-The Jonah's of Hillsborough

-The Dawson's

The following topics were presented in 2013:

-The Growing 'Britishness' of Religious Dissent in New Brunswick - Prof. Dan Goodwin, Crandall University

-Celebrating Our Ancestors: this was a pot luck workshop with heritage recipes, artifacts/photos/documents

-The Deportation of the Acadians from Chignecto--Ret. Prof. Paul Delaney, (University of Moncton)

-The British Resettlement of Chignecto--Ret. Prof. Paul Bogaard. (Mt. A.)

-Acadian Census and Parish Records in the Colonial Period--Prof. Gregory Kennedy, Univ. of Moncton

-Introduction to the New familysearch.org--Don Doherty, SEB

-Genealogical Methods--Stan Balch, SEB

-Acadian Soldiers in WW1 and the 1911 census--Prof. Gregory Kennedy

In June, a genealogy kiosk was set up at the Moncton Highland Games with reference books, pedigree charts and information on SEB.

Respectfully submitted.

Alice Garner

Generations Report - David Fraser

It seems hard to believe that I'm starting into my fourth year of editing *Generations*. It's been an enjoyable experience, with some tense moments trying to finish up the magazine in time to send to the printer. My job is made easier because of the many contributors who have sent a variety of articles large and small. To them I express my thanks.

Canada Post has announced there will be postage increases later this year. We don't know the impact on our mailing costs. The Board of Directors is going to be exploring delivery alternatives - for example: email and/or download from the NBGS website. This would be an option for the member - the choice to get a hard copy will always be available. I expect this will be discussed at the March Board meeting and the Annual Meeting.

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 \$35.00
☐ 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 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.

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

by George H. Hayward

Introduction: Peter and Lucretia (Handy) Clinch were two of my 5th great grandparents. Some of you will probably tire of the lengthy dissertations about Peter in this article. If so, I apologize. However, I find him a colorful and interesting character, and I hope at least some of you will agree.

Peter Clinch is said to have been born in Dunshaughlin, County Meath, Ireland, in 1752/53, was educated at Trinity College in Dublin, and came to New England before the outbreak of the revolution. However, one family historian who visited Dublin in 1995 said a search at Trinity College failed to locate a record of Peter ever having attended there. Rev. Wm. O. Raymond, in his book "The River St. John" said Peter was gazetted lieutenant in his regiment, the Royal Fencible Americans, May 15, 1776, and shortly thereafter, adjutant. He settled at St. George, Charlotte County, after the Revolutionary War. In 1793, he raised and commanded, in the rank of Captain, a company in the King's New Brunswick Regiment. He was for several years a representative for Charlotte Co. in the New Brunswick legislative assembly, and a man prominent in public affairs up to the time of his death in 1816.

Family tradition says he went to Boston in 1775 and helped form an all-Irish regiment of Americans who wished to remain loyal to the King of England. He and his brother John obtained commissions in the Royal Fencible American Regiment. In March, 1776, when the British evacuated Boston, the regiment was sent to Halifax to protect Nova Scotia from possible invasion from the south. Shortly after the regiment arrived in Halifax it was sent to Fort Cumberland, at the head of Cumberland Bay, where it remained until the end of the war in 1783.

The regiment was disbanded at Fort Cumberland in 1783. With two Indian guides to help him, Peter set out in search of a place to settle with his regiment. When he came to the falls on the Magaguadavic River, he apparently was so struck with its beauty he decided the area was to be his future home.

Lucretia Handy, his wife, is said to have

been born in Connecticut in 1772/73. Her father, Levi Handy, came to Saint John and St. Andrews where he took up residence after the Revolution. Lucretia met Peter at a very young age. Their two oldest children, Patrick and Sarah, were born prior to their marriage, which took place in St. Andrews on July 1st, 1792.

The Journals of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick show that Peter's first article of business when he became a member was to move "for leave to bring in a Bill for permitting persons of the profession called Quakers to make an affirmation instead of an oath," which was later granted. This makes one wonder if they might have been Quakers, and may have been married in the Quaker faith prior to the birth of their first child (although no evidence of that has been found). If so, that marriage probably would not have been recognized by the Church of England or the court.

The City Gazette (Saint John, N.B.), of August 14, 1816 reported Peter's death date as July 30, 1816, the day preceding the death of his wife Lucretia. That appears to mean Peter died July 30 and Lucretia July 31. However, their grave stones in Saint George shows Peter's death date as July 31 and Lucretia's as July 30, 1816. It seems clear that one died one day and the other the day following, but it is less clear which one died first.

Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society (1894; rpt. Saint John, N.B.: Lingley Printing Co. Limited, 1969), Vol. 1, pp. 23-24: Captain Clinch, upon whom so much reliance was placed, was a representative for Charlotte County in the Provincial Assembly, and the residents of the county had great confidence in his ability and courage. Few men at that time had a more extensive knowledge of Eastern British America and its capabilities and dangers than Captain Clinch, as he had served in Nova Scotia during the whole period of the Revolutionary War, and had been entrusted

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

with many important missions during those years of doubt and uncertainty. He was a native of Ireland and a member of an ancient Irish family, and seems to have possessed, in an eminent degree, the faculty of commanding respect from those with whom he was brought in contact. His home was at Magaguadavic, in Charlotte County, where he possessed a large estate that had been granted to him for service to the Crown, and where he died. In the graveyard at St. George, close to the Parish Church, on land which he gave for that purpose, he is buried, with this modest epitaph to mark his resting place: "To the Memory of Peter Clinch Late Captain in a Provincial Regiment, Who served during the American Revolutionary War. Died February 31st, 1816, Aged 63 Years." [Note: His gravestone shows his death date to be July 31st, 1816, and The City Gazette (Saint John) July 30, 1816, rather than February 31st, 1816.]

Last Will and Testament of Peter Clinch, made 16 Jul 1816:

In the name of God Amen. I Peter Clinch Esquire of the Parish of Saint George County of Charlotte Province of New Brunswick being weak in body but sound in mind do make this my last Will and testament hereby revoking all other wills by me made. After the expenses of my funeral charges I give and bequeath to my sons all the land I possess to be equally divided among them always remembering to withhold out with Patrick Clinch's proportion eighty Acres I bequeath my Sons altogether two hundred pounds to assist them in raising the mortgage which Mr. Pagan has on the land. To Maria Seelye thirty pounds after all debts are paid and all arrangements made any Money I may be possessed of to Sarah Reed Catharine Clinch and Amy Clinch to be equally divided between them there is no legacy money to be paid until my just and lawful debts are discharged I appoint Mr. Gordon Gilchrist and Mr. Patrick Clinch to be the Executors of this my last will. I bequeath to each of my Executors the sum of ten pounds given under my Hand and Seal Saint George July sixteenth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. Witnesses present: Jonathan Wal-

lace, Peter Clinch, James Mealy, Samuel Wallace.

Codacil: I revoke to that Clause in my will which says that eighty Acres shall be withheld from Patrick Clinch he is to divide equally with my other Sons. I bequeath to my Sons another hundred pounds to assist them in raising the mortgage. I revoke what I said respecting Sarah Read's legacy what is taken from her goes between Catharine and Amy she is to have fifty pounds only. I bequeath to Charles Reed the remainder of that little field behind his Father's house which had not granted to his Father. I also bequeath to the aforesaid Charles Reed all my intervale on the east side of the river and twenty Acres of wood land such as Patrick and Peter Clinch shall point out.

Signed sealed in the presence of

Samuel Wallace

Rufus Clinch

John Clinch

Peter Clinch

Codacil: Upon recollection I think that Catharine and Amy Clinch have too much money left to them in proportion to the rest of the family it is therefore my Will that one hundred pounds a piece be deducted from them and be divided equally between Patrick Peter Rufus John and Sarah I will that the two Cows and the Horse be left in the Charge of Patrick to be applied for the use of the family as circumstances may occur either by letting them out with this Place or Selling them and carrying the net proceeds to the credit of the estate I bequeath to Paul Bramptam the Sum of five pounds for old acquaintance sake and to James Troak Senior the like sum of five Pounds for the same reason.

Witness

Sarah Reed

Rufus Clinch

Catharine Clinch

Peter Clinch

County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick: Be it remembered that on this nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, before me Harris Hatch Esquire, Surrogate of and in the said County; personally came and appeared Samuel Wallace and Rufus Clinch both of the Parish of Saint George, in the County aforesaid, and the said Samuel Wallace and Rufus Clinch being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

God say and the said Samuel Wallace for himself saith that he was present and seen the before named Peter Clinch sign, seal, publish and declare the before written Instrument of writing, with the first Codicil, as his last Will and testament, and the said Rufus Clinch also saith that he was likewise present and saw the before named Peter Clinch sign, seal, publish and declare as his last will and testament the second Codicil above and before written, and the said Samuel Wallace and Rufus Clinch both say that the said Peter Clinch at the time appeared to possess a sound mind, and capable of disposing of his effects in the manner before mentioned, and that these Deponents with John Clinch, Sarah Reed and Catharine Clinch, were then and there present at the several signings of the said before written Instruments, subscribed the same as Witness in presence of these Deponents.

Sworn to at St. Andrews
the day and year above
written before me
Harris Hatch Dep Surr

Samuel Wallace
Rufus Clinch

Charlotte County Record Office No. 1244
Recorded this 9th May 1843, Book S. Pages
861 & 862 Charlotte, ss.

Know all Men by these Presents, that we Gordon Gilchrist, Patrick Clinch, John McIntosh and Thomas Myer Junior of Saint Andrews and Saint George Parishes, in the County of Charlotte, and Province of New Brunswick are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord the King in the sum of Two Thousand Pounds Current money of the Province aforesaid to be paid to our said Lord the King his Heirs and Successors, for which payment well and truly to be made and done we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and every of them and us jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents Sealed with our Seal, dated this tenth day of September in the fifty-sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Anno Domini, one Thousand Eight hundred and sixteen. The Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bounden Gordon Gilchrist and Patrick Clinch, Executors of the above named Peter Clinch, deceased, in and by his last will and Testament named

and appointed, do and shall well and truly Administer the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased, according to the tenor and effect of the said Testament and according to Law and shall also make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of the said deceased at the time of his death, and which have or shall come to the hands, possession or knowledge of the said Gordon Gilchrist and Patrick Clinch, or unto the hands or possession of any person or persons for them, and the same so made shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited unto the Registry of the Prerogative Court on or before the tenth day of March next ensuing; and further shall make or cause to be made and rendered a true and just account of the said Administration on or before the tenth day of June next, then the above Obligation to be void, and of none effect, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed and delivered
in the presence of
Wm. Grant
John Watson
Joseph M. Clarke

Gordon Gilchrist
Patrick Clinch
John McIntosh
Thos Myer Junr

Inventory of Goods & Chattels of Peter Clinch: The Honorable Ward Chipman Esquire, Surrogate of the Province of New Brunswick. To Moses Shaw, Henry Seelye and Jonathan Wallace, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte.

You are hereby directed and required to make an Inventory and appraisement of all and singular the goods Chattels and effects which Peter Clinch late of Saint George in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, deceased, lately died seized and possessed of, and to make return of your proceedings under your hands and under your oaths unto the Prerogative Court of the said Province within three months from the date hereof.

"Given under the Prerogative Seal of the said Court at Saint Andrews this eighteenth day of May in the fifty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign Anno. Dom. 1818.

Harris Hatch
Dept Surr for Charlotte

Inventory and Appraisement of the Goods, Chattels & Credits belonging to the Estate of

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

Peter Clinch Esq., deceased.

1 large table . . .	1 15 0
1 small table . . .	0 12 6
1 desk . . .	1 00 0
1 looking glass . . .	1 15 0
1 tea chest . . .	0 50 0
1 carpet . . .	0 70 6
" paid	
1 small plough . . .	1 50 0
1 set plough irons . . .	1 10 0
Irons for a horse cart . . .	1 00 0
Irons for an ox cart . . .	1 00 0
1 pot . . .	0 60 0
40 volumes of books . . .	2 00 0
1 bowl . . .	0 20 0
1 smoothing iron . . .	0 20 0
1 suit of curtains . . .	2 00 0
1 case of razors & hone . . .	0 70 6
1 doz of cups & saucers . . .	0 40 0
Cash out for a horse.	17 00 0

Mr. Vernons bond for 1200
pounds payable as under

21st Jany 1817 . . .	325 00 0
Do 1818 . . .	325 00 0
Do 1819 . . .	275 00 0
Do 1820 . . .	275 00 0
2 cow bells . . .	0 70 0
3 pictures . . .	0 50 0
1 feather bed . . .	5 00 0
10 blankets . . .	5 00 0
1 tea board . . .	0 10 0
1 pair of and irons . . .	0 17 6
1 shovel & tongs . . .	0 12 6
1 ox hide . . .	0 17 6
1 pine table . . .	0 50 0
1 tea kettle & pot . . .	0 15 0
1 crane . . .	0 10 0
3 silver tea spoons . . .	0 90 0
1 Candlestick . . .	0 20 0
1 large & 1 small wheel . . .	2 00 0
1 bed stead . . .	1 00 0
1 doz plates . . .	0 30 0
knives & forks . . .	0 10 0
2 cows sold 31 Oct 1816 . . .	11 00 0
Due from Crookshank & Johnston . . .	23 12 6
Due from Patrick Clinch . . .	13 00 0
Total . . .	1298 18 6

Sworn to at Saint George this Sixteenth day of
June in the year of our Lord 1818

Before me Jonathan Wallace
Hugh Mackay J.P. Henry Seelye
Moses Shaw

The Account of Patrick Clinch and Gordon
Gilchrist, Executors of the Estate of Peter Clinch
late of the Parish of Saint George in the County

of Charlotte Esquire deceased.

The said Accountants charge themselves with
the personal Estate of said deceased amounting
as per inventories to the sum of 1298/18/6.

And pray the allowance of the following
charges and payments, viz.

1816 Aug To expenses of proving	
Joseph Philbrick . . .	2 5 0
" Articles furnished by Tyler P. Shaw during the illness of the deceased and including funeral expenses . . .	24 10 10
" Patrick Clinch time expended going to St. John on business with Mr. Black relative to the estate . . .	2 15 0
" Haron? Haydens account Rendered . . .	35 10 0
" Amt due the estate of Andrew Crookshank . . .	3 8 1
" Justus Justasons account . . .	1 5 0
" Note of hand to David Lloyd . . .	5 6 2
" Gordon Gilchrist account of money paid Harris Hatch & Colin Campbell Esquires . . .	7 18 4
" Robert Pagan Esq. account . . .	26 5 0
" John Campbell Esq. account . . .	14 15 3
" William Black account . . .	94 12 3
" paid Mrs Ann Note . . .	3 14 5
" paid Harris Hatch Esq. . .	1 3 4
" taking an Inventory and appraisement & affidavit . . .	1 10 0
" paid H. Hatch Esq. for advice . . .	1 3 4
" paid H. Hatch for undertaking a cause . . .	5 16 0
" Tyler P. Shaw account . . .	2 5 0
" paid Munson & Wm. Jarvis acct . . .	4 16 0
" paid the Estate of Amy Campbell . . .	4 11 6
" Aaron Lintons account . . .	10 16 1
" this sum allowed Mr. Vernon? for a Lot of Land sold him the title being defective . . .	125 0 0
" debt due Robert Pagan for which a Mortgage was given on the landed property . . .	253 14 11
" Interest on the above from 27 July 1811 to 27 July 1818 . . .	106 10 2
" Peter Clinch Junior account . . .	6 14 1
" account from the estate of John McIntosh . . .	12 10 0
" Expense of advertising . . .	2 13 9
" Mr. Streets account . . .	4 18 2
" Cash paid Mr. Street . . .	8 0 0
" Paid the Estate of David Mowatt . . .	7 3 7
" Expenses attending the Settlement of the Estate . . .	2 0 0

Charlotte Co.

Personally appeared before me Harris

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

Hatch Deputy Surrogate for Charlotte County the before named Patrick Clinch the acting Executor and made oath upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the foregoing statement of account, and the items charged therein, are correct and true. Sworn to at St. Andrews this 28 Nov 1821 before me

Patrick Clinch

H. Hatch Depty Surr.

Deed, Peter Clinch to Eleazar Reed, St. George, N.B., 19 Oct 1809: County of Charlotte Know all Men by these presents that I Peter Clinch Esq. do for and in consideration of the Sum of five Shillings the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged Grant Bargain and Sell unto Eleazar Reed a certain Piece of Land in the Parish of St. George's Situated on the Portage of the Maguguadavick on the top of the Hill between the fresh and Salt Water by the Side of the Road opposite the Schoolhouse, Which piece of Land is at present occupied by a frame designed for a Blacksmiths Shop; the quantity of Land to be determined by the Size of the Said frame, may it contain More or Less, To have and to Hold for Ever, and I do for Myself, My Heirs, Administrators and Assigns, for Ever Quit Claim unto the Said Eleazar Reed all My Right, title, and Interest in and unto the foregoing, as Witness My hand at St. George this 19th Day of October in the Year of Our Lord 1809.

Witness present

Patrick Clinch

Peter Clinch

County of Charlotte:

The Execution of the foregoing Deed of Bargain and Sale was duly acknowledged before me the Subscriber by Peter Clinch Esquire the Grantor above named this first day of Feb'y in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and ten.

Hugh MacKay Justice of the Peace

These certify that the foregoing deed number nine was received on the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and ten; and that on the same day and year the said deed was duly entered and registered with the records of Charlotte County on the eleventh page of Book lettered D.

Donald McDonald Reg'r."

Deed, Peter Clinch, Rufus Clinch, John Clinch, Henry Sealye & Maria Sealye, St. George, N.B., to Albert Reed of Calais, Maine, 15 Oct 1833: Know all men by these Presents that we Peter Clinch, Rufus Clinch, John Clinch, Henry Saelye and Maria Sealye for and in consideration of the Sum of five Shillings do for ourselves our Heirs & Executors, forever Quit Claim in favor of Albert Reed late of St. George, Charlotte County, but now living at Calais in the State of Maine, his Heirs and Assigns, in and unto the following pieces or Parcels of Land situate in St. George, County of Charlotte, being part of the Property of the late Peter Clinch deceased - and willed by him to Charles Reed Sen'r, also deceased - To wit one parcel of Land on the East side of the Portage bounded as follows - by the Portage on the West - by the Road leading to the Upper falls on the North - by Michael Fall's Lot on the East & by a lot formerly belonging to Eleazar Reed on the South - also a piece of land called the Intervale - and a wood lot of twenty acres - all which are more particularly set forth & described in the last will and testament of the aforesaid late Peter Clinch - with all Buildings & improvements thereon - and with all Appurtenances of any nature whatsoever thereto belonging - in Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands & seals at St. George this 21st of Oct A.D. 1833.

Signed, Sealed &

Delivered in presence of

Lucretia Seelye, witness

as to Peter Clinch

Charles McGee

Peter Clinch

Patrick Clinch, Guy Clinch

witness of John Clinch's

Signature

Rufus Clinch

__esta Whidden, Lucretia

Seelye, witness to Henry &

Maria Seelye Signatures

John Clinch

Patrick Clinch, Elenor

Clinch witness to the

Signature of Rufus

Clinch & Maria Seelye

Henry Seelye

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

On the 21st day of October 1833 came before me Patrick Clinch Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte Peter Clinch John Clinch Henry & Maria Seelye, Grantors in the foregoing Instrument & acknowledged the same as their voluntary act & deed for the purposes therein mentioned & the said Maria being examined by me separate & apart from her Husband acknowledged that she signed the same voluntarily & without compulsion on the part of her said Husband. P. Clinch J.P.

Personally came before me Patrick Clinch Esquire one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte Rufus Clinch one of the Grantors in the foregoing Instrument and acknowledged the same to be His voluntary Act & Deed & given for the purpose therein mentioned.

St. George

?? Aug 1837

P. Clinch J.P.

Vital Statistics Committee, N.B. Genealogical Society, New Brunswick Vital Statistics From Newspapers (Fredericton, N.B., 1982), Vol. 2, #76: d. Magaguadavic (St. George, Charlotte Co.), Tuesday, 30th ult., Peter Clinch, Esq.; the day preceding his wife Lucretia, age 44. (City Gazette, Saint John, 14 Aug 1816).

Vital Statistics Committee, N.B. Genealogical Society, New Brunswick Vital Statistics From Newspapers, Vol. 2, #277: Estate, Peter Clinch; Exec.: Gordon Gilchrist, Patrick Clinch, St. Andrews, 20 Nov 1817. (City Gazette, St. John, 10 Dec 1817).

Court of General Sessions, General Sessions Proceedings, Charlotte Co., N.B., Sep 1785 - Apr 1815 (PANB, microfilm reel F349), p. 53: At the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace held at the Court House in the Town of St. Andrews in and for the County of Charlotte on the third Tuesday in April in the thirty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, A.D. 1791. - The Jurors of our Sovereign Lord the King upon their oaths and affirmations present that for some time past

divers persons have been and still continue to be in the position of committing fornication with lewd & infamous women kept by them for that purpose within the said County whereby bad example is held up to the community in general and the [?] of His Majesty's good subjects greatly disturbed as well by occasion of said unlawful practice as from our [approbations?] of being burdened with the support and maintaining the children thereby produced. Therefore the Jurors aforesaid do present the evil consequences which may probably come unless the offenders are brought to condign punishment prompt - Firstly, that Peter Clinch now or late of the said County Esquire at Saint George in the said County hath lived and still lives in the habits of lewdness and fornication with one Lucretia Handy who since her being kept by him and has been delivered of two bastard children... Evidence in behalf of the King - Justice Seely of Penfield.

Peter Clinch, Letter to the Legislative Assembly of N.B. (PAC, MG-23, D2, Edward Winslow Papers, microfilm M146: seen and transcribed by Mrs. Dorothy Ettinger, Kingston, Ontario, 1977): I shall comprehend what I wish to say of the province in a very small compass. Little indeed can be said of a country literally unknown till within these two years, except what relates to its natural advantages. I shall divide the province into four separate districts - Bay & Harbour of Passamaquoddy - the River St. Johns - the County of Cumberland & Miramichi & the Bay of Chaleur on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. These are the principal settlements at present, not being as yet sufficiently explored to speak of them with certainty. I rather regret that any part of this description should fall on me as my known partiality in favour of this country may render it of tip weight but that my account might be just and impartial I have trusted myself as little as possible and have requested the opinion of several Gentlemen and Merchants at the different places. The copies and extracts of these letters will form the principal which I shall convey respecting this district, and they will prove that however high my ideas of this country are, they are by no means singular.

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

I have been particular in enquiries among the Indians relative to the Scoodick. They describe it in the flattering manner - the land good, the growth of timber surpassing any that they have seen to the eastward. A large and rapid river with numerous lakes, so that rafts of timber, etc., could be brought from a vast extent of country. So far as white people have gone up, they corroborate this account. This river takes a western direction, and the Indians go on it with their canoes within three miles of Penobscot River. The lands on Scoodick have escaped those fires which have so much injured the timber in other parts of the Province. In the district of Passamaquoddy there are not more than eight saws going, but it is supposed that in the course of the ensuing summer almost every river adapted for a saw mill will have one erected upon it. Eastward from Scoodick, on the shore towards Point la Pro, quantities of pine don't strike the eye, but abundance of large spruce capable of being converted into good boards. It might be an object worthy of the attention of the Legislature, or of the public spirited West India merchants to encourage the consumption of spruce boards to the Islands. Passamaquoddy would then be inexhaustible in the article of lumber. There is plenty of timber and desirable situations in this district for ship building. The neighbourhood of the saw mills will enable persons to carry on this branch of business with greater facility and at less expense than in any other part of the Province of New Brunswick. There is a good deal of oak in the country, but in default of that, beech, I am told, makes good strong boards. The best fishing ground upon the shores of New Brunswick is undoubtedly off Passamaquoddy. The small craft employed are numerous, and in good seasons large quantities of cod and pollock are caught. Last season was remarkably bad. I presume there will be one third more in number of boats employed the ensuing season than there were the last. At the first falls of all our great rivers, the herring or gaspereau fishing might be prosecuted to advantage, the river Scoodick and Maguagadavick are very little inferior to Saint John's in this article. While Scoodick is acknowledged as the river Saint Croix, Passamaquoddy is a part of the

Province which one day or other will be of last importance. This great extent of country has lands of the best quality, covered with excellent timber, and profusely intersected by navigable waters. Innumerable harbours for great and small vessels contiguous to the fishing. One of them, L'Etang harbour, deserves a description which I am incapable of giving. It is infinitely superior to any other in the Province of New Brunswick. Men of science view it with pleasure for its security, extent and capability of defense. Colonel Morse, the Chief Engineer, in his tour of the Province was charmed with L'Etang harbour. The extensive district of Passamaquoddy is at present unfortunate in not having a proportionate number of persons of property to prosecute its great natural advantages. 19th Dec 1784.

Peter Clinch

Following is a letter written February 12, 1785, to the Provincial Secretary by Captain Peter Clinch. It discusses the settlement of St. George, located on the eastern side of the peninsula in L'Etang Harbour, facing the island now known as Fry's Island. This town was laid out in 1784. By the 1st of November that year, 128 town lots and 25 garden lots were granted to the settlers. Captain Philip Bailey and Lieut. James Campbell lived with these settlers.

Parr, 12th Feby, 1785

Sir - A few days since I received a letter from Lieut. Campbell, late of the 54th Regiment, now an inhabitant in that part of Passamaquoddy called Saint Georges, or L'Etange Harbour. He requests that I may state to His Excellency Governor Carleton some abuses which exist there. Mr. Campbell, I conceive, has thrown this irksome task upon me from the consideration that these abuses originate with, and are practiced by a part of the disbanded Regiment in which I served. Captain Philip Bailey, the subject of these memoirs, is Major of Militia, Justice of Quorum, agent for and senior officer of the disbanded Fencible Americans in the district of Passamaquoddy. In the beginning of last year he sat down in the then uninhabited Harbour of L'Etang: he proclaimed his power and consequence to the people of the Regiment, some of whom I had settled upon

their lands. By his threats of withholding from them the Bounties of Government and by the flattering prospect which he held out of a Town Residence, he seduced a number of unthinking people from their lands, and gathered them around him in L'Etange Harbour.

He was intrusted by Government with the donations, clothing, etc, of that part of the Regiment settled in Passamaquoddy. He commanded Rum selling. While the unthinking wretches around him could pay him either in labour or the bounties of Government he found an expeditious and profitable vent for his precious commodity. Whilst I knew Harbour L'Etange, rum like the current coin of other country's was the standard by which they estimated all commodities.

When I speak of the Inhabitants of L'Etange or St. Georges, I beg leave to be understood as mentioning Lieutenants Campbell and Grant with the highest respect, the majority of the Inhabitants of L'Etange are drunken, dissolute, disbanded Soldiers.

In the mode of commutation which Mr. Bailey adopts to satisfy these people – that is giving them Rum or Slops for Boards, tools, etc. he does not preserve the semblance of equity. He is governed by interest, spleen and caprice. A few of the people whom I had placed upon their lands were so hardy as to remain, notwithstanding his threats and promises, and are now industriously fulfilling the intentions of the Government. To this useful description of men he refuses any compensation as regards the bounties with which he was entrusted, for them. He has even kept from them and sold the most valuable part of their Regimental Clothing.

But the abuse most recent and glaring is stated in Lieut. Campbell's letter to me of the 6th inst. Mr. Bailey has drawn bills on the Government of Nova Scotia for 313 10 for boards said to have been delivered to the inhabitants of St. Georges. There are some assertions which I take the liberty to offer upon this subject.

1st. There never was a foot of boards delivered by Mr. Bailey to any of the settlers.

2nd. There are many town settlers against whom no reasonable objection can be raised, whom he will not admit entitled to receive boards, and almost invariable he refuses any

Commutation for boards to those who presume to live upon their farm lots.

3rd. By comparing the sum which he charges Government for boards with the number of inhabitants entitled to receive them, it must be presumed that he has returned fictitious names, or names of persons not actually resident. By Mr. Campbell's calculation, Bailey exclusive of the profits of his trade, pockets upwards of two hundred pounds by this job. Captain Bailey has done infinite mischief in Passamaquoddy. He has gathered a set of miserable unwary wretches around him, whom he supplied with Rum and Slops at his own price so long as he found their labour, or the donations they received through his hands, worth his residence among them. Now that all is gone, and having reduced them to complete misery obloquy and execration attending him – he prudently determines to leave them to their fate. He has offered his houses and lands for sale, and 'tis natural to suppose he means to quit the settlement.

Not the least mischief attending Mr. Bailey seating himself with his myrmidons in the best harbour perhaps in His Majesty's American Dominions is that the dissipation and misery which reign there, has deterred many persons of industry and property from settling near them.

I believe I have exceeded my Commission. I was only requested to state to his Excellency Governor Carleton that Bailey had detained Boards, donations, etc., from several persons inhabitants of L'Etange, and praying that his Excellency would take such measures as he may deem expedient to prevent Mr. Bailey or his agent receiving the money in Nova Scotia until an enquiry can be made into this scene of Iniquity. Such a measure is the more to be wished for as the industrious are sufferers: the idlers have long since drank away their right to complain.

I thought this matter too tedious and complex for a Memorial. I beg, Sir, that you will submit to the Governor any circumstances in this letter which you may apprehend worth his notice.

Confident that the matter, more than the form, will excite his Excellency in redressing evils existing in his Government

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

I have the honour of being, Sir, Your most
obed't. humble Serv't,
Peter Clinch, Honourable Jonathan
O'Dell. Esqr.

The source of the following is *Acadiensis*,
Vol. VII, No. 3, July 1907, Pages 257-259.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the Governor of Nova Scotia directed that the Royal Fencible American regiment should be assigned lands for settlement in the district of Passamaquoddy. A grant was accordingly made to Captain Philip Bailey and others of the regiment of a tract of 10,150 acres between L'Etang Harbour and the Magaguadavic River. Old soldiers are not generally regarded as the best class of men for the settlement of a new country, and the Royal Fencible Americans proved to be no exception. The task of locating them on their lands was entrusted to Capt. Peter Clinch, whose son Patrick left the following account of the experience:

Patrick Clinch, Letter to E.M. Saunders, 4 Sep 1835 (PAC, MG-23, D2, Edward Winslow Papers, microfilm M153: seen and transcribed by Mrs. Dorothy Ettinger, Kingston, Ontario, 1977): Magaguadavick, 14th Sept., 1835

Dear Sir:

My time has been so much taken up with one concern or other since last seeing you that I could not find leisure until now to fulfil my promise of furnishing some memoranda relating to the antiquities of Charlotte, of which you have done this County the honour to interest yourself. The time is fast approaching when the circumstances connected with its early settlement will be matter of tradition, unless yourself or some other competent person should think them worthy of being put into a more authentic shape. A very few of the first settlers are yet living, and it is from recollection of what I have heard from them as well as from conversation with my father (who is long since dead), that I can now furnish any account. The first settlement was made by Loyalists from the American States after the war of the revolution, or as they persist in calling it, rebellion, was over, and by disbanded soldiers. My father had charge of a party of the latter who were

disbanded at Fort Cumberland in the fall of 1783, sent to colonise a howling wilderness, the most unfit employment they could be put to.

The delay which took place in furnishing vessel to convey them and stores added much to their difficulties. It was not until the 10th of November that a landing was effected at the mouth of the Magaguadavick where there was neither house nor habitation of any kind to receive them, and so glad was the Skipper of the vessel to get rid of such a disorderly & almost mutinous crew that he made all sail away the moment he got them landed. He was under some apprehension that they would insist on coming away with him again rather than land in such an inhospitable shore. That night my father slept in the open air, and such a heavy fall of snow came that he had some difficulty in removing the bed clothes next morning. The soldiers had all kinds of tools furnished them for clearing and cultivating the land & for building houses. Likewise bedding and utensils, and three years provisions, the latter was served out by a Commission, some who were entrusted by the government with the issuing of those goods being at a distance from any efficient control embezzled most shamefully.

While the provisions lasted not much land was cleared. Little indeed was to be expected from old soldiers. They preferred loitering around their places where rum was to be had, between which making a few shingles, catching fish and hunting occasionally, the time was consumed. For this indeed the conduct of the government afforded them a good pretext by neglecting to locate them in their lands. The delay in this case was shameful and was no doubt the means of disheartening those few who were well disposed to have settled their lands if they could have got them.

It was two or three years before all the lands were regularly surveyed and granted to the first settlers. When the bounty of government was exhausted it became the signal for a general move. Some left the country entirely, first settling their lots of land when they could get anything for them, or abandoning them altogether. Some of the lots thus left have been taken possession of

by others and become valuable. Those who remained were now forced to apply themselves in earnest to the cultivation of the land or some other employment that would yield them a subsistence, and the hardships and privations they endured at this period was far greater than their first landing. One great relief they experienced was from the moose, which providentially about this time became more numerous than ever. Indeed, so abundant were they that without any skill in hunting, and almost without trouble, any person could procure a sufficiency of moose meat for the supply of their families through the winter. All they had to do was run on snowshoes over the snow after them, which was so deep generally that the animals were unable to run away in their own defence. Those who made a business of hunting used to kill large numbers for their hides & tallow. The white people & Indians vied with each other who should kill the most. It is much to be regretted that in consequence of such improvident slaughter these valuable animals were driven out of the County, which appears to have been the case. They were not extirpated, for they totally disappeared after one of the most plentiful hunting seasons during which the Indians about the Maguaguadavic were computed to have killed from 40 to 50 per man on an average. The next winter, not a single one was seen.

One portion of the early settlers was the Penobscot operation, so called. During the war there was a British port of some importance at the mouth of the river of that name, and a trading establishment also formed. It was called Baladuce (now Castine). Troops were withdrawn and the whole establishment broke up and came here. Most of them were Scotch. The W. Pagan's were among them.

The Scotch were the strongest party at one time in this County & exercised a predominating influence which, however, has long since declined. There was also a colony of Quakers, who settled in the Parish of Pennfield, as they called it after their great Patron of their Sect. It is a little singular that not one of their descendants now holds to that persuasion, except our worthy member of the Legislature (Woodward) and

he happens to be the greatest Dandy in the House. But by far the best description of settlers and in all respects the most useful were those Loyalists who out of a sincere regard to the British Constitution & loyalty to their King, risked everything in support of the Royal Crown. Many of them who served in the army during the protracted struggle which took place displayed a degree of courage, zeal and activity, far superior to the Royal troops who were sent out to prosecute the war. The services which they rendered in the field were most efficient, but after suffering the mortification of seeing their exertions ineffectual in support of the cause they had espoused, & losing the whole of their property, they came to these Provinces to begin the world afresh. These were the men to whom patriotism, knowledge and integrity, displayed as well in private life as in the councils of the government to which they were most judiciously called. Most of the present prosperity of New Brunswick may be traced than to any other cause whatever, if we except that most fortunate circumstance of its being blessed with a patriotic Governor in the person of General Carleton. One instance of the sagacity and foresight displayed by the executive at the time was in establishing a seat of government at Fredericton instead of St. John (which had been strongly urged), a measure peculiarly calculated to advance the settlement of the upper country, but which drew down on government the execrations of the St. John people, who pursued them with a hatred scarcely ending with his death. A favourite sentiment at that time with some used to be, "Damn the Irish Governor and his yankee council." The violent opposition he met within, administering his government, was the cause of his recall, and when his death was announced in the St. John newspapers, the only ones existing in the Province, it was done in the most laconic manner possible, without mentioning the circumstances of his being, as he was at the time of his death, Governor of the Province. It was couched in the following terms, "Died, Lieut. Gen. Carleton," and nothing more, although he deserved an eulogium if ever man did.

But this is digressing from the point. To

Captain Peter Clinch, of St. George, N.B.

return to Charlotte, the want of judgement & foresight on the part of the first settlers was exhibited in many instances, but in none more strikingly than the formation of several towns in places possessing no natural advantages for supporting them, such as Beaver Harbour and L'Etang on St. George's, which furnished no inducement except the excellence of the harbours, the latter perhaps one of the finest in the world, remarkable for its having two entrances, both of them easily accessible, for its capaciousness, it being large enough to accommodate the whole navy of England, and for its complete security. It was in these towns that the people collected themselves for several years, consuming their provisions and consuming their provisions and spending their substance, until they found out their mistakes, when they were soon completely abandoned. Now there is scarce a house standing where formerly there were one or two hundred.

St. Andrews too stands in much the same predicament. It had indeed the advantage of being the shanty town, which is pretty unendurable in a flourishing County like this & one so much given to litigation. St. Andrews too is delightfully situated, but it has none of the open essentials for making a commercial place. The harbour is a bad one. It is exposed to the gales of wind, and there is no depth of water for large vessels, but what is worse it commands no trade, being at a distance from the mouth of the river. The conveyance of bulky articles of lumber from those rivers to the harbour of St. Andrews in order to be shipped is attended with great expense, but still the top fell somewhere and it continued for many years a dead weight on the commerce of the County. Latterly the merchants have adopted the expedient of sending their vessels to the outports to load while they themselves continue to reside at Saint Andrews & keep their stores there, but even this is not found to answer the purpose and they are now beginning to remove their establishments to the mouths of the rivers, so that St. Andrews will soon be nearly abandoned by the mercantile community.

In the manufacture of sawed lumber, Charlotte County stands unrivalled. There are between 80 & 90 saw mills averaging at a moderate calculation 50,000,000 in a year in perscial? but by means of the excellent streams & rivers which intersect the County in all directions. These sawmills will be abundantly supplied with logs for many years to come, trunks furnishing as has been the case hitherto large quantities of square timber.

The fishing also, in the archipelago of Passamaquoddy Bay, is the best in the Province, and along with the sawed lumber furnishes the greatest facilities for the West India trade, which is indeed carried on to a great extent. Under another branch, which some are in the habit of styling contraband, but which we call free trade, our geographical position exposes us to great temptations in this seaport. Thus I have endeavoured to impress you with an idea of the resources of this section of the Province. If I have been rather frolix, impute it to that laudable partiality which it is natural for anyone to feel for their native place & which would prompt me to convey as favourable an impression as was possible. Should you, from the jumble of matter thus laid before you, find anything in the shape of information or amusement, it will gratify me. You must be at the pains of selecting the wheat from the chaff, and I can only regret that there is so little to reward your pains in that respect, as also to recompense the charge of postage with which I fear you have to be saddled, for although there is a continual sum of possible people from this quarter to the land office, yet it is next to impossible to get a letter there by private conveyance, for they keep their motions secret from one another for fear of being circumvented in their designs.

I expect to visit the office once more myself this fall, but it will be some time first. When I do, I shall not fail to call on you. In the mean time, with most profound respects to Mrs. Saunders, I remain your most obedient humble servant.

Pat'k. Clinch ■

Proof of Phebe Odell's Descent

from Abijah Odell and Hannah (Spragg) Odell

by David Laskey

Much of my genealogical work during the fall of 2013 was devoted to a UE certificate application in respect of my 4g-grandfather, Daniel Odell, Jr. (This is an application to the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada for certification of descent from a Loyalist.) As is so often the case, I encountered a problem connecting Daniel's child, Abijah, to his grandchild, Phebe. Many researchers have concluded that Phebe Odell was the only child of Abijah Odell and Hannah (Spragg) Odell but none have cited primary evidence. Indeed, my own search for conventional primary evidence failed.

I decided to submit a proof that relied on land records to show that a particular piece of property was sold to Abijah Odell by his mother (also called Hannah Odell) and then passed on death from the father, Abijah Odell, to the daughter, Phebe (Odell) Spragg. The lack of any probate record for Abijah and the operation of the laws regarding intestate distribution show that the only possible explanation for the transfer of the property is the father-daughter relationship between Abijah and Phebe.

I had certain bits of information about Phebe and her family at the outset:

That Abijah Odell and Hannah Spragg married on 8 Nov 1819.

That Abijah Odell died between 11 January 1832 and 12 April 1835.

That James Spragg and Phebe Odell married on 29 April 1844. (One might easily question the wisdom of this marriage since James and Phebe were first cousins and second cousins.)

My proof started with a deed of sale recording the sale of a piece of property from Hannah Odell to her son, Abijah Odell. The property is described as "...the one fourth of two Lots of Lands Number one and two in Bedles Survey Situated on the north side of Belisle Bay, bounded on the upper side by Agent Peters Grant and on the lower side by Lot Number three." The deed is dated 11 January 1832 and clearly shows the acquisition of the land in question by Abijah Odell.

A later deed of sale dated 22 November 1840 records the sale of a piece of property from the estate of Hannah Odell to Isaac Wetmore. The property is described as "...Situate lying and being

in the Parish of Springfield in Kings County aforesaid, Bounded as follows (viz) on the East by Land owned by Robert Spragg on the North by the Grant to Joseph and Nathaniel Hughson, on the West by Land owned by the Heirs of the late Abijah Odell and on the South by the Pascobac Creek (so called) excepting and reserving Nevertheless Two Acres Willed by the late Hannah Odell deceased aforesaid joining on the North of the Road, and also joining the Lands owned by the Heirs of the late Abijah Odell deceased aforesaid..."

This deed shows that the property purchased by Abijah Odell on 11 January 1832 was still being occupied by his heirs on 22 November 1840. Hannah, his widow, had re-married and, thus, forfeited her dower right. However, his daughter, Phebe, had not reached the age of majority and could not exercise any ownership rights.

A third deed of sale dated 27 November 1846 records the sale of a piece of property by James Spragg and his wife Phoebe to John Davis. The land in question is described as "...All that certain piece of Land situate lying and in the parish County and Province aforesaid being part of Lot no. one owned by the late Abijah Odell. The said piece of land is bounded as follows viz: on the South East Pascobac Creek on the north west by the main road, on the South West by land occupied by David Crandel on the north East by land owned by Robert Spragg..."

The land is the same property purchased by Abijah Odell from his mother, as described above. The deed was signed by James Spragg and by Phoebe E. Odel (sic) Spragg.

I carefully searched the land records for Kings County for (i) any sales of land by Abijah Odell prior to his death, (ii) any sales of land by the executors or administrators of Abijah Odell's estate, (iii) any sales of land by the widow Hannah Odell, and (iv) any sales of land by the daughter Phoebe Odell. No such transactions were found.

The combination of (i) the purchase of land by Abijah Odell in 1832, (ii) the continued occupation of the land by the heirs of Abijah Odell in 1840, (iii) the sale of the land by James Spragg and his wife Phoebe E. Odell Spragg, and (iv) the absence of any other transactions involving the same piece of land clearly demonstrates that the land passed

Proof of Phebe Odell's Descent

from Abijah Odell to his daughter Phoebe Odell on her reaching the age of majority. This information was enough to persuade both the NB Branch Genealogist and the Dominion Genealogist and a UE certificate has been issued.

As an aside I should mention that Hannah (Spragg) Odell, my 4-g grandmother, was the

daughter of Capt. Thomas Spragg. That the Spraggs liked to marry within the family is illustrated by the fact that Thomas is my 5-g grandfather in 4 different ways. Who said that consanguinity is a problem?

NBGS Inc Annual General Meeting - May 31, 2014

Hosted by Miramichi Branch at St. Paul's Anglican Church, 750 Water Street, Miramichi.

SCHEDULE of EVENTS:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 11:00 am | Board of Directors Meeting |
| 12:00 pm | Lunch (cost will be \$10.00) |
| 12:45 pm | Guest Speaker - Richard Walsh will speak on the history of St Paul's. This church is known as the mother church of all Anglicans along the northeast region of NB and many interesting people attended this church and are interred in its adjoining cemetery. |
| 1:30 pm | Annual General Meeting. All members are welcome. (Depending on business brought forward duration is usually 1-1:30 hrs) |

NOTE: If you plan to arrive in time for lunch please let us know as we need an actual number for the Anglican ladies who are catering.

CONTACT: Email John Fogan at genealogy@nbgsmiramichi.org or Dianne Mullin at dmullin@nbnet.nb.ca

Directions: Coming from the north on Route 8 from Bathurst: after the Centennial Bridge, take Church St exit, left on to John St, then left on to Water Street, proceed to the church which is on your left.

Coming from Moncton on Route 126, when you get to the lights by Miramichi Bridge, go straight (you are now on Water Street; church is on the right).

Coming from Route 8 - Fredericton, turn right at the traffic circle: onto Beaverbrook Blvd proceeding to and over the Miramichi Bridge, take a left onto Water Street (church is on the right).

Have you renewed your membership for 2014?

The membership form is on pages 35-36 of this issue.

You can send a cheque or money order with your membership form, or you can pay via Paypal.

<http://www.nbgs.ca/forsale.php>

If you pay by Paypal, please still fill out the membership form and send to the Branch you are joining or to NBGS, Inc. (if you aren't joining a branch.) Also please update the surnames you are researching.

Seelyes of Charlotte County, N.B.

This article is from *Vital Statistics From New Brunswick Newspapers*, by Daniel F. Johnson, Vol. 46, No. 54, and was published in the Saint Croix Courier (St. Stephen), 19 Sep 1878. Contributed by George H. Hayward.

The following is a biographical sketch written to a friend in New Brunswick by the late Edward Seelye, relative to some of his race, the peculiar trials they endured at the time of the old French War and the American Revolution, trials common to many of the loyalists who landed in St. John, May 18th, 1783 which we believe will in some measure solve the problem of their indomitable perseverance in settling and improving the country. — About the year 1690 during the time of the French war, Dominicus Jordan was the owner of Cape Elizabeth, the peninsula which now forms the Harbour of Portland, Maine, and owing to his position, a man of some influence, became a mark for the Indians who were instigated by the French to deeds of cruelty towards the British settlers. They surrounded his house in the dead of night when he was aroused from his slumbers by their war whoop to behold his infants dashed against the walls and himself and the rest of the family reserved for the torture of the tomahawk and scalping knife. The entire family was slaughtered with the exception of two children, his little son, Dominicus, eight years old and his sister, six. These two children were taken from Cape Elizabeth through the woods in winter time on snowshoes to Quebec. They grew up to man and womanhood among the Indians, the boy always retaining the memory of his early home and the murder of his family and fostered in his mind a desire and determination to return to the place of his birth, but dared not entrust his sister with his secret design lest through her imprudence his thoughts might be divulged. She seemed to have had no recollection of the place of her birth and was contented to remain with the Indians. She married an Indian chief and became lost forever to her kindred. Dominicus Jordan became an active and

skillful hunter and was highly esteemed among the tribe with which he was connected and by stratagem effected his escape. He never spoke of having any recollection of his former home to the Indians, yet they were suspicious that he had not forgotten all, and seemed to fear that he would attempt to escape and some years after he became of sufficient age to hunt alone they would not allow him to do so, but after watching his maneuvers for a long time their suspicions were allayed by his punctual return to the encampment at night. Then he commenced to prepare for his escape by concealing each day he went to hunt a part of his lunch in a hollow tree and also a small portion of his ammunition, and occasionally he would prolong his stay in the woods to a late hour in the night, and upon one or two occasions remained in the woods all night, until at last when his magazine contained sufficient store for the journey, he took his leave of the Indians, after a residence with them of 13 years, sought his way back to his native place. But Oh! how changed the scene. He alone of all his race stood stranger on the spot of his once happy home with vivid collections of the past, sat down and wept o'er his dead father's bones. In short time however, with manly fortitude peculiar to his race, he formed new acquaintances, married, and joined the inhabitants in their farming operations which was carried on at great disadvantage owing to the Indian aggression which still continued. A log garrison was built in which the inhabitants took shelter at night; the men were obliged to keep their fire-arms by their side while working in the field. One day while Dominicus Jordan was at work in his field in sight of the garrison, he was surrounded by the Indians, a hundred in number who had been watching some time for an

opportunity to take him alive if possible. He seized his gun and in the act of cocking it a bullet from the Indians shot his thumb. The blood wet the powder in the pan which circumstance saved him from being taken. The Indians did not know that the powder was wet, and knowing his skill as a marksman, they feared to approach too near while he ran towards the garrison, and as the foremost Indian neared him, he would turn and threaten the Indian in their own tongue until he drew near the garrison, with almost supernatural speed and with a matchless bound sprang into the window which was raised by his faithful wife, fell to the floor with the blood flowing from 21 wounds caused by the Indian tomahawk which was thrown at him. The garrison windows were closed and the Indians retired to the woods and watched three days expecting to see him carried out dead, in the event of which they intended to storm the garrison. They entertained a superstitious fear of Dominicus Jordan more than of fifty ordinary pale face. He understood their tongue and mode of warfare and after the peace they often spoke of him to the English settlers, making known their design of storming the garrison etc., saying of him, 'Sarlain no kilum he all one devil.' Phebe Jordan was a granddaughter of Dominicus Jordan and the wife of Benjamin Milliken who lived at Castine, Penobscot River, at the time of the American Revolution, he was comparatively in affluent circumstances. An officer of the American army offered to procure a commission for him in the American service, he indignantly refused to take up arms against his Sovereign upon which the officer demanded his sword, a gold hilt, the gift of his father, Benjamin Milliken. He took down his sword, laid it upon a block and with an axe chopped off its blade, presented it to the officer saying, 'You can demand no more than the execution part'. The officer was vindictive and subsequently came with a band of rebels and made him prisoner, put him in irons and sent him on board one of the sloops of war that composed the fleet of 21 sail that had commenced the siege of Penobscot, when the

fort in progress of building was but three logs high. The British troops built the fort and fought the enemy three weeks, during which time Benjamin Milliken remained prisoner in irons and his house was being plundered by the rebels, while his wife was in a feeble state of health, near her confinement. Their silver plate and other valuables were concealed in her bedroom when the officer of a gang entered the house and attempted to force his way into the bedroom. One of the female domestics placed her hand upon the latch of the door. The officer drew his sword and nearly severed her fingers. She stood firm holding up her dripping hand before his face saying. 'There sir is better blood than runs in your veins.' They succeeded however in plundering the house of every comfort and then drove the cattle belonging to the estate into the kitchen and slaughtered them leaving the offal on the floor. On the 21st day of the siege three British frigates of war hove in sight. The American fleet, unable to escape, ran ashore, released their prisoners, set fire to their fleet and made their escape into the woods. That night, the 2nd Oct. 1779, Rebecca Milliken, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Milliken was born. In a few days after Benjamin Milliken reached home to share the afflictions of his family. After the war Benjamin Milliken's property was confiscated and he, with his family sought a home in the wilds of New Brunswick, in a state of abject poverty, and after a few years of care and toil, rested his bones in St. Patrick, County of Charlotte, no more to endure the miseries of civil war. - Justus Seelye was of English descent, his wife, Sarah Stuart of Scotch descent. They were natives of Hartford, Connecticut and at the time of the American Revolution, in affluent circumstances. Justus Seelye was offered a commission to join the rebels. He contemptuously refused, saying he would stake his life and fortune in behalf of his Sovereign, and in consequence thereof was compelled to leave his home and take refuge in the woods armed with a brace of horse pistols and after several hairbreath escapes succeeded in reaching a British garrison

and voluntarily listed a common Sargeant in Thompson's Light Horse Dragoons. He served through the war and was rewarded with confiscation of his property, his real estate said to be worth \$4,000 and with a distressed and persecuted family sought refuge in New Brunswick, and on the 18th day of May 1783, landed from the transport ship "Sally" at Saint John before there was a house built within the bounds of the present city and only one house in Carleton opposite the harbor where Justus Seelye laid the foundation and built the first saw mill in the Province of New Brunswick. His family consisted of his wife Sarah Stuart and three sons, Orange Seelye, Stuart Seelye and Justus Seelye, the two former settled in St. George, N.B. The writer's father, Stuart Seelye married Rebecca Milliken who was born at Castine, as before noticed, she was the mother of 18 children of whom some mention will be made at the close of this narrative. My grandfather, Justus Seelye removed to Upper Canada with his wife and youngest son Justus. He visited New Brunswick in 1812 and at that time Canada was threatened by the United States, he refused to prolong his visit in St. George, but hastened in return, saying that he must go and help defend his family and dear bought country, and when he arrived home his son Justus was drafted for actual service. His father volunteered to take his son's place and was accepted. He was employed making gun carriages, served some nine months but owing to a threatened demonstration of the enemy, he wrought beyond his strength; his once iron frame gave way under mental care and bodily toil; he died in camp the night of the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane. Thus passed away the spirit of a brave man, devoted to his family, his country and his God. The writer's father, Stuart Seelye, cultivated a farm in St. George, followed lumbering in the winter and by industry supported a very large family while the country was in a wilderness state, but for want of efficient schools were deprived of the ordinary means of education, which he lamented as one of the greatest afflictions connected with

leaving his native country, but he hoped better privileges would attend his posterity. Thus he lived in hope and died in hope of a glorious mortality, the 15th August 1838 in the 69th year of his age. About six years after the death of Stuart Seelye, his dwelling was consumed by fire and the youngest branches of the family, with the exception of one, subsequently settled in the United States and our widowed mother took refuge under the roof and protection of the writer, where she enjoyed comparative repose ten years, resigned to the will of God, and on the 22nd of September 1854, in the 76th year of her age, fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer. The three eldest sons of Stuart and Rebecca Seelye were subject to great hardships in the lumber woods from an early age. The writer camped out twenty winters in succession and in common with his two elder brothers stood in the breach of political strife. ... The late Colonel Henry Seelye was the eldest of the family, he was eventually unsuccessful in business and moved to California and in 1858, 64 years of age, rested his bones on the Pacific Shore. All of his family, with the exception of two, have settled in the States. Philo Seelye was the second son of Stuart and Rebecca Seelye. He held the deacon's office in the Baptist Church in St. George some thirty years, on the 9th Jan. 1857, passed away in the 62nd year of his age. His family has also settled in the States. The writer, Edward Seelye, is the third son, 62 years of age, he claims to have his share of afflictions, has buried six children, two only survive, a son and a daughter who with their mother remain in St. George, N.B. The writer was successful in business, built a mill in St. George at the expense of \$4,000, mortgaged his property to pay the bill. Owing to his integrity refused to support some political aspirants, incurred displeasure and some of the baser sort of the community were prompted to deeds of daring and crime. The operation of the mill was conducted by his son and was the principal means of support, it took fire and was consumed. The writer sought employment in the United States. (abridged) ■

Some History of the Morrow and Related Families

by Dave Hagland

The Morrow and Duffus families were connected with the Cunard and Stairs families in Halifax NS and Miramichi NB.

Dave is interested in hearing from other researchers working on the Morrow family, to whom he is connected via his wife Dorothea. He may be reached at 8 Fourland Walk Edgware Middx England or doc25@outlook.com

The parents of **John Morrow** (born 1795 in Lancashire and died 1892) (Dorothea's great-grandfather's brother) and **Robert Morrow** (1800 - 1865) were Robert Morrow (1772 - 1833) of Durham and Mary Atkinson born 1774 in Newcastle and died 1839.

John Morrow emigrated to Nova Scotia ca. 1813 and by 1815 was working with fellow clerk John Duffus, met his family, among them was his future wife Mary Ann Duffus whom he married in 1820. They lived in Guysborough for 2 years and then in 1822 moved back to Halifax NS. In 1822 he joined Samuel Cunard (his brother-in-law) as chief clerk, with a salary of \$ 800 per year. On 26 March 1833 he left Cunard's employment, and was then appointed "Consul for USA" until 1840. Due to a new law only Americans were able to hold this position, so he lost this position.

Around 1843 or 1844 he was working with John Stephenson in England on railway contracts (see his letter). In Aug 1845 he was residing in Edinburgh Scotland (John Stephenson family in Scotland), and then in 1849 returned to Nova Scotia, soon after, while working on Canadian railways, he retired due to ill-health.

Excerpt from a letter from John Morrow 14 Ashburn Rd Derby 2 Jun 1845:

"We are in the centre of a tremendous business with contracts to the extent of about 6 millions. We have six thousand men at work between Lancaster and Carlisle, and 70 horses, and if Parliament decides with respect to other lines before winter, we shall have twenty thousand men at work.

This we make headquarters for the present, but it is more than probable that I shall go to Scotland for a few weeks."

This letter shows the magnitude of the work in the North East of England in which Mr. Morrow was then engaged.

Children of John Morrow (1795 - 1892) and Mary Ann Duffus, born 1798 in Halifax and died Jan 9 1836 age 36:

1. James (1821 -)
2. Susan Duffus (1822 - 1906) who married William James Stairs (they co-wrote book of families)
3. Isaac (1822 - 1906)
4. Isaac Jackson (1824 - 1886)
5. William Duffus (1826 - 1857)
6. Robert (1827 - 1885) who married Helen Sophia Stairs (1827 - 1894) in 1854, and in the same year was made a partner in the Stairs business.
7. Mary (1829 in Halifax -1871) who married John Stairs (born 1823 in Shropshire and died 22 March 1888 in France). One of their children was William Grant Stairs (born 1 July 1863 in Nova Scotia and died Jun 9 1892 in Africa) Army - Explorer of Africa, a leader of the Emin Pasha expedition with Henry Morton Stanley.
8. **James Bain** (1831 - 1880) married Louise Matilda Ritchie (1833 - 1917). He was also a clerk to the Cunards, and in 1846, he was made a partner. William Cunard moved to England 1868 so James Bain Morrow was sole manager from then until 1873.

Children of James Bain Morrow

1. James (1855 -)
2. Mary Anna (1857-1944)
3. Laura (1860 - 1913)
4. Mathew (1862 -)
5. Arthur (1864 - 1918)
6. Edith (1865 -)
7. William Stairs Morrow (1869 - 1920)

Robert Morrow (1800 - 1865) was a brother of John Morrow. Robert was principal clerk to Joseph Cunard in Miramichi NB. He returned to Liverpool

Some History of the Morrow and Related Families

England before Joseph had financial problems and he himself returned to England.

Robert Morrow set up his own business "Morrow and Son" in Liverpool England.

Their father during their early life was subject to severe vicissitudes of fortune. He failed in business in England, losing everything but reputation. Their older brother Isaac went to London, made money, and paid off all his father's debtors.

Robert Morrow (1800 - 1865) married Elizabeth Pallen (1802 - 1866). The children were:

1. **John** (1827 - 1906) married Amelia Stephenson
2. Elizabeth Catherine (1829 - 1844)
3. Mary Ann (1831 - 1871) married Clarkson Garbutt (1827 - 1906) who became a partner in "Morrow, Son and Garbutt"
4. Robert (1833 - 1833)
5. Joseph Cunard (1834 - 1892)
6. Joseph Caan (1835 -)
7. Robert Thomas (1836 -)
8. Henry Cunard (1840 - 1889)
9. William George Pallen (1842 - 1921)
10. Isaac Jackson (1846 - 1915)
11. Elizabeth Ann (1847 - 1913)
12. Elizabeth Helen (1849 - 1913)

One of Robert Morrow's sons **John** Morrow was born 20 June 1827 Miramichi NB and died 16 Oct 1906 in West Derby, England married, in St. James West Derby on 7 Sep 1882, Amelia Stephenson (a daughter of John Stephenson), born 1835 in Warrington Lancs England. She died in West Derby

1916. (This was John's second marriage, after his first wife died).

Ancestors of Mary Ann Duffus:

William (John) Duffus born ca. 1728 Scotland married Margaret Gordon born ca. 1730

Children: John (ca. 1757 -)

1. Mary (ca. 1760 -)
2. **William (1762 - 1845)**
3. Elspeth (ca. 1765 -)
4. Margaret (ca. 1768 -)
5. Elizabeth (ca. 1771 -)
6. James (ca. 1775 -)

William, born 8 Feb 1762 in Scotland and died 3 May 1845 Halifax NS, married Susannah Murdoch (1772 - 1858)

Children:

1. **Mary Ann Duffus (1796 - 1836) married John Morrow (1795 -)**
2. Susannah (1796 -) married Samuel Cunard (the founder of the Cunard line)
3. William III (1799 - 1830)
4. John (1801 - 1867) clerk with John Morrow
5. Margaret (1808 - 1873) married William Sutherland
6. Elizabeth (1810 - 1885) married Henry Cunard (witness at John Morrow's wedding)

(sourced from published books and records and marriage certs.)

Ancestors New Brunswick Family Tree Research

If you have New Brunswick Roots, we'll dig them up for you!
Research \$40 per hour. We specialize in U.E. Certificates.

Valerie A. Teed, UE, BA, B.Ed., teedgv@nb.sympatico.ca
ph: (506) 847-9257 fax: (506) 847-9257
69 Highland Ave., Rothesay, N.B. E2E 5P2 Canada
Sandra Keirstead Thorne, BA, B.Ed, M.Ed.
rsthorne@nb.sympatico.ca ph: (506) 832-0604

Who Were Robert Hallett's Parents?

By George H. Hayward

Robert⁵ Hallett was born April 4, 1759¹, probably in Queens Co., New York, possibly son of Thomas and Ann (Moore) Hallett. He died in May, 1838,¹ in Upper Brighton, Carleton Co., New Brunswick, and was buried in the Hallett burying ground, which is on what was his own property, although a monument with his name inscribed on it has not been located there.

He married **Mary Lomax**, in 1782, in Savannah, Georgia.² She was born January 12, 1769,¹ place unknown. She died August 25, 1847, in Upper Brighton,³ and was buried beside her husband there.

Robert was a Loyalist during the Revolutionary War, 1776-1783. He was a Pte. in the New York Volunteers in 1779,⁴ when he was 20 years old, and was first a Pte. and later a Cpl. in General Oliver DeLancey's Brigade from 1781 to 1783.⁵ He came to New Brunswick in 1783 and settled

first on part of Lot 30 on the west side of the Saint John River about 3.2 km (2 miles) below the Town of Woodstock, which was part of Block 8 granted to DeLancey's 1st Battalion October 15, 1784.⁶ He later removed to Upper Brighton, on the east side of the Saint John River about one-half mile above the Town of Hartland, where he was granted Lots 49 and 50, about 385 acres.⁷

Mary Lomax was a sister of James Lomax.¹ He was a Col. in the British Army in 1804. He was a Lieut. General when he died in Nov., 1848, in Bristol, England. This is recorded in the Robert Hallett family bible, and his death certificate, issued by the General Registry Office, Somerset House, London, England, confirms the bible entry. But it has always seemed to me an unlikely circumstance because in 1782 it would have been unusual for an army corporal to marry the sister of a high ranking British army officer. My paternal grandmother, whose mother was Hannah Hallett, told me that Robert and Mary eloped. That story came down from her grandfather, Joseph Hallett, who was Robert and Mary's son. He did not die until 1869, the year my grandmother was born. He undoubtedly knew who his mother's brothers and sisters were, and whether his parents eloped, and because it was not a long time from his death until my grandmother's reaching maturity, I think the story has some credibility. Further, if Mary was the sister of a British army Colonel stationed in Savannah during the southern campaign, she could probably have married a non-commissioned officer only by eloping because it is unlikely that her parents would have given their permission.

In 1986 I stopped in Savannah, Georgia, and visited the Georgia Historical Society there in search of a marriage record for Robert Hallett and Mary Lomax, hoping it might have the names of parents, but found none. Two years later I visited the Georgia Archives in Atlanta, but found nothing

¹ Robert Hallett Family Bible, seen April 22, 1976, at the home of Margaret (Hallett) Christian, a great great granddaughter of Robert Hallett and his wife Mary Lomax, at her home in Upper Brighton, Carleton Co., New Brunswick. The date of publication of the bible, 1827, is eleven years prior to Robert's death date, and twenty years prior to Mary (Lomax) Hallett's death date. It may have been purchased by one of the children, who entered the earlier vital statistics, prior to the death of the parents. Later entries are in a different handwriting and were obviously made by the person who had possession of the bible.

² Provincial Archives of N.B., Schedule of Claims for Relief made under the provisions of "An Act for the Relief of Old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War and their Widows," dated the fourth Tuesday in January, 1840 (28 Jan 1840), shows Mary Hallett, widow of Robert Hallett, resident of Brighton (Carleton County, N.B.), age 72, married at Savannah in the Province of Georgia in 1782, husband attached to the First Battalion of Delancey's Regiment of Foot and died at Brighton in the year 1838.

³ Provincial Archives of N.B., MC80/1057; Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., CG(C), Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers (Saint John, N.B.), privately published: Died, Brighton (Carleton Co.), 25th ult., Mary, widow of Robert Hallett, age 70*, early settler (N.B. Courier, Saint John, 11 Sep 1847). [* a death date of 25 Aug 1847 agrees with the family bible, but her birth date is recorded in the bible as 12 Jan 1769. If that is correct, she was probably about 78 when she died rather than 70.]

⁴ Muster Roll, Capt. Allan Cameron's Company, New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Colonel George Turnbull, 29 Nov 1779: Private Hallett, Robert.

⁵ Robert Hallett was recorded as a Private on Capt. Samuel Hallett's Company, Second Battalion, General Delancey's Brigade, from 25 Oct to Dec 24, 1781 inclusive, 61 days; as a Corporal on Major Thomas Bowden's Company, First Battalion, Brigadier General Delancey's Brigade, 25 Apr 1782 to 24 Jun 1782, 61 days; and as a Corporal on Major Joseph Green's Company, First Battalion, Brig. General Delancey's Brigade, 25 Dec 1782 to 24 Jan 1783; all on National Archives of Canada microfilm C4220.

⁶ The New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Crown Land Grant Index, Fredericton, 1988, records Robert Hallett as grantee of lot No. 30, 250 acres, on the St. John River in the Parish of Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B., 15 Oct 1784.

⁷ The New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Crown Land Grant Index, Fredericton, 1988, records Robert Hallett as grantee of lots No. 49 & 50, 385 acres, on the St. John River in the Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B., 6 Dec 1815.

Who Were Robert Hallett's Parents?

there either. Also, a researcher in Savannah made some searches for me about that time and found nothing. He did report that Christ Church in Savannah burned following the Revolution and that records had been consumed by the fire, so if they had been married in the Anglican Church the record might not have survived. But if they eloped as my grandmother said, they may have gone quietly to a Justice of the Peace and the ceremony may or may not have been reported. However, in her petition to the New Brunswick government in 1838 asking for a pension under provisions of an act for the relief of old soldiers of the Revolutionary War and their widows, Mary said that she married Robert Hallett at Savannah in the Province of Georgia in 1782 when he was attached to the First Battalion of DeLancey's Regiment of Foot, and Muster Rolls confirm that Robert was stationed there at that time. So there is little doubt about the time and place of their marriage.

One of the greatest disappointments in my Hallett research is that I have not been able to establish with any certainty who Robert's parents were. It is quite certain that he was one of the Queens Co., N.Y., Halletts, a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Fones) Hallett, for there was no other pre-Revolutionary War Hallett family living in that area. And since he was a Loyalist during the Revolution, it is probably safe to assume that he belonged to one of the Loyalist Hallett families, which were few.

Samuel was the most active Hallett Loyalist. He recruited first for the New York Volunteers, and afterward for Oliver DeLancey's 2nd Battalion, and he held the rank of Captain under Col. Oliver DeLancey. Robert was a young Private and later a Corporal under him. It was often the case that officers recruited sons and other family members for their Companies. Capt. Samuel's son Daniel was one of his Lieutenants, and Nathaniel Hallett, another relative no doubt, was one of his Sergeants. I have often thought that Robert might be one of Capt. Samuel's sons, but Samuel did not mention him in his Last Will and Testament whereas he did mention his sons Joseph, Daniel and Samuel Jr. - who had been provided for - so I dismissed that thought as unlikely.

The only Halletts that fled to New Brunswick in 1783 besides Robert were Capt. Samuel, born probably about 1730, his sons Daniel, born about 1751, Joseph, birth date unknown, and Samuel Jr., born about 1767, and Moses Hallett, his nephew,

born about 1731. Robert was born in 1759, which suggests that he was a 5th generation as opposed to a 4th generation descendant of William Hallett¹.

My guess is that Robert, if not one of Capt. Samuel's sons, was one of his nephews, a grandson of Joseph and Lydia (Blackwell) Hallett, for all the other Loyalist Halletts were descendants of Joseph and Lydia. His father could have been Thomas, Robert, or Jacob Hallett. It could not have been Moses, who died well before Robert was born, William or Richard, both of whom were not married until after Robert was born.

In addition to the Loyalist connection, my reason for believing that Robert may have belonged to this family is the names given to his children. His first son was James, named after Mary's brother, Gen. James Lomax no doubt. Then there was William, Jacob and Joseph, all names of Joseph and Lydia (Blackwell) Hallett's sons. Among his daughters were Lydia, named perhaps for his paternal grandmother Lydia (Blackwell) Hallett or for his aunt Lydia (Alsop) Hallett; Mary, named perhaps for his aunt, Mary (Blackwell) Hallett; Ann, named perhaps for his mother (or his aunt), Ann (Moore) Hallett; and there are other matches. If Robert was a grandson of Joseph and Lydia (Blackwell) Hallett, then the names of nine of his eleven children can be found among his uncles, aunts, cousins, brothers and sisters.

Since Robert and Mary named their first child Ann, and three of their daughters named a daughter Ann, and their son Joseph named a son Thomas, perhaps that suggests that Robert's parents were Thomas and Ann (Moore) Hallett. On the strength of that, for purposes of arranging the families in my records, I have linked him to Thomas and Ann. Perhaps future family historians can prove or disprove this tenuous link. If anyone has suggestions, I would very much like to know.

Children of Robert and Mary (Lomax) Hallett

- i **Ann Hallett**, b. 9 Oct 1785⁽¹⁾ d. 21 Oct 1860, m. **Joseph McConnell**
- ii **Lydia Hallett**, b. 27 Aug 1788⁽¹⁾ m. **Bartlett Hallett**
- iii **James Hallett**, b. 17 May 1791⁽¹⁾ m. **Elizabeth _____**
- iv **William Hallett**, b. 31 Mar 1793, m. **Maria Craig**
- v **Marsden Hallett**, b. 6 Aug 1795⁽¹⁾ m. **Charity Watson**
- vi **Jacob Hallett**, b. 16 Mar 1798⁽¹⁾ m. **Ann Stockford**
- vii **Joseph Hallett**, b. 20 Jul 1800⁽¹⁾ d. 20 Feb 1869, m. **Elizabeth A Smith**
- viii **Isabella Hallett**, b. 19 Sep 1802⁽¹⁾ m. **Charles McLaughlin**
- ix **Eliza Hallett**, b. 11 Jan 1805⁽¹⁾ m. **James Bishop**
- x **Sarah Hallett**, b. 14 Jul 1807⁽¹⁾ m. **James Melvin**
- xi **Mary Hallett**, b. 14 Apr 1809⁽¹⁾ d. 16 Feb 1866, m. **Daniel Rideout**. ☐

The Letter from Bulli

contributed by Stephen Davidson

Stephen Davidson has written for Canada's History Magazine, The Loyalist Gazette, and The Dictionary of Canadian Biography. His history book, "The Burdens of Loyalty: Refugee Tales from the First American Civil War" can be purchased at <reachriver@gmail.com>.

His young adult novel, "Letters for Elly" is based on the true stories of seven loyalist children who fled Connecticut to settle in New Brunswick. It can be ordered at:

<<http://www.kingstonnb.ca/Books.html>>

This article was first published in Genealogical Tips (Texas Fall 2012).

In the summer of 1903 Albert Hay discovered a letter waiting for him at his home on Orange Street. The Saint John, New Brunswick silversmith was surprised to see that the envelope bore the postmark for Bulli, Australia. Quickly opening the letter, Hay read the first lines: "I am anxious to trace the family of my deceased father Thomas Andress Hay born in St. John N.B. in 1822. He left home and went to sea when a boy in his teens and eventually settled in Australia at the age of 27."

By an amazing twist of fate, the letter had arrived at the right home. Albert Hay was a younger cousin of the Thomas Hay who had settled in Australia. Ellen Kate Attwater, a 39 year-old mother of three children, had finally made contact with her father's Canadian family.

However, Ellen Kate's dream of a Hay cousin reunion would not be realized within her lifetime, nor would it include anyone who was living in 1903. It would take over a century for her letter from Bulli to bring together an Australian and a Maritimer in --of all places -- Houston, Texas.

Pleased to hear from Hay family members on the other side of the world, Albert Hay's oldest daughter wrote to Ellen Attwater, but their correspondence soon petered out. After the silversmith's death in 1922, Albert's youngest daughter, Clara, saved the letter that Ellen Attwater had written in 1903.

Clara eventually married Dr. Upton Hill of St. Stephen, NB, and followed him to Wolfville, Nova Scotia where he taught chem-

istry Acadia University. The Hills had a daughter, Mary, who became a dietitian in Massachusetts. For almost fifty years the letter from Bulli stayed in a box in the Hills' house, unread and undisturbed.

In the early 1970s Clara Hill's great-nephew, Stephen Davidson, came to study history at Acadia. During a conversation about Hay ancestors, Clara showed Davidson the letter from Bulli which Ellen Attwater had written. Wouldn't it be amazing, Davidson thought, if the Australian Hays could be contacted? However, there were not enough references to people or places in the fading letter to even begin trying to locate the long lost cousins. The hope of communicating with the Aussie Hays was clearly an impossible dream.

Clara and Upton Hill left Wolfville to retire in Duxbury, Massachusetts in the late 1970s. The furniture and papers the elderly couple had accumulated were packed up and moved to the home of their daughter Mary. Once again the letter from Bulli crossed an international border to sit unread and undisturbed.

Thirty years passed. The Hills died, Mary Hill Bowden and her husband raised their two children in Massachusetts, and the Hills' great-nephew Stephen Davidson became a teacher in Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia. After buying a computer, Davidson started to assemble his family tree, gathering stories from relatives and archives alike. He hadn't forgotten the story of the "lost" relatives in Australia. He wrote Mary Bowden in Duxbury to find out if the letter he had read thirty years earlier still existed.

Bowden went through boxes of her mother's papers. Yes! The 1903 letter had been found -- but not just the letter written in June of that year. A second letter that Ellen Attwater had sent to the Hays in Saint John in the September of 1903 had also been found! There were actually two letters from Bulli -- letters which had been kept by the family for almost a century.

Bowden sent scanned images of both 1903 letters to Davidson. Where the June letter had held few details about the Australian Hays, the September one was full of children's names and ages, information about Ellen Attwater's

The Letter from Bulli

sister Emily, and the names of the cities in which the two Hay sisters lived. Finally, Davidson realized, there was now enough information to track down the lost Hay cousins.

Going online, Davidson visited the website of the national archives of Australia and learned that both Emily and Ellen Hay's children had grown to be adults and had married. There could, indeed, still be descendants of Thomas Andress Hay alive in the state of New South Wales. Again, using the internet, Davidson went through the phone books for the two cities where the Hay sisters had lived in 1903. Thanks to the fact that the telephone directories for New South Wales also included mailing addresses, Davidson soon located nine people who just might be descendants of Ellen and Emily.

Just as Ellen Attwater had done almost a century earlier, Davidson blindly sent off nine letters to the other side of the world in search of long lost relatives. Maybe, just maybe, Davidson thought, one of his letters would be opened by a grandchild of the Hay sisters.

Within two weeks, Davidson got an e-mail -- but not from New South Wales in Australia. It was from Margaret Isom in Houston, Texas. Breathless with amazement, Isom said that she had just got off the telephone with her ninety year old mother who lived outside of Grafton, NSW. Her mother had received one of Davidson's letters -- and yes, they were the descendants of Thomas Hay! Margaret was his great-great granddaughter.

Over the next few months e-mails flew back and forth between Texas and Nova Scotia, and then between Australia and Canada as more Hay cousins on both sides of the globe began to share their stories with one another. Margaret Isom had lived in Australia all her life until she had married an American oilman. They eventually settled in Texas. Isom also had a life-long interest in family history, and had even visited New Brunswick in the hope of learning more about her Canadian roots. But visits to Saint John's Old Burial Ground and the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick had all been unsuccessful. She was flabbergasted to learn that it was all because of her great-

great Aunt Ellen Attwater that Davidson had been able to track down the Australian Hays.

In early 2001, Mary Bowden of Duxbury, Massachusetts sent Margaret Isom scanned copies of Ellen Attwater's original letters from Bulli. The two women enjoyed telephone conversations and kept in touch by e-mail, marvelling at how they were fulfilling Ellen's desire to know her Canadian relatives.

Finally, in January of 2005, Mary and George Bowden launched their retirement by taking a trip across the southern United States, making a point to visit one very special home. One hundred and two years after Ellen Attwater had written her letters to New Brunswick -- Mary Bowden of Duxbury, Massachusetts, a descendant of the Hays of Saint John met Australian Margaret Isom, a descendant of Thomas Hay's daughter Emily in the kitchen of a Houston home to share a cup of coffee. It was a reunion that would never have happened had two 1903 letters not been carefully stored away for one hundred years -- a reunion that could only have happened by tapping the online resources of the internet.



Ellen Kate Atwater

The "Young Highland Emigrants"

*ROYAL HIGHLAND EMIGRANTS, - 84th REGIMENT, 2nd Battalion - Selected Time Line,-
(and the New Brunswick Connection)
contributed by Cal Craig*

1775, Jun 13: Regiment formed, [2 Battalions] (about 1 week after "Bunker Hill").

1st: Quebec/Ont/northern NY. 2nd: Atlantic Provinces, NY & the Carolinas.

1775, Jun 14: Commissions - Major John SMALL appointed to lead the 2nd.Bn.

Capt. Alexander MacDONALD, 2. I/C 2nd. Battalion, (Halifax).

Captains: Murdoch MacLAINE, Alexander CAMPBELL, Duncan/Dugald CAMPBELL, Robert CAMPBELL, John D. MacDONALD, Allan MacDONNELL, Ronald McKINNON.

Lieutenants. Samuel BLISS, Gerald FITZGERALD, James LUNDIN, Hector MacLEAN, Lauchlin MacLEAN/McLAINE, Neil McLEAN, Alexander McDONALD, Allen McDONALD, Qmstr: Angus McDONALD, Lieut: James McDONALD, Alex. McDONNELL.

Ensigns: Andrew CAMPBELL, Kenneth MacDONALD, Ranald MacDONALD, Hector McLEAN, Gilbert MEYER,

1775/76 - 1783: - Many other Commissions, Replacements and Promotions. Regular recruits originated in New York, the Mohawk Valley, "the Carolinas", New England, Scottish Immigrant ships, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

1775, Dec 31/1776, January 1: Quebec City. Col. Allan MacLEAN and his 230 "Young Emigrants", along with 70 Royal Fusiliers, 22 Royal Artillery, and miscellaneous militia, marines and seamen, defeated the attacking American rebels under command of Gen. Richard MONTGOMERY and Gen. Benedict ARNOLD. A valiant victory completed in a severe snowstorm. - (1st Battalion).

1775/1776: "The Young Emigrants" created strategic postings in the Atlantic region & manned Detachments at Halifax, Georges Island, Eastern Battery, Cape Sable, Fort Anne, Fort Hughes, Fort Edward, Fort Sackville, Fort Cumberland, Fort Howe, Spanish Bay, (Sydney), Placentia, Nfld.

1775/1776: Nova Scotia. Capt. John MacDONALD, "Of Glenaladale", and his "Young Emigrants" from Prince Edward Island attacked an American Man of War along the coast, (Lunenburg - Annapolis. MacDONALD and his men boarded the warship when part of it's crew was ashore seeking plunder. They captured the crew, hoisted sail and happily sailed her into Halifax. There he obtained reinforcements and returned and captured the remainder of the crew which consisted of American & French sailors.

1776, Feb 27: Moore's Creek, North Carolina. Major Donald MacDONALD and Capt. Allan MacDONALD & their "Young Emigrants" with other Carolina highland recruits, totalling nearly 1200, while marching to Wilmington to board British ships destined for New York and Halifax, were attacked at Moores Creek Bridge and defeated by American rebels; many were killed, wounded, captured, disarmed and dispersed.

1776, Nov 12/20: Fort Cumberland (Aulac, New Brunswick). Captain Alexander MacDONALD organized two companies to aid in defence of Fort Cumberland under attack by Maj. Jonathan EDDY and his Machias rebels and others. Few of the "Young Emigrants" got into action due to shipping delays and problems of logistics. Most of the action was by Marines and Gorham's Rangers, much to the chagrin of Capt. MacDonald! The Rebels were defeated & fled on 29 Nov.

1777, July 13: Fort Howe (Saint John) NB. Lieut. James LUNDIN and Ens. Jno. McDONALD and their detachment of Young Emigrants, along with some Marines on board the vessel "Mermaid", commanded by Capt. HAWKER, attacked American rebels who were endeavouring to rebuild the fort at Saint John. The enemy, about 100 strong, after smart firing by the defenders, suffered some killed and wounded; they fled through the woods (Manawagonish Rd.) to their boats and escaped, some were chased up the St. John River.

1776/1780: New York and area. Five Companies under Major John SMALL were stationed in

The "Young Highland Emigrants"

New York and while there participated in battles at Long Island, Jamaica Plains, Brooklyn, Newport, Rhode Island, & southern Pennsylvania in 1777/78.

1778, Dec 29: Savannah, Georgia. 3,500 troops composed of regular British Army, Hessians and American Loyalists, including "The Young Emigrants" having assembled in St. Lucia, sailed in the Christmas season to Georgia. The rebels were overwhelmed and 450 prisoners were taken, along with 48 cannons and other supplies. The Emigrants involved were part of five Companies of the Regiment that had shipped south. from Halifax in June 1776, to help in New York; then further (in total), on 16 Oct 1780 to fight in the South.

1779/1780/1781: Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The Young Emigrants, - (84th Regiment, - so named in 1779), after Savannah & Charleston, (16 Dec 1780), and apparently assisting Major James CRAIG, (82nd Regt), in the capture of Wilmington, NC., on 1 Feb 1781; went on garrison & peacekeeping duties after. They served at Fort Augusta under Gen. CORNWALLIS in Carolina and again at Charleston (April 1781), under Lord RAWDON, and at Monck's Corner, South Carolina. Some remnants of the Regt. served with Major CRAIG in his victory over rebels at Rockfish Creek, Duplin Co., NC., on 2 Aug 1781. Also two Companies were sent as reinforcements in Jamaica. The (R.H.E./84th) five Companies, not being a full Regiment, suffered considerable loss of identity (& history), in the Southern campaign. They left Charleston in 1782.

1781, Sept 8: Eutaw Springs, South Carolina. The British Army in the South faced little competi-

tion until August, 1781, when American Gen. Nathaniel GREENE crossed the Santee River to attack Orangeburg with 2,600 troops. The British, under command of Lt. Col. Alexander STEWART, (2,300 men including the men of the 84th, (stationed at Moncks Corner), - many working as grenadiers), met the rebels at Eutaw Springs. A fierce battle ensued with the grenadiers in the thick of it all and thanks to the holding action by the 84th, the British were victorious. It was a costly win and was, in fact, one of the last for the British.

1781, Oct 17: Yorktown, Virginia. Gen. CORNWALLIS and the main strength of the British, were concentrated at Yorktown. (A detachment of grenadiers and light infantry of the 84th, were still in the southern theatre, but real evidence regarding their involvement at Yorktown is unavailable. Following two weeks of attack by American and French artillery and considerable hand to hand fighting, Cornwallis, finding he was surrounded without hope of reinforcements getting through, and seeing no means of escape, sent out his request to surrender. On 18 October, the Army laid down its arms outside the fort and on the 19th, the surrender terms were signed. The British held Charleston and New York and other areas with few skirmishes until 1782/83, when the war ended and evacuation of the last Loyalists and British troops was completed.

1781/1783: In summary, the "R.H.E. - 84th" - took part in various battles & skirmishes in the South, including: Savannah, Charleston, Hampton Rds., Mottes House, Eutaw Springs, Wiggins Hill, FairLawn, Lwr. Bridge, (Black Rvr.), Ogeechee Rvr. Ferry, Rockfish Creek, & Combahee Ferry.

Rose Staples - Genealogical Researcher

Rose Staples UE PLCGS

Broad Meadow Genealogy

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

1080 Route 605 Maple Ridge NB E6E 1W6

roses@nbnet.nb.ca

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

Queries and Answers

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

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

If you respond to a query, kindly send a copy of your answer to the Queries Editor, 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.

Q5285 - ATKINSON: Seeking information on **Nancy Sarah Atkinson** (b. 1819, d. 1877). Nancy m. 1st, **Edward Sampson Oulton** (b. @1817), 2nd. **John Fawcett**. I am seeking info on marriages, deaths and burials of her 13 children and any land owned by their families.

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5286 - BOWSER: Seeking information on the family of **Richard Bowser** (b. 1781, d. 1863) and his wife **Sarah Atkinson** (b. 1781, d. 1863). I am looking for the names of spouses for their 12 children.

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5287-BOYD: I am looking for information on **Mary Boyd** b. 1834/35 in New York or Scotland. She m. **Benjamin John Fillmore** b. 25 Jun 1833 in Miramichi, Northumberland, NB, Canada. They lived in Maple Park, Kane, Illinois where their daughter **Lillian** was b. 22 Aug 1870. Lillian m. 21 Dec 1882, **William Cleveland Acox**. Lillian d. 1 Mar 1902 in Elburn, Kane Illinois. I am hoping some of your members may have info on Mary Boyd through her husband Benjamin Fillmore's New Brunswick family.

Rob Acox
1043 Misty Acres Drive
New Braunfels
Texas, USA
78130
Robert.Acox@austintexas.gov

Q5288- BRADLEY: Looking for info on **John Bradley** b. @1806 in NB. He m., 1st, **Elizabeth Davenport** b. @ 1813 in NB. They resided in Perth Parish, Victoria County. John and Elizabeth divorced or legally separated and he m. 2nd **Rhila** (or **Rhoda**) **Furge**. I am seeking info on the Bradley family including names of John's parents, background, dates of birth, death and burials etc.

Coleen Booker
98 Gulliver Drive
Fredericton NB
E3A 3C5
jcbooker@nb.sympatico.ca

Q5289-CAMPBELL: I'm looking for information on the Montgomery Campbell Estate who owned tracts of land in and around Fredericton N.B. The area I'm specifically interested in, is land that backs on to properties on Edinburgh St and King's College Road running between York and Smythe Streets.

Robert Gibson
190 Edinburgh St
Fredericton NB
E3B 2C9
bob.gibson123@gmail.com

Q5290-COLE: Seeking information on the family of **Emma J Cole** (b. 1849) and her husband, **Isaac M. Dryden** (b. 1852, d. 1908). Emma and Isaac had at least 5 children and I am looking for

Queries and Answers

information on their children's spouses. I would also be interested in photos of Emma and Isaac and information on any property owned.

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5291-COLE: Seeking info on the family of **Annie Bell Cole** (b. 1860, d. 1936) and her husband **Samuel Blake** (b. 1860, d. 1932) who left New Brunswick for Maine. I would be interested in knowing whether or not they had offspring and in photos of them, their family or home as well as details of any property owned.

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5292-COLE: Seeking info on **Julia Etta Cole** (b.1866, d.1925) and her husband **Charles Robertson** (b., d.1915) who left New Brunswick for Massachusetts. Julia and Charles had at least 11 children. I am looking for photos of Julia and Charles and homes and properties.

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5293-COLLIER: Seeking info on **John Collier** (b @ 1788 in England d. before 1851) and his wife **Elizabeth Wade** (b. @1785). They had at least 8 children and I would be interested in any info on the children or the homes and properties.

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5294-DELANEY: Seeking info on **Catherine Delaney (Delegny)** b. @ 1855 in County Longford, Ireland. She came to New Brunswick in

1871 or 1872 and was met in Saint John by her future brother in law **John Martin**. She married **Patrick Martin** son of **Patrick Martin** and **Mary Brennan** in Grand Falls. The Martins were from County Longford, Ireland as well. The families established Martin Siding near Grand Falls before Madawaska and Victoria counties were separated. Any info on Catherine or the Martin Families would be appreciated.

Kate Delaney Leavitt
Limestone, Maine 04750
leavittkate@yahoo.com

Q5295-DOWNING: Seeking info on parents and siblings of **Sarah A Downing** (b. @ 1823 in NB d. 25 May 1907 in NB). She was the second wife of **Wm. Henry Keith**, a farmer at Butternut Ridge. Was Downing her maiden name or was she married previously to a Downing?

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5296-FINNEMORE: I'm seeking information on the **Finnemore** family from Carlton County N.B. that settled in Bridgewater Maine in 1882. The sons were **Archie, Duncan, and Charles**. I would like to know where they came from before they migrated to Canada.

James W Finnemore Jr.
19 Cedar St.
Presque Isle Maine,
USA 04769.
j.finnemore@aol.com

Q5297-HARRISON: I am trying to trace my ancestor **Sarah Jane Harrison** who was b. 31 Mar 1881, in Chipman, NB, she m. 8 Nov 1910, **Samuel John McCartney** of Ireland in Nelson, BC and she d.8 Jul 1956 in Cranbrook, BC. Her death cert lists her parents as Joseph Harrison and her mum as Ruth Copeland.

Al Gibson
6885 Lanark Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada
V5P 2Z5

Queries and Answers

algibson2012@yahoo.ca

Q5298-LOWE: Seeking death, burial and property info on family of **Anthony Lowe** (b. @1787) and his wife **Elizabeth Atkinson** (b. @ 1790, d. 1851). Also, was their only child **Anthony Lowe Jr.**

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5299-McDougald/McDougall: Looking for info on **Peter** b. late 1790's probably in Saint John, NB area, d. 29 Sep 1887. Peter was one of the last members of the 104th Regiment of Foot serving in the War of 1812. Two brothers, **William** and **Alexander** also served and all three were granted lots in the military settlement in the Parish of Kent. Who were Peter's Parents? Were they Loyalist? Any information would be appreciated.

Coleen Booker
98 Gulliver Drive
Fredericton NB
E3A 3C5
jcbooker@nb.sympatico.ca

Q5300-McGOVERN: Looking for birth info on **Ellen McGovern** (bpt. at St. Malachys Church in St. John on Apr. 9, 1846). Her parents were **Patrick McGovern** and **Ellen Dolan**. She may have had an older sister **Margaret** (bpt. Jun 3, 1841). I am also looking for marriage record for Patrick and Ellen. They may have been married in Ireland. Any information will be greatly appreciated.

Edward Nolan
PO Box 712
Brunswick, Ohio USA
44212
eddiejoe712@aol.com

Q5301-McLAUGHLIN: seeking information on the McLaughlin family who were living at 826 Charlotte St, Fredericton in the 1911 census. **Mary Amanda Doyle** was b. in New Westminster, BC on 7th Apr. 1887, the daughter of **Michael Doyle** of Doyleville and **Ann Clancy** of Beresford (Lower Belledune). She m. **Alexander McLaughlin** and had two daughters: **Mary Eva**

Gertrude b. 23rd May 1909 and **Marjorie Anna** b. 17th August 1911.

Carole Doyle Roberts
42 Seabreeze Ln.
Belledune, NB
E8G 2V9
doylec40@yahoo.ca

Q5302-McLAUGHLIN: My maternal grandmother, **Lula Maude McLaughlin** was born 9 April 1890, Tower Hill, N.B. to **William Alfred McLaughlin** and **Minnie Eva Allen**. I seem to have the McLaughlin line in order. It's the Allen's that are giving me problems. I have come across two **Minnie E. Allen's** born in N.B. about 1860ish. One was born to **Robert H. Allen** and **Julia Arbuckle** (American, I believe) and the other born to **George Allen** and **Maria (h)?** I found both of them in the 1871 census records. I would like to establish which of the two Minnie Eva Allen's parents are.

Douglas R. Winters
2512 West 11625 South
South Jordan, UT 84095
801-254-3611
wintersfamily@comcast.net

Q5303-MONTGOMERY: Seeking the location of Scottish family members who may have disembarked in Canada and transited to the US. Suspect the time they arrived in North America was around 1832, but it may have been any time from 1825 to 1835. Oral tradition is that about the time the family arrived in North America several members died due to cholera. Survivors included father, **William Montgomery**, and children: **William, Flora, Hannah, Mary, and Duncan**. (Children may have been born in Scotland or Canada.)

Roy Montgomery
152 Cambridge Drive
Starkville, MS 39759
(662) 324-3112
montgomery@cvm.msstate.edu

Q5304-MORRELL: Seeking info on **Mary Belle Morrell** (b. 15 Jan 1874 in Dorchester, NB, d. after 1939), daughter of **Oliver Morrell** and **Sarah McAlmon** (d. @ 1881). After Sarah's death Mary was raised by her uncle. I would like more info on

Queries and Answers

all members of this family as well as the name of the uncle who raised her.

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5305-PATTERSON: Seeking death, burial and property info on **George Patterson** (b. @1802) and his wife **Jane Atkinson** (b. 1806). Also did they have any children?

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5306-PORTER: I am looking for parents and marriage details for **Catherine V. Porter** b. Magaguadavic, NB @ May 1855. She married **George Jollymore** b. Nova Scotia. Their son **Albert George Jollymore** was b. Aug 1879 in Fort Fairfield, Me.

Joe Whitby
15 Mount Edward Road
Dartmouth, N. S.
B2W 3K2
joewhitby@eastlink.ca

Q5307-SMITH: Seeking info on **Stephen Smith** of Scituate, R.I. who had considerable land holdings in NB and NS which he sold in 1771.

Wendy Whelen
408 27 Lynnwood Dr.
Brantford, ON
N3S 6S4
wwhelen@bmts.com

Q5308-SUTHERLAND: I am trying to establish a line of descent from **George Sutherland** (1731-1822) and his wife **Anne Stewart**. The publication, *Nashwaak Families 1785-1885*, (pages 118-9) lists a **Robert Sutherland** as a son of **James Sutherland** and **Abigail McLain** and grandson of George but gives no date or place of birth. A recent Y-DNA test revealed a close link between George's son James (1788-1851) and me. My 2nd great grandfather, **Robert Sutherland** (b.

& d. approx. 1807-1829) could be James's 1st child before Mary (b 28 Aug 1815) or perhaps George's last child and a brother to James. I would like to communicate with anyone who has further information on these families.

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

Q5309-TOWNSEND: I am seeking info on **John Townsend** who I believe was from Sunbury County, New Brunswick. John m. **Elizabeth Ann (Smith) Welton** (born 1837) and they had two children, **Emerson Engiles Townsend**, b. 1865 and **Willet E. Townsend** (birth date unknown). Both Emerson and Willet are listed as being born at New Castle Bridge, Sunbury County, New Brunswick and moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA. Emerson is listed on the Minnesota census in 1885. I found, on a New Brunswick site, a Sunbury County Land Petition dated 1861 on behalf of John R. Townsend and **Jonathan Welton** (perhaps a relative of Elizabeth Welton) but am unsure whether this is the John Townsend I am researching. I am happy to share lineage subsequent to Emerson Engiles with anyone in your organization who might be interested.

Craig Townsend
4510 Hope Plantation Dr.
Johns Island, South Carolina
USA
chstrfldt@aol.com

Q5310-WALLING: I would like to contact descendants of **William Riggs Walling** b. 1878 Lyth, Westmorland (in the English Lake District, now called Cumbria County) d. 19 Apr 1959 in Bloomfield Kings Co, NB. William m. **Jane Moffatt** b. 1876 Crosthwaite Westmorland UK d. 1 May 1962 Bloomfield, Kings Co, NB. Their children were, Joan **Eleanor**, b1903 UK, **Agnes Alice**, b. 1905 UK, **William Moffatt** b. 1909 UK. The family immigrated to Canada about 1910-15 and lived in Norton NB. I believe Joan **Eleanor** m. **Leonard Seivewright Hoyt** in 1928 and **William Moffatt** m. **Valata Jean Gourlay**. William had two children, **Allen George** b. @ 1938 m. 1961 **Dawn Anne Marie Mott** and

Queries and Answers

Elizabeth Helen b.@ 1937 m. 1957 **Joseph Henry Shark**. Joan Eleanor had at least one daughter **Eileen Walling** b. @ 1929 m. 1950 **Winston Smith**. When I visited in 1959 their address was RR# 3 Norton Kings County and from Google Maps I think their farm was at what is now the address Cogger Lane, Norton NB, E5T 1P1. Jane Moffatt b.1876 was my grandfather's aunt (his mother's sister).

Keith Middleton,
82 Cheetham Meadow,
Leyland, PR26 7UA, UK.
keithm Middleton@blueyonder.co.uk

ANSWER TO QUERY 5268 Winter 2013 issue

HOLLAND, Richard, b .c1752 in Holland, s/o Samuel & Gertrude (Hasse), d. 1843. m. **Hannah**

DEANE: The family settled at Dipper Harbour, Charlotte Co.,

PANB: MC1/Holland, 10 pages: - in 1771 Richard was a schoolmaster in MA, & later was Deputy Surveyor in NB; his brother **John HOLLAND**, b. c.1750, d. 1806 in Charlotte County. A, **William HOLLAND** received Magaguadavic River Land Grant, lot # 38 in 1797, family connection not known.

See CLC Bk. 245, 260, 279a.

- **Compiled by:** C.L. (Cal) CRAIG. Bonny River, NB. 2012."

Cal Craig
1104 Route 770
Bonny River, NB E5C 1E1
Canada
calbarb@xplornet.com

Nativity of Patients treated in General Public Hospital

Saint John, N.B. during year ending December 31, 1901

contributed by Mary Rosevear

St. John City	60
St. John County	231
Kings County	91
Queens County	37
Sunbury County	8
Gloucester County	5
Albert County	12
Carleton County	8
United States	23
Ireland	61
East Indies	1
Nova Scotia	58
York County	10
South America	5
Northumberland County	9
Italy	16
P. E. Island	10
England	50

Scotland	31
Newfoundland	17
Sweedeen	11
Charlotte County	31
France	2
Portugal	3
Quebec	7
Westmorland County	23
Victoria County	4
Germany	11
Denmark	3
Finland	5
Gull Island	1
Malta	1
West Indies	1
Kent County	2
Greece	3
Madawaska County	1

Norway	17
Roumania	3
Russia	5
Restigouche County	3
Wales	1
Switzerland	2
Br. Guiana	1
Jamaica	1
Australia	1
Spain	1
Europe	3
Holland	2
Cuba	1
Austria	1
Ontario	1
Total	895

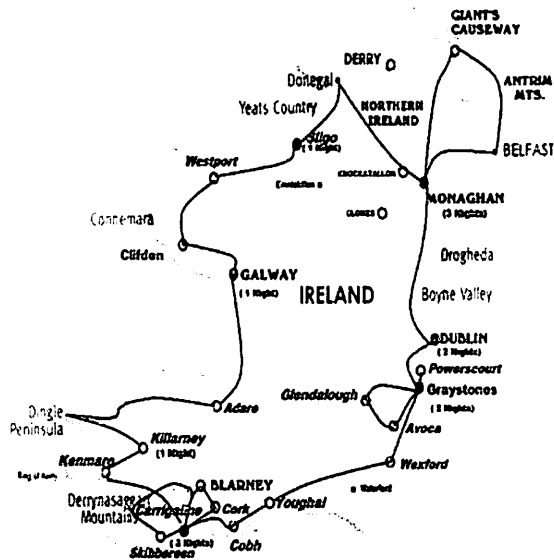
Discharged	Cured	550	Total	895
Discharged	Improved	189		
Discharged	By Request	61	Males	631
Discharged	Disorderly	3	Females	264
Discharged	Incurable	32	Married	345
Died		55	Single	550
Remaining		5		

Mailing Label

15 Days / 13 Nights – August 26 to September 9, 2014

What is special about this voyage is the fact that we have historians, genealogists and tourism members who are going to prepare info. for us and give us presentations. The talks will be optional but those interested in attending will be in for a treat.

In Wicklow we hear Lynn Loftus (author of The Canada Ireland Connection). In Kinsale we have genealogist Nora Hickey. In Court MacSherry we tour local villages with JJ Hayes. In Ballyvourney we have Gobnait O'Riordan Lucie taking us around. In Skiberreen we have a pres. at the Heritage Site. In Sligo Mr. Mc Loon will meet us. In Monaghan Mr. McKenna will treat us to locals. We have the Nat. library and research center in Dublin to look forward to as well. Two days are set aside to explore the countryside of Cork county, since many Canadians came from there.



MARITIME TRAVEL MIRAMICH
"On The Square Newcastle"
 110 Newcastle Blvd
 Miramichi, NB

Tel: (506) 622-1100 Toll Free: 1- 800-561-5770

PRICE: Based on double occupancy, subject to a surcharge in the event of an adverse currency fluctuation.

Ground Only: \$2785 per person sharing for ground only. Air & Ground: \$3,795

Single Supplement: \$565

A Down payment of \$250 pp is required to reserve a place, final payment on or before June 15. If you are interested book early, only 28 places are being held for this tour. All payments are non-refundable and non-transferable. Cancellation insurance is strongly recommended. This tour has been developed for Maritime Travel Miramichi and all payments must be made there. You can make this payment by telephone with a credit card. Toll Free: 1- 800-561-5770