

# Generations

JP  
LA

The journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society/Société Généalogique du Nouveau-Brunswick  
Volume 37 No. 3 *Fall* 2015 ISSN 0821-5359



Wheaton Settlement Monument to Harry and Charlie Wheaton, brothers who were killed in World War I  
(see back cover for inscription) Photo by Les Gillies

\$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, Charlotte, Miramichi, Restigouche, South-eastern Branch, Saint John and NBGS, \$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: photo by Les Gillies, contributed by Barbara Pearson

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail  
Product Sales Agreement No.40018606

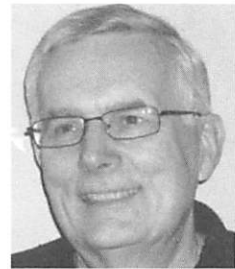
## From the Editor's Desk

I'm wrapping up the Fall issue during the warmest weather we've had this summer so far. The prediction for this fall - "cooler than normal". One can only hope that this forecast, like most weather forecasts, is wrong...

Thank you to all the contributors that provided articles for this issue. I have few items for the Winter issue but, as usual, am looking for more!

It's not too early to be renewing your membership for 2016 - see pages 35-36 for the 2016 renewal form.

It is noted with regret that NBGS - Restigouche Branch will be closing down at the end of 2015. Unfortunately without sufficient volunteers to take on executive roles it was impossible to keep the branch going.



David Fraser  
124 Gondola Blvd  
Quispamsis NB E2E 1J1  
506 849 7922  
[dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca)

## Fall 2015 Contents

- 2 New Brunswick Strays, *contributed by Marianne Donovan*
- 3 Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles, *Charles H. Miles, contributed by Joyce Hinchey and Susan Warman*
- 11 Obituary - Charles Kee
- 12 Cornelius Ackerman, *contributed by George Hayward*
- 13 George Brownell, Consistent, *contributed by Eldon Hay*
- 17 Shemogue/Murray Corner Covenanter Petition 1888, *contributed by Eldon Hay*
- 18 Forest Survey 1919, *contributed by David Fraser*
- 19 The New Brunswick Loyalists, *by Dr. Earl Thomas, contributed by George Hayward*
- 28 Lower Millstream School, *contributed by Barbara Pearson*
- 29 Notes Along the Way - A Trip Through NB in 1855, *contributed by David Fraser*
- 33 Loyalist Baggage Check - Billy's Boat, *by Stephen Davidson, contributed by Marianne Donovan*
- 35 Membership Enrolment Form 2016
- 37 Memo Book of George A. Perley, *Charles H. Miles, contributed by Joyce Hinchey and Susan Warman*
- 45 Eli Yeomans (abt. 1760 - 1833), *contributed by Mori Hillman*
- 50 John and Mary Jane (Smith) Mealey Family, *contributed by George Hayward*
- 57 The Robert Bovard Family of Queens County NB, *contributed by Andrew White*
- 61 Melancholy Accidents and Murder - 1845, *contributed by David Fraser*
- 62 Forest Rangers 1919, *contributed by David Fraser*
- 64 Soldiers of the NB Canadian Exp. Force, *contributed by Marianne Donovan*

### Books and Publications

- 8 Book Announcement - *A Melding of Cultures* by Mark Cullen

### Advertisements

- 11 Rose Staples – Genealogical Researcher, *Rose Staples*
- 16 Lifelines Genealogical Family History & Estate-Heir Research, *Don Dixon*

### Notices

- 44 Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendants, *contributed by Margaret Dougherty*

## 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

Don Doherty  
26 Georgia Pacific Dr  
McAdam NB E6J 1C8  
Email: [dohertys@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:dohertys@nbnet.nb.ca)

### Past President

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

### 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President

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

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President

Vacant

### Recording Secretary

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

### Membership Secretary

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

### Treasurer

David J. Fraser 506-849-7922  
124 Gondola Blvd.  
Quispamsis, NB E2E 1J1  
Email: [dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca)

## Branch Presidents

### Capital Branch

Stephanie Heenan-Orr  
P.O. Box 3702 Stn B  
Fredericton NB E3A 5L7  
Email: [sheenanorr@hotmail.com](mailto:sheenanorr@hotmail.com)

### Charlotte County Branch

Don Doherty  
c/o St. Croix Public Library  
11 King St  
St. Stephen NB E3L 2C1  
Email: [dohertys@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:dohertys@nbnet.nb.ca)

### Miramichi Branch

Faye Baisley  
PO Box 403  
Chatham NB E1N 3A8  
Email: [fayebaisley@hotmail.com](mailto:fayebaisley@hotmail.com)

### Restigouche County Branch

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

### Saint John Branch

David Fraser 506-849-7922  
PO Box 2423  
Saint John, NB E2L 3V9  
Email: [dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca)

### Southeastern Branch

Thelma Perry 506-386-4927  
277 Buckingham Ave  
Riverview, NB E1B 2P1  
Email: [tmperry1946@gmail.com](mailto:tmperry1946@gmail.com)

# New Brunswick Strays

*contributed by Marianne Donovan*

**ESTEY, A. Jean (Parker)** - At South Huron Hospital, Exeter, on Friday, May 22, 2015, of Exeter and formerly of Newcastle, New Brunswick in her 90th year. Beloved wife of the late Lawrence (Larry) Estey (1998). Dear mother of Judy and Stephen Collins of Orillia. Dear grandmother of Katie and Tom Cavers of Collingwood, and Michael and Caroline Collins of Bradford; and great-grandmother of Lawrence. Dear sister-in-law of Waldo Steeves of New Minas NS, Cora Parker of Moncton NB, Edwin Estey of Miramichi NB, Fred Estey of Sunny Corner NB, Clare Harris of Warwick NB, and long-time family friend Lois Walton of Moncton NB. Predeceased by her sister Ruth Steeves, brother Everett Parker, and her in-laws Edna Mower, Dalen Kingston, Ruth Murphy, Belle LeBlanc, Gerald Estey, George Estey, Sarah Lynch, and Joanne Estey. Funeral service will be held at the Haskett Funeral Home on Wednesday, May 27th at 1:30 PM with Bob Heywood officiating. Interment Exeter Cemetery. Canada Obits. ca. (London Free Press May 23, 2015)

**MCGUIRE, Elizabeth (Betty)** . It is with a sense of sadness and respect that the family announces the loss of our adored and irreplaceable mother, grandmother, friend, relative, and guiding light in our lives. On Friday, May 1st, 2015 in her 93rd year she was returned to our Lord. Faithful wife of the late Lawrence (Larry) McGuire. Loving mother of Michael McGuire of Port Perry Ontario, and Kevin McGuire of London Ontario. Role model to her three granddaughters, her angels, Emily McGuire, Meaghan McGuire, and Natasha McGuire. One of eleven Daigle children, she is predeceased by her sisters Marjorie and Rosemary, as well as her brothers Stanley, Freddie, and Alphonse. She is survived by her sisters Edna (Sussex, NB) and Ruth (Quispamsis, NB). She is survived by her brothers Tony (Brisbane, Australia), Edward (Port Perry, Ontario), and David (Riverview, New Brunswick). Born in Saint John, New Brunswick and the eldest girl in her family, Betty, with the loss of her mother, raised all her brothers and sisters from the age of 16. Her selfless acts to hold her family together are spoken of with reverence throughout her family and beyond. The Funeral Mass will be held at St. George Church,

1164 Commissioners Road West, London on Thursday morning at 10 a.m. John T. Donohue Funeral Home, London. (London Free Press May 4, 2015)

**MELVIN, Ralph Clarence** - It is with heavy hearts we announce the passing of our beloved father. At University hospital on April 22, 2015 in his 84th year he slipped away peacefully with family by his side. A devoted father to Linda, Ralph Jr., Brent and Dana. Proud Grandpa (Poncho) to Darryl (Jenny), Jennifer, Michelle (Ryan), Karen, Deven (Ashley), Chantelle and Cory (Melody). An adoring great grandpa to Tyler, Nathan, Emily, Chase and "baby bump". He is survived by a special adoring sister Minnie. Predeceased by sisters Pearl, Flora, Ethel and brothers Irvin, Harold, Herbert, James, Stanford and John. Ralph was a proud and dedicated retiree of Kellogg's. A Celebration of Life luncheon will be held for family and friends in the London and surrounding area at The Canadian Corps Association 1051 Dundas Street London, Ontario, Sunday, May 3, 2015 from 2-4. A second Celebration of Life and interment will be held in New Brunswick when Ralph's family brings him home to rest. Forest Lawn Funeral Home & Cemetery, 1997 Dundas Street, London Ontario. (London Free Press Apr 25, 2015)

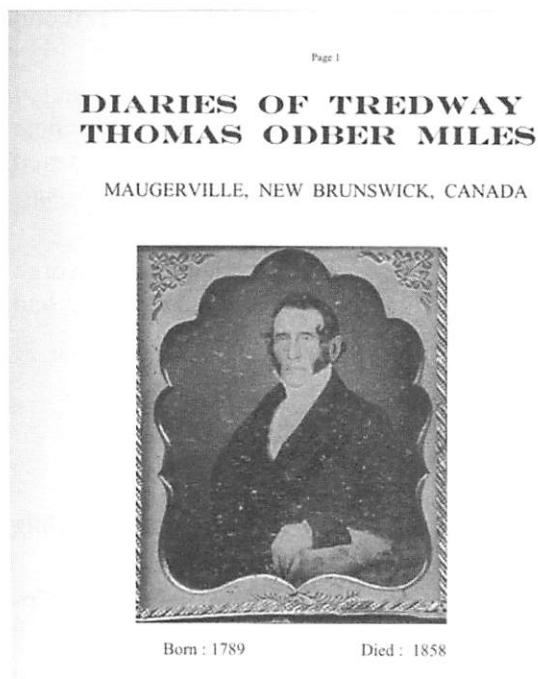
**SCOTT, Howard Norm** - Was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick on October 3, 1939, and passed away on April 28, 2015 at Ottawa Hospital, General Campus. Son of George Howard Scott (predeceased) and Mary Margaret Green (nee Carr), and step son of Leo Green (predeceased) all of Fredericton, NB. Husband of Angela (Fitzpatrick) and father to Lorraine (Kevin) Mitchell, Norman Jr., Todd (Cindy), Heather Edith, Meghan (Jeff) Burton, and stepdad to Yvonne (Todd) Robinson. Norm had seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Nephew of Carmen (Cam) Brown of Doaktown, NB. He and his family moved to London, Ontario from Mississauga in 1983 where they lived until 2014. They recently moved to Smiths Falls, Ontario to be closer to family. A celebration of life has been planned in his memory. (London Free Press May 9, 2015).



# Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

*Charles H. Miles, contributed by Joyce Hinchey and Susan Warman*

*The Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles were transcribed and assembled into book form in 2002 by Charles H. Miles, great-great-grandson of T.T.O. Miles. NBGS member Joyce Hinchey offered them for publication in Generations and her niece Susan Miles Warman provided permission for publication. The diary and associated material was delivered by Peter Briggs, Joyce's nephew. The diaries cover two periods: 1815-1818 and 1847-1855. Excerpts from the diaries will be published in the next few issues of Generations. Most entries that were just weather descriptions have been omitted.*



**Foreword:** The earliest record of this Miles family seems to be around the late 1400's at 'Land of Westmill' England. Some seven generations later, a descendent, Richard Miles, left his home in Great Munden, Wormley, Hertfordshire, England and sailed for the New World with a group of Puritans. He arrived at Boston in 1637 with wife and four children. They settled in New Haven CT. where two more children were born. Four generations later the Revolutionary War occurred. Two members of the Miles family chose to remain as British Subjects and moved to Canada. Elijah Miles travelled there with his family as a Captain in Oliver DeLancy's Second Brigade. He eventually settled on the Saint John River at Maugerville about twenty miles below Fredericton.



Elijah Miles 1753-1831

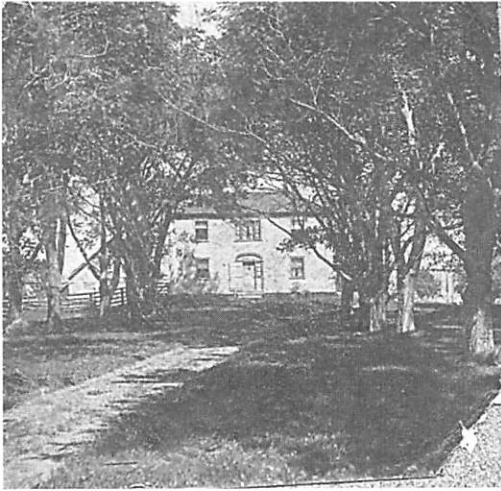
There he raised four sons and a daughter; James Agustus, T. Thomas Odber, Edward Allison, and Elijah Charles Cornwell, with his first wife Fanny



Fanny Cornwell 1758-1799

Cornwell. With his second wife, Elizabeth Harding, he had two sons, Frederick William and George.

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles



Colonel Elijah Miles First House Built About 1784

T. Thomas Odber Miles was a Member of Legislative Assembly, Justice of Peace, Colonel in Militia, and a Farmer in Maugerville. At the time of his marriage, he built ships at Oromocto, NB. He was christened 'Tredway' Thomas Odber but later

dropped the 'Tredway' because it seemed too cumbersome for his signature.

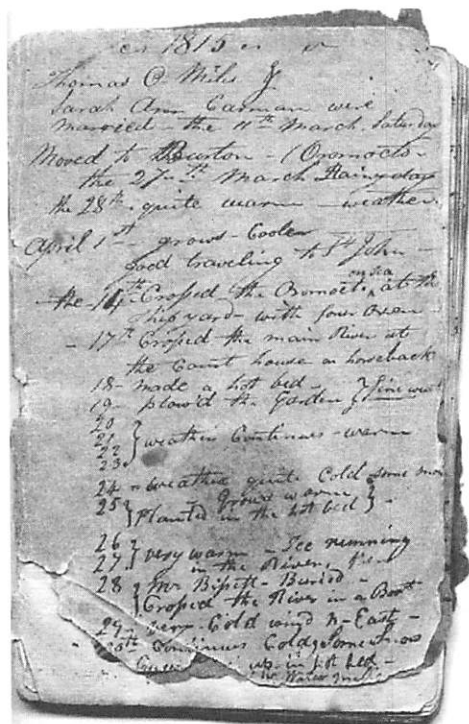
T. Thomas Odber Miles married Sarah Ann Carman, and his half brother George, married her sister Elizabeth (Betsy). George and Betsy's children: Matilda Jane, George Carman, Elijah, Francis W. (Fred), and Charlotte Mears.

Brothers of the Carman women above, who are mentioned in the diaries are; Samuel (U.S. or Uncle Sam), Gerhardus Clowes, Stephen, and Richard H. Odber Carman was Samuel's son and Wood Carman was Richard H's son.

T. Thomas Odber Miles had two sons and a daughter. Rev. George F. married Matilda Jane Miles (d/o George Miles), Sarah (Sally) married James Woodford (Woody) Smith, and Thomas married Nancy Amanda Perley.

Thomas and Nancy's oldest son was George Hayward (Wee George or George H.). They had twelve children.

## Diaries of Tredway Thomes Odber Miles 1815 - 1818



Thomas O. Miles & Sarah Ann Carman were married the 11<sup>th</sup> March, Saturday. Moved to Burton (Oromocto) the 27<sup>th</sup> March- rainy day. The 28<sup>th</sup> quite warm weather.

**April 1st 1815** – Grows cooler, good travelling to St. John.

14th - crossed the Oromocto on ice at the shipyard with four oxen

17th - crossed the main river [Ed: Saint John] at the court on horseback.

18th - made a hot bed.

25th - grows warm - planted in the hot bed.

26th - 27th- very warm- ice running in the river.

28th - Mr. Bipett buried - crossed the river in a boat.

30th - continues cold, some snow - cucumbers up in hot bed.

**Monday May 1st 1815** – Barracks burnt in Fredericton. Rainy and cold windy- look sharp

Tuesday 2nd – grows warmer- cross the river.

Wednesday 3rd - Pleasant. Mr. Carman embarked from Maugerville for Mahogany.

Saturday 6th – Warm - shot a partridge.

Sunday 7th - Very warm - drank tea at Mr. Hazens.

Monday 8th – Cross the river.

Tuesday 9th - Snow storm - 2 inches deep.

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Thursday 11th - at Fredericton.  
Saturday 13th - Hawling out timber.  
Sunday 14th - Cold, windy. Thos. Perley died.  
Wednesday 17th - Went to St. John.  
Thursday 18th - Rainy - arrived in Parstown.  
Sunday 21st - Cold and windy - went to Mahogany.  
Monday 22nd - Left St. John at 11 o'clock. very warm.  
Tuesday May 23, 1815 Got home at 1 o'clock.  
Thursday 25th - Warm & showering. Rafted timber. Raised the new store & went to Rushagonish at night - out all night  
Sunday 28th - Crossed the river.  
**June 1 1815**  
Saturday June 3rd - Crossed the river. The *Lottery* arrived at St. John  
Sunday 4th - Went to Church. Mr. Dow went to St. John  
Monday and all the week - Plowing - worked hard  
Saturday 10th - Finished planking the *Union*.  
Saturday July 15th - The Brig *Union* launched  
Sunday June 11th - Very warm and pleasant - went to Church.  
Monday 12th - Went to Sunpoke- Apple trees in full bloom - bees fit to bush-potatoes coming up.  
**Monday January 1st 1816** - Cool and squalls of snow  
Monday 8th, 9th, 10th - Clear & cold. Stephen Porter married the 10th.  
Thursday 11th - Cool. Dined at Mr. Dows.  
Friday 12th - Violent snow storm. Samuel True went to Rushagonish with the oxen for boards.  
Saturday 13th - Clear & cold. Papa & Lady drank tea with us.  
Sunday 14th - Very cold. At Church.  
Monday 15th - Coldest day this year - drank tea at Mr. Dows.  
Tuesday 16th - Court opened.  
Thursday 18th - Continues warm, snow almost gone in the fields.  
Friday 19th - Warm & pleasant - at Court.  
Saturday 20th - Continues warm - at court.  
Monday 22nd - Clear & warm as April. Papa and Mr. Dow went to St. John.

Wednesday January 24, 1816 Fields all bare so that the cattle are grazing - Night - part of the roof of the Church in Fredericton blown off.

Thursday 25th - Clear & violent wind from NW-grows cooler - begins to freeze.

Sunday 28th - Clear & pleasant for the season. Mr. Dow returned.

Tuesday 30th - Continues warm. Thos. Carman was here.

Wednesday 31st - Grows cooler & ground bare.

**Thursday February 1st- 1816** - Warm, some snow & rain. Hawled 4 loads wood - got a barrel flour.

Saturday 3rd - quite cold & clear - went to Gary for timber.

Monday 5th - Cold & windy. Hawled 6 loads wood.

Tuesday 6th - Ditto. Hawled 2 loads hay.

Wednesday 7th - Some snow begins to cover the ground - hawled a load potatoes & 1 of wood for Church.

Thursday 8th - Getting spars - clear.

Friday 9th - Ditto - grows cooler.

Monday 12th - Warm and rain - takes the snow all off.

Tuesday 13th - Clear & cool & windy - hawled wood for Lyons 2 loads.

Wednesday 14th - Cool but pleasant. Hawled wood for Church 5 loads 1 / 2 day. Dow went to Fredericton.

Friday 16th - Cold & wind NW - hawled hay.

Saturday 17th - Clear cool & pleasant. Thomas & Ann Miles - first daughter born. Dow went for Mrs. Flewelling. Mrs., Dow, Mrs. Flewelling, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Hubble attendants at birth. First daughter born at 11 o'clock forenoon. Phoebe Black came to nurse. Some snow begins to cover .

Monday 19th - Hail, snow & rain & snow again. Mrs. Miles sat up to have bed made though as well as can be expected - little girl very good.

Wednesday 21st - Clear & cool - hawled 4 loads wood.

Thursday 22nd - Violent snow storm continues all night - there fell 14 inches of snow.

Saturday 24th - Clear & very warm - travelling very bad - breaking roads 1/2 day - got the bow rail & waterway for sloop. Mrs. Miles eats breakfast with family - gains strength fast.

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Sunday February 25, 1816 - Some snow & warm.

Monday 26th - Warm & pleasant. Being the 9th day Mrs. Miles is not quite so well.

Tuesday 27th - Hawled 1 load hay. Mrs. Miles recovers slowly.

Wednesday 28th - Hawled 1 load wood. Mrs. Miles recovers slowly.

Thursday 29th - Warm & rainy- went to the woods for fine plank stock - broke 2 sleds and returned empty.

**Friday March 1st 1816**- Clear & warm. S Carman & wife to tea. Sloop Fanny Bowsprit set. The little girl unwell with the red goom. Medicine is saffron and marygold.

Saturday 2nd - Warm, misty, wet underfoot.

Sunday 3rd - Windy, some snow & cool. James & Mary spent the day with us.

Monday 4th - Cool - hawled 6 loads wood.

Tuesday 5th - Cool - hawled a load hay

Wednesday 6th - Settled with Hooper & Lincoln. Phoebe Black went to Mr. Dennisons of the 6th laid off on the 20th paid 15/ in full.

Thursday 7th - Hawled 2 loads wood for Mr. Bradley and 2 sticks of pine.

Friday 8th - Jacob Church a bankrupt t- the men quit work on the [Ed: Harg, Hary, Hovy??]

Saturday 9th - Windy & cold - hawled 1 load hay & Dow - one for me.

Sunday 10th - Pleasant for the season.

Monday March 11, 1816 - Bought a peck beans.

Tuesday 12th - Pleasant - I set out for St. John at 12 o'clock- lodged at Wordens.

Wednesday 13th - Arrived in town at half after twelve, passengers Thos. Carman.

Thursday 14th - Rainy & warm in St. John.

Friday 15th - Left town about 1 o'clock - drove to Wordens, very sick at supper & faint.

Saturday 16th - Got home at 4 o'clock afternoon- passenger Thos. Carman - expenses 70/-. Mrs. Miles and Sally quite smart!

Sunday 17th - Cool but pleasant - Tom walked over the river.

Monday 18th - Severe cold wind NW - few men to work in the yard.

Tuesday 19th - Cool - hawled wood for Lyons.

Wednesday 20th - Cool with snow & wind. Bought 9 bushels barley at 5/- per bushel & 2 potatoes at 3/ with Clendenning- agreed for 5 bushels corn at 7/6. Clowes Carman got up from St. John and family.

Thursday 21st - Cool but pleasant. - Sprained my ankle.

Friday 22nd - Pleasant but cold - lame.

Saturday 23rd - Windy & chilly. Hawled timber 1 load & 3 loads wood.

Sunday 24th - Grows warm. Mrs. Miles drank tea at Mrs. Dows - the first visit.

Monday 25th - Windy & cool. Bought 15 bushels potatoes from Mr. Street 3/- - kept 3 1/2 bushels - agreed for 25 more.

Tuesday March 26, 1816 - Snow storm - softly.

Wednesday 27th - Warm - hawled a load hay. Bought of Col. Miles 15 cwt. 60/- . The four Miss Smiths drank tea with us & T Carman. Battis the French man began to work. Finished planking Peters & Wiggins Brig - outboard.

Thursday 28th - Rainy morning- moderate- clears off afternoon - hawled a load hay from Col. Miles 17 cwt @3/.

Friday 29th- Hawled hay for Dow- violent wind.

Sunday 31st - Went to Mr. Perleys with Mrs. Miles & Sally.

**Monday April 1 1815** - Warm & rainy- hawled wood.

Tuesday 2nd - Hawled timber with Snap & Mariam - warm - hawled 2 tons x 4 ft. Timber.

Wednesday 3rd - hawled wood 1 / 2 day - Fields chiefly bare of snow.

Thursday 4th- hawled timber.

Friday 5th - Hawled hay from R Smith 13 cwt.

Saturday 6th - Warm & foggy- went with Papa & Mama to James' and had Sally Miles christened by James Somerville with Fanny & Mary B Miles.

Sunday 7th - Returned from James' - Called at Samuel Carmans - came near getting in the river behind the Oromocto Island - staid at Papa's all night. Ice decays very fast.

Monday 8th - Left Mrs. Miles & Sally at Papa's- got home at 11 - went for her in the afternoon with difficulty - the Oromocto open at the mouth in places.

Tuesday April 9, 1816 - Warm & misty - went on the ice by George Nevers - proceeded by ice to



## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Capt. Taylors - came near getting in. Bought 51 cwt. chalk [Ed: caulk]. Returned by way of Mr. Streets & engaged 100 bushels potatoes - got home safe but very wet.

Wednesday 10th - Cold & windy- crossed the river at G Nevers - very bad getting on the ice. Bought pork & hams @1/3.

Thursday 11th - Cold & windy - crossed the river on ice at the Courthouse & moved Mr. Hoyts family to the shipyard.

Sunday 14th - Some snow in the morning. Spent this day at home.

Monday 15th - Snow in the morning- grows warm & takes the snow off.

Tuesday 16th, 17th, 18th - The weather continues the same as Monday - made a tiller for the sloop. Snowed about 3 inches deep every morning for 3 days.

Friday 19th - Cool morning- sun comes out at times - worked on the bowsprit of the Brig *Harry* with Dow & Hoyt 1 / 2 day & then condemned it - drank tea at Mr. Dows. Isaac Barton, Joseph Clark and John Hamilton finished caulking the Sloop *Fanny*. They got for caulking £50. Crossed the Oromocto on ice above the yard - pretty much open below.

Saturday 20th - Cloudy & cool - worked at the Sloop mast 1 / 2 day. Rainy in the afternoon.

Sunday 21st - Cloudy morning with snow & rain - went to the funeral of Mrs. Cogswell very bad roads. The Oromocto clear of ice from the yard to the mouth - ice not yet started in the main river. Sunday night the old sow had 15 pigs. Monday lost 9.

Monday April 22, 1816 - Cloudy morning with snow & rain - not much wind NE.

Tuesday 23rd - Weather the same. The ice pretty much gone out of the creek.

Wednesday 24th - Snow in the morning. Clears off afternoon.

Thursday 25th - Pleasant morning. Thos. Wier began to paint the sloop *Fanny*.

Friday 26th - Pleasant & warm - to work at the sloop.

Saturday 27th - Weather & work the same as Friday.

Sunday 28th - Pleasant - at home.

Monday 29th - Warm & pleasant - launched the sloop *Fanny*.

Wednesday May 1st 1816 - Grows cooler - wind NE - about an inch of snow fell this night.

Thursday 2nd - Clear & pleasant - set off for St. John in the sloop *Fanny*.

Friday 3rd - Wind NNE & clear.

Saturday 4th - Got to the Indian house at 6 in the morning.

Sunday 5th - Went to Church - wind SW - weather cool.

Monday 6th - Got the sloop *Fanny* through the falls and commenced rigging by McNamara.

Thursday 9th - Went to Mahogany

Friday May 10, 1816 - Returned to work at sloop.

Saturday 11th - Cool & hard work.

Sunday 12th - At Mahogany - rainy.

Monday 13th - Returned to St John.

Tuesday 14th - Put the rigging on the sloop. Mr. Dow attempted to launch the brig *Oromocto* a block being left about midway of the Keil hone the aft part completely of the ways - where she lay until next day when she was handsomely launched at half past four afternoon.

Wednesday 15th - Brig *Oromocto* launched. Snow about 3 inches deep.

Thursday 16th - loading the sloop in St. John.

Friday 17th - Bent the mainsail & jib - continued loading.

Saturday 18th - Finished loading, but cannot get through the falls.

Sunday 19th - at Church - twice.

Monday 20th - Left the Indian house at 9 o'clock morning in the steam boat - arrived at Wm. Perleys - at 3 at night making a passage of 18 hours.

Tuesday 21st - Got home at 5 morning- weather warm - all well but John Dow quite sick.

Thursday 23rd - Went to Mr. Streets & got 40 bushels potatoes @3/6. Drank tea at Mr. Kimbles- wind fresh east.

Friday 24th - Fine weather - went to Mauger- ville - got 1 & 1 / 2 ton of hay for 17.

Saturday May 25, 1816 - Launch the Brig *Francis Ann* that was built in seven months for Peters & Wiggins - measuring 174 ton @25 per ton Kimble & Woodand. Brig launched 10 minutes after - very fine day.

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Sunday 26th – Rainy morning & warm. Wiggins departed from Cold Spring in the *F. Ann*.

Monday 27th – Sloop *Fanny* arrived at Cold Spring.

Wednesday 29th – Laid the Keil of the ship *Harmony* - cold for the season. Master Rose went away.

Thursday 30th – Snow, hail & rain. Thomas Carman came to Burton with Dow & Miles.

Friday 31st – Cool & backward season.

**Saturday June 1st 1816** – Grows warmer - paying & discharging & employing men.

Sunday 2nd – Warm, T. Miles unwell - spent the day at home.

Monday 3rd - Surveying timber for W. Hazen-plowed the piece of land between the house & barn.

Saturday 8th - Wonderful to behold. The snow covers the face of the earth one inch deep at 5 o'clock morning- peas up in the garden but appear very much alarmed at the sight of snow.

Monday 10th - Cold, rain & windy. Very hard frost.

Tuesday 11th – Grows warmer fast - wind SW. Cucumbers killed by the frost - very little grass. The cattle can hardly subsist.

Wednesday 12th – Quite cool - with rain & windy.

Thursday 13th – Cloudy, high winds - sprinkles some rain.

Friday 14th – Being much hurried with business I neglected my journal until the 20th June.

Monday 17th - Raised the ship *Harmony* on Thursday the 17th October 1816. Launched the ship *Harmony* of 357 tons a very good launch built for Capt. John Currie at 6/10 per ton.

Thursday 20th - When I went to St John in the steam boat, weather cool.

Friday 21st - In St. John - weather cool & misty.

Sunday 23rd - Very warm - dined at Mr. Carman's - Mahogany - returned to St. John in the evening with my father.

Monday 24th - left the Indian house at 9 o'clock morning with about 50 passengers - the day excessive warm - arrived and landed at the Courthouse in Burton at 10 o'clock evening - a dark night.

Tuesday 25th - 1817 – Weather warm - the grass begins to grow.

**1817** - Remember this in March 1817. I let my horse called Rumford to Mr. Hatch and Mr. Blasdell who treated him very ill and put out one of his eyes- they kept the horse and allowed me £27.10.6 - not enough by £2.10

January the 9th Thursday - Stephen Porter died at ten minutes after nine o'clock morning.

March 19th - Dow and Miles dissolved partnership. Mrs. Miles quite unwell. This winter was very cold and severe - the spring very backward - the 17th

April 17th – made a hot bed - on top of the pigpen.

April 18th - hawling wood snow quite deep - the ice in the Oromocto begins to fail - one horse got in. The weather extreme cold - so as to strengthen the ice.

April 19th – walked over to my fathers got breakfast and returned in a sleigh with Edward. Mr. Stephenson came from Mr. Nevers mill with a yoke of oxen on the ice safe. Alekander Nevers moved to Burton from Fredericton by ice. James Miles came down to Col. Miles with horses the ice is reckoned quite safe in the main river. Weather clear & cool.

Monday 21st – Light fall of snow.

Tuesday 22nd – Samuel Carman came to the bank of the creek opposite the ship yard with a horse and hawled away 2 thousand shingle - the ice in the main river safe - hawled the shingles across the Oromocto on a hand sled. James Webber buried.

Thursday 24th – The ice in the Oromocto remains passable for foot passengers - this night a violent snow storm from the north east & very cold. At 12 o'clock at called up by Zeptha Hubble- Mrs. Card very sick - snowing fast- the snow nearly knee deep in the road. Stayed at Mrs. Hubbles nearly two hours - continues to snow fast.

**Sunday April 27, 1817** - Very warm morning- the snow goes off very fast. Mr. Dow crossed the Oromocto on ice at the shipyard.

Tuesday 29th - Crossed the river on ice at Mr. Nevers. Mr. Solomon Perley hawling timber from Burton to the island for a barn frame - with horses- the ice from the island to my fathers appears strong - the ice begins to run in the Oromocto. Dow & Miles settle with E Miles.

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Wednesday 30th – Warm & pleasant. Mr. Mitchell began to paint the sloop *Fannys* cabin. The ice ran clear at the ship yard so they crossed in boats borrowed from Mr. Dow - on jar of oil lacking 1 pint. Battis Legacy began to work at three pound per month making fence

**Thursday May 1st 1817** - Very warm. Mr. Dow crossed the river on ice at the Court House.

Friday 2nd - Very warm indeed. Allan made a hot bed. Battis cut his toe. Mr. Dow began to plow on the hill. The water rises very fast - two feet a day over the Cold Spring.

Saturday 3rd - Very warm forenoon. The wind rises in the afternoon NE – grows cool. The ice started in the main river between Thatch Island and Oromocto Island and at Fredericton about 50 feet.

Sunday 4th – Warm & pleasant. The ice running in the main river & jamming considerably. The water rises 2 feet this day. John Anthony came from Fredericton and entered and board the sloop *Fanny* - at the cold spring @ £6 per month.

Monday 5th – Warm & cloudy. Bent the jib of the sloop *Fanny* and set out to go up the creek- the wind being unfavorable drove us on the North shore where we had much difficulty in getting off - the sloop Alligator came down the creek.

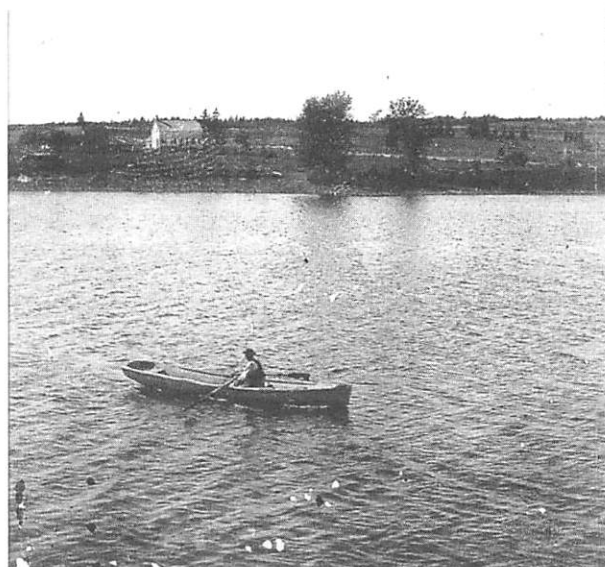
Tuesday May 6, 1817 - Warm & pleasant - the ice running in the river - a wood boat went down the river - the first vessel from Nashwaak - 12 cucumbers up in the small hot bed. Mitchell painted the sideboard.

Wednesday 7th - Warm & windy. Ice runs in small cakes - thick. Pidgeons flying to the southward in great quantities. Mr. Dow sowed his seeds on the hill. We planted a few potatoes in the garden

Thursday 8th - Warm & cloudy. Worked at the sloop painting. Water higher than it has been in four years - & rising. - planted peas in the garden. Mitchell got breakfast and went to work for Mr. Dow - very warm night.

Friday 9th – Sewed the first bed in the garden in front of the gate with Red Onion seed. Planted squash in the hot bed - crossed the river to Mr. Boobers and got 12 bushels potatoes @ 5/- went down to Papas - the water over the banks of Maugerville complete - about two feet higher would take it into Mr. Amos Perley's house.

Saturday May 10th 1817 - Jeremiah McCarty began to work on board the Sloop @ £3 per month - warm and misty -wind east.



Saint John River near Maugerville

[May 10 to October 18 missing]

**Saturday October 18th 1817** – Weather cold for the season - a smart fall of snow this morning- about an inch deep. Continues cold to the 21st- Grows warmer. Planted apple seed the 17th of October 1817 Down by the apple tree in the southeast corner of the garden.

October 22nd - Covered the bed of onions with beet tops and earth they being sowed late and were very small - an experiment.

October 24th - Quite warm enough without fire - wind SW.

**November 2nd 1817** - Cool morning - begins to snow about 2 o'clock afternoon - continues all night.

November 3rd - Snow 8 inches deep & continues till about sundown. Clean off snow about 10 inches - on a level this night the river froze over. The Oromocto Creek froze over and stopt above the yard until November 4th at 9 o'clock - a pleasant day - the ice runs in the river & creeks.

November 6th - Warm & cloudy - the snow goes off.

November 7th – Burton - on Friday - Thomas and Ann Miles son - Thomas O was born at nine o'clock morning - a very large child - Doctor Hatheway attended and done well. Attendants;

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Webber and Mrs. Carman. Daniel Neal went for the doctor Quick. - A cloudy morning & warm - the sun comes out at times but continues cloudy. This fall continues open - very little severe cold weather before Christmas - several snow storms but rain enough to take it all off - again which makes it very bad [Ed: Flioning, or Flionsing?].

December 28th - Several teams went as far as Wordens on the ice and returned with loads of goods.

**Thursday January 1st 1818** - Went to James Miles with Papa & family (except Charles) and had Thomas Odber Miles christened with James son Elijah Miles by the Rev. James Somerville. A remarkable fine day.

Friday 2nd - Returned - the weather continues warm & pleasant - the ice appears quite safe to Fredericton.

Saturday 3rd - Continues warm - very little snow on the ground. Rains at night - very fast clear before Sunday morning 4th - wind NW - very hard - grows cooler.

February 4th - A very severe snow storm. Samuel True's first son - Amos born.

February 7th - hawled wood for Church - very cold. Wednesday February 11, 1818 - Evening - Mrs. Dow delivered of a boy - small [Ed: tyke or tiny?]. Extreme cold night. Between the first of October 1817 and the first of March there were born in the parish of Burton within one mile of the cold spring 11 children, 5 boys, 6 girls. Mrs. Jones, Mrs. T Miles, Mrs. S Nevers. Mrs. A Kinney, Mrs.

T Ham, Mrs. Church, Mrs. D Neal, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Tibbits, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Hachey.

Saturday January 3rd - Sold Mr. Dow a chair 37 1/2 for 37 1/2 lb. sugar-paid. [Ed. Written out of place in diary]

February 12th Mrs. Tibbits delivered of a remarkable large boy - Continues cold until the 20th - grows warmer this evening at about eleven o'clock. Mrs. Hatch delivered of her first daughter - when the child's mother, grandmother, great grandmother and great grandmothers mother were all present. Old Mrs. Tapley the mother of Mrs. Kimball who is the mother of Mrs. Webber who is the mother of Mrs. Hatch who is the mother of this infant daughter - all present at the birth of Mrs. Hatch's daughter.

Saturday February 21st - Pleasant morning - some snow in the afternoon.

**March 1st 1818** - Pleasant weather.

March 21st - Sally Miles aged 2 years & 1 month weighed 25 1/2 lbs. Thos. O Miles Jun. aged 4 months weighed 22 lbs.

March 31st - began to move from Burton to the Glebe lot in Mauger-ville.

**April 1 1818** - Mrs. Miles & family moved.

April 2nd - finished moving.

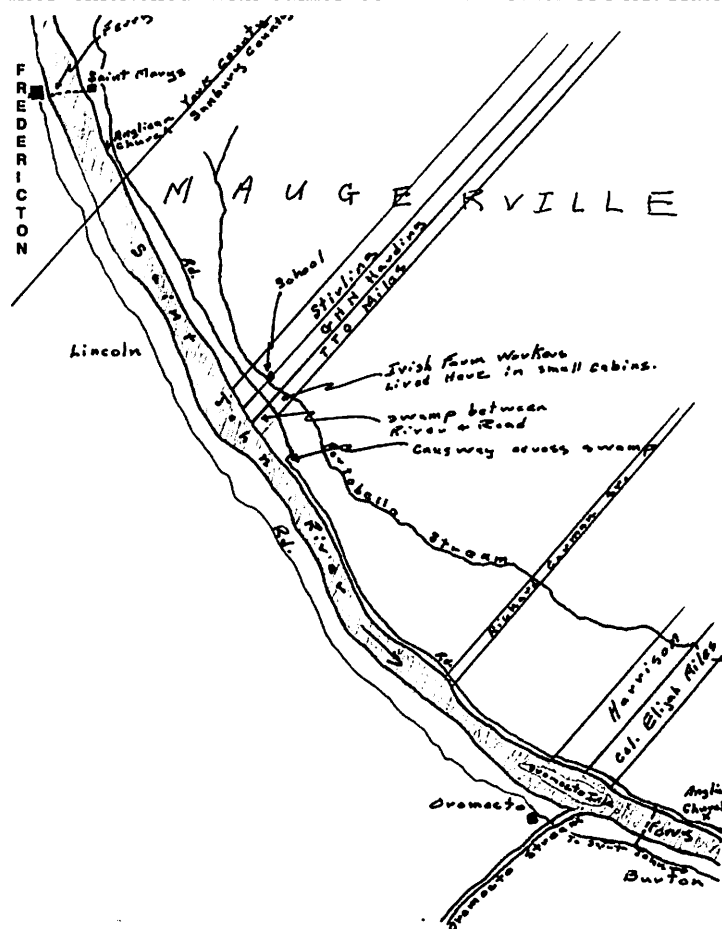
Sunday April 5th - John McKeen buried - wind E by S The ice be-

gins to fail fast impassable at the Oromocto mouth - with a team.

Monday April 6, 1818 - Wind E - cool & disagreeable & rain - 6 loads wood.

Tuesday 7th - Wind ENE - unpleasant - extracted 3 teeth for Miss Ann Taylor.

Thursday 9th - Crossed the river at the Court-house horseback - rode to B Fosters and crossed





## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

the Oromocto on foot - Wind ENE in gale - Ice poor. John McNeal went to gaol.

Friday 10th - Wind continues from the E but not so violent.

Saturday 11th - Crossed the river above the Courthouse with a horse and sled - went to Mr. Nevers Mill and to the Oromocto - crossed at the mouth in a canoe.

Saturday 18th - Crossed the river from above Mr. Perleys - to the Courthouse about half way by ice and hawled a canoe then took the water with the canoe to the shore. Went to John Dows, hawled 2 teeth for Miss McMonagle, one for Eliza Ann Dow & one for Betsy Dow - returned to the sloop

Provenance lying at Mr. Hazens wharf - Capt. Corey on board. Begins to rain - the ice starts in the main river - leaves an opening at the Courthouse about 4 rod wide and stops again. Crossed in a canoe from shore to shore with Charles Miles. The wind hard with rain- our canoe very small and leaky. This night a violent storm of rain with considerable thunder about midnight.

Sunday 19th - The river clear of ice opposite the house - about a mile.

*(This completes the 1815-1818 diaries. The Winter issue will have excerpts from diaries from 1847 on.)*

## Obituary - Charles Kee

*Charlie Kee & his wife Lillian were long-time active members of NBGS - Saint John branch. Charlie was branch treasurer for many years, and he was instrumental in designing and implementing the current accounting system that is used by NBGS treasurers.*

The family of Charles S. "Charlie" Kee sadly announce that he "crossed the final finish line" peacefully, on Saturday, June 6, 2015 at Bobby's Hospice, at the age of 87, after a brief battle with cancer. Charlie was born on May 21, 1928 in Grand Mere, Quebec, to the late Charles S. and Annie Mildred (Bustin); (daughter of the late Charles L. Bustin, founder of Bustin's Fine Furniture).

Charlie is survived by his wife of 58 years, Lillian (Starkie), and three children, Charles A. "Chuck" from Alberta; Cynthia "Cindy" LeBlanc (Steven) Saint John and Catherine "Cathy"

(Donnie O'Brien) Saint John; three grandchildren, Charlie, Brandon and Destiny, all of Saint John. He is also survived by one sister, Dorothy Murchie of St. Stephen and many nieces and-nephews. Besides his parents, Charlie was predeceased by two sisters, Frances Forbes and Margaret Dickson.

Charlie was an accountant by trade and worked for GE for nine years before joining Rocca Construction in 1963 and retiring in 1995.

He was an avid sailor, being an Honorary Life Member and past Commodore of the RKYC. He also enjoyed camping and was a past President of Gloosecap Campers. He was also involved in the NBGS acting as treasurer for 12 years.

The funeral service was held on Thursday, June 11, 2015 from Brenan's Funeral Home Chapel at 2:00 pm. Donations to Bobby's Hospice, Dan Johnson Fund, Canadian Cancer Society or the organization of the donor's choice would be greatly appreciated by the family. [www.brenansfh.com](http://www.brenansfh.com)

## 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](mailto: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.

# Cornelius Ackerman

By George H. Hayward

**Cornelius Ackerman** was born in New Jersey about 1754. He served with the 3<sup>rd</sup> New Jersey Volunteers during the Revolutionary War, and came to New Brunswick after the War. He settled, first at Fredericton and later in Carleton County (Esther Clark Wright, *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*).

The Weekly Chronicle (Saint John, N.B.), of 8 Jan 1847 reported: died, Victoria (Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co.), 21<sup>st</sup> ult., Cornelius Ackerman, supposed to be age 98. (Daniel F. Johnson, *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers*, Vol. 11, No. 2931.)

It appears age 98 may have been overstated in the newspaper, for in 1843 his age was recorded as 89 on the Schedule of Old Revolutionary Soldiers and their Widows, chargeable on the Relief Fund, 1843. That suggests he was born about 1754 rather than 1748 based on "supposed to be 98" when he died in 1847.

He married **Frances Lawrence**, daughter of Col. Richard Lawrence. She was born about 1754, and died in Fredericton, N.B., 6 Sep 1822. The N.B. Royal Gazette of 19 Sep 1822 reported: died, 6<sup>th</sup> inst., Fredericton, Mrs. Frances, wife of Cornelius Ackerman, age 64. (Vital Statistics Committee, N.B. Genealogical Society, Daniel F. Johnson, ed., *New Brunswick Vital Statistics From Newspapers*, Vol. 2, No. 1419)

## Children

- i **Elsie Ann Ackerman**, born about 1788, died 8 Sep 1846, married Caleb B. Phillips.
- ii **Mary Ackerman**, married John Stevens.
- iii **Frances Ackerman**, married John B Payne.

## References

(1) Elisha S. Phillips Family Bible:

- Cornelius A. Phillips, son of Caleb Phillips, a refugee from New York State, who married Ann Ackerman, daughter of Cornelius Ackerman, to whom the grant of land was given where the City of Fredericton now stands, and his wife, Fanny Lawrence (daughter of Colonel Richard Lawrence of Revolution fame), to whom was born

three daughters, Ann, Mary and Fanny. Ann married Caleb(sic) Phillips. Mary married John Stevens. Fanny married Richard Payne.

- Caleb Phillips had several brothers, some of whom stayed in New York, to whom large families were born. Caleb, Robert, Thomas & David settled in Carleton County, New Brunswick, large grants of land being given to them.

- (2) Vital Statistics Committee, N.B. Genealogical Society, Daniel F. Johnson, ed., *New Brunswick Vital Statistics From Newspapers*, Vol. 2, #455: Married, Fredericton, 6<sup>th</sup> inst., by Rev. J. Milne, Capt. John B. Payne, to Miss Fanny, second daughter of Cornelius Ackerman, all of that place. (N.B. Royal Gazette, 23 Dec 1818).
- (3) Vital Statistics Committee, N.B. Genealogical Society, Daniel F. Johnson, ed., *New Brunswick Vital Statistics From Newspapers*, Vol. 2, #1419: Died, 6<sup>th</sup> inst., Fredericton, Mrs. Frances, wife of Cornelius Ackerman, age 64. (N.B. Royal Gazette, 19 Sep 1822).
- (4) Esther Clark Wright, *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* (1955; rpt. Moncton, N.B.: Moncton Publishing Co. Ltd., 1972), p. 255.
- (5) New Brunswick, Dept. of Natural Resources, *Crown Land Grant Index* (Fredericton, 1988), pp. 3-6: The index shows the following grants to Cornelius Ackerman (Ackeman, Akerman) -
  - Ackerson, Cornelius, Lot 20, St. John River, Dumfries, York Co., 100 acres, 2 May 1786 (Vol. II, #31). Regranted.
  - Ackerman, Cornelius, 1-8 town lots, Fredericton, York Co., 7 Mar 1788 (Vol. B, #153).
  - Ackerman, Cornelius, Lot 9, Fredericton, York Co., 1/2 acre, 7 Mar 1788 (Vol. B, #154). Regranted.
  - Ackerman, Cornelius, Lot 29, Fredericton, York Co., 7 Mar 1788 (Vol. B, #154). Regranted.
  - Ackeman, Cornelius, 3 islands by Island View, Kingsclear, York Co., 4 acres, 7 Aug 1789 (Vol. III, Grant #201).
  - Ackerman, Cornelius, Lot 3, Scoodewabscook Creek (now Long Creek), Kingsclear, York Co., 4 acres, 7 Aug 1789 (Vol. III, #201).
  - Akerman, Cornelius, Lot 9, on Little Presque Isle River, Wicklow, Carleton Co., N.B., 300 acres, 29 Dec 1832 (Vol. 12, #2827).
- (6) Schedule of Old Revolutionary Soldiers and their Widows, chargeable on the Relief Fund, 1843.
- (7) Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.(C.), *Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers* (Saint John, N.B.: privately published, 1986: PANB, MC-80/1057), Vol. 11, #2931: d. Victoria (Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co.), 21<sup>st</sup> ult., Cornelius Ackerman, supposed to be age 98. (Weekly Chronicle, Saint John, 8 Jan 1847) ■

# George Brownell - Consistent Covenanter

*contributed by Eldon Hay*

George Brownell was the eldest of four Brownell cousins (George, Hiram, Joseph Howe, Stephen) from the Chignecto region to become Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) ministers. Their homes were in Northport NS. But there is a New Brunswick origin of this family phenomenon. Rev. Alexander Clarke, the great Covenanter missionary from Ireland came originally to Saint John in 1827. Toward the end of that year, in December, he spent time in south east New Brunswick not far from the present day Murray Corner. One of his first contacts was the home of Jeremiah and Anna Copp Brownell, then dwelling at Jolicure. The Belfast, Ireland, report of 1828, tells us about Clarke's activity: "He preached at the house of Jeremiah Brownill [sic] on the New Brunswick side of the Bay [Verte]. At his house were met on occasion, his children, distant from him, on each side [of the Bay Verte], 25 miles, so that my audience contained individuals 50 miles distant. No people could do more to get me to go with them, and proposed sending for my family [in Saint John], to prevent me from returning [there] I promised to return to them as soon as my other engagements would permit" (Statement of the RP Home and Missionary Society, June 1828, 11.)

When Clarke did return, and settled in Amherst, Jeremiah and Anna Copp Brownell were among his first converts. For Jeremiah, a meeting at Fort Cumberland, 27 February 1794, was appointed on a committee of three to prepare plans and obtain subscriptions for the erection of St. Marks's Episcopal Church at Mount Whatley (Archer Brownell, Brownell Genealogy, 33). Both Jeremiah and Anna are interred in the Old Presbyterian Cemetery in Jolicure, Anna in 1829. Perhaps Jeremiah was involved in building the Covenanter church in Jolicure in 1833; he died two years later. Apparently most of his sons lived on the other side of Baie Verte - that is, in present day Cumberland County, Nova Scotia.

George Brownell, a grandson of Jeremiah was born in Northport in 1843; he was probably baptized by the Rev. Alexander Clarke. Relatively little is known about his early life, undoubtedly attending local schools; he himself became a school teacher. In 1865, he married a neighbourhood

woman, Elizabeth Ferguson, the eldest daughter of one of the best known Linden Covenanter Ruling Elders, Alexander Ferguson. The first real glimpse we have of George Brownell comes from a reminiscence by another Covenanter minister, S.M. Ramsey.

It was in the summer of 1873, that I first met George W. Brownell, in the church at Linden, Nova Scotia. He was then married, and I visited him and his wife in their little home not 200 yards from the Atlantic ocean. I remember well the day he took me out in a little boat to a large vessel lying at the mouth of Goose River, being loaded with lumber, for England. The next day he took me in his buggy to Shemogue/Murray Corner, New Brunswick, some 20 miles north, where we spent a night with Rev. Mr. Boyd, then the pastor of our church there. Mr. Brownell was then teaching school not far from his own home. He had his mind set upon the ministry and that fall, he with two others, Aaron Finley and W.J. Clarke, from Nova Scotia, entered our Seminary in Philadelphia ("A Tribute to Rev Geo. Brownell," RP Advocate, Jun, 1911, 136-7).

Brownell's subsequent theological studies in Philadelphia, 1873-76, were deeply affected by events in the Covenanter church back home. Just as he was finishing his first year, in 1874, the Amherst patriarch, Alexander Clarke died. At a meeting in Amherst at the time of the funeral in March, George was received under the care of the Eastern Presbytery (which was the presbytery of all the Covenanter congregations in the area). He was named a catechist, along with W.J. Clarke and Aaron Finley, and all were "authorized to labor as such according to their gifts in the vacancies of the Eastern Presbytery" ("Minutes of Synod, 1874," RP Advocate, Jul 1874, 265). George undoubtedly worked as a catechist in the summers of 1874 and 1875 in the Eastern Presbytery. Recall that there were some 12 to 15 churches or preaching stations, in the presbytery, at Clarke's death. And, after Clarke's death, but one ordained minister, the Rev. Samuel Boyd of Shemogue/Murray Corner.

## George Brownell - Consistent Covenanter

George was licensed by the Philadelphia Presbytery, March 7, 1876. Then George went again to the Eastern Presbytery to meet another crisis. The Rev. Samuel Yates had come to Amherst to take up some of the pastoral duties of Rev. Alexander Clarke. But Rev. Samuel Boyd, who'd served so well as Covenanter pastor in Shemogue/Murray Corner, left the Covenanters, joined the 'United Presbyterians', the new Presbyterian Church in Canada. And some of the Shemogue/Murray Corner Covenanters did the same. Boyd left Shemogue/Murray Corner, and moved to Wallace, NS.

Licentiate George Brownell went to work full-time in the Eastern Presbytery. George was somewhat torn; because he had been instructed by Synod to spend some time in the Ohio Presbytery for part of the summer. But he was prevailed upon to stay in the Eastern by an older Covenanter pastor (Rev. Archibald Thomson, who had ministered for a time in the presbytery). That older Covenanter pastor related why he persuaded George to remain in the Eastern Presbytery.

First, Rev. S. Boyd had seceded, and joined a camp very hostile to us; secondly, the people of our church in the Eastern Presbytery have been and are surrounded by a horde of ecclesiastical marauders; thirdly, some 14 or 15 congregations and preaching places were looking to Presbytery for supplies; fourthly, Rev. S. D. Yates alone was utterly incompetent to meet successfully the united efforts of insurgents and invaders ("Explanatory," RP Advocate, Oct 1876, 346).

In view of all these difficulties, George stayed in the Eastern Presbytery. Later in the fall, it was rumoured that 'a call upon Mr. George Brownell, is contemplated by one of the congregations in New Brunswick.' But apparently nothing came of the rumour.

In February, 1877, George was ordained in Philadelphia by the Philadelphia Presbytery. The church paper carries a report of the ordination, ending with this:

The urgent request of the people of Nova Scotia for additional help, and the expressed desire of Mr. Brownell to labor in the field where his family reside, appeared to open the way [for the ordination]. Our earnest prayer is, that the young brother may be greatly blessed in the field so

long and so ably cultivated by the late Dr. Clarke ("Ordination [of George Brownell]," RP Advocate, Apr 1877, 112).

Now fully ordained, in his mid-30s, Rev. George Brownell, together with Rev. S. D. Yates carried on the Covenanter cause in the Eastern Presbytery; Yates; living in Amherst, NS. Brownell in Shemogue/Murray Corner, NB. Brownell moderated session meetings, led worship services, conducted funerals - a record survives of Brownell officiating at the funeral of Mrs. D.A. MacDonald of the River Hebert congregation (RP Advocate, Feb 1878, 53).

Brownell had been summoned by varying church difficulties. In 1878, he was visited by a family crisis. His wife Elizabeth was called on at Northport and Shinimicas, where siblings in the Ferguson family were dealing with the ravages of diphtheria; a sister had already died. Elizabeth went to a brother-in-law's family, the Tingleys, to help nurse four sick children, who all died. Another sister was suffering from the disease, and when all hope of recovery was gone, she committed her infant son of eight months to Elizabeth's care. When the care of her sister's babe providentially fell to her lot, it seemed that her joy knew no bounds. [But] the child soon followed the mother . . . The suddenness of the change, and the preciousness of the charge, proved too great for her [Elizabeth's] weakened nervous system. Elizabeth herself died May 6, 1878 (RP Advocate, Nov 1878, 341).

Brownell's days in the Eastern Presbytery were numbered. In 1879, Synod instructed him to spend time in Pittsburgh presbytery before returning to the Eastern. Although we do not know the exact date, George Brownell received a call from Beulah congregation in West Middlesex, Pennsylvania. On June 3, 1880, Brownell "was installed pastor over that devoted and faithful congregation" (RP Advocate, Jul 1881, 213).

Although he had left the Eastern Presbytery, George's connections with the area continued, sporadically, over the remainder of this life. In March 15, 1881, George Brownell was remarried, to Miss Jennie McLaughlin, of Philadelphia. A few months later, in June, the Board of Foreign Missions recommended that Synod should once more enter Northern India, and possess so much of that heathen country as may be



## George Brownell - Consistent Covenanter

open to them. Further, upon prayerful deliberation and a deep appreciation of the personal worth and adaptation to mission work, your Board recommend to General Synod the appointment of Rev. George W. Brownell, and his estimable wife, to represent our Synod in India, and to carry the tidings of salvation on behalf of our church to that benighted land. Your Board would further recommend that in case Mr. Brownell accept this appointment, that an outfit for himself and his companion be provided from the mission funds on hand, and that the salary for himself and wife be \$1200 per annum (RP Advocate, Jul 1881, 230).

Brownell and his wife were urged to go, prayers were uttered on their behalf; but finally George declined. Not surprisingly, the Board regretted 'exceedingly that he does not see his way clear to go.' Brownell was busy with congregational work at Beulah, the congregation was still relatively new to him. Among other things, Brownell was collecting funds "to assist his people in erecting a new church. That new church was not fully ready for services until October of 1883" (RP Advocate, Nov 1883, 331).

Five years later, in 1888, the Shemogue/Murray Corner congregation, discouraging times were again being experienced, and an appeal made to Synod:

We the Session, members and adherents of the Shemogue/Murray Corner Congregation, pray that you will consider the destitute condition of the Church in the bounds of the Eastern Presbytery, and that Synod at the next meeting to be held in the month of May, 1888, will be pleased to appoint Rev. G.W. Brownell to take the pastoral oversight of our congregation, and also of the other congregations within the bounds of the Eastern Presbytery. We feel, that unless some such provision is made, the cause must die out here. Being without the ordinances of the Gospel for nine or ten months in the year, we cannot long exist as a Church

The Synod tried to respond to this petition: The following motion was adopted:

Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the request for the Rev. G.W. Brownell as missionary [to New Brunswick and

Nova Scotia] be referred to the Pittsburgh Presbytery; and that Synod affectionately commends the matter to the favorable consideration of Mr. Brownell (RP Advocate, Jul 1888, 222).

What was George to do? At the same Synod meeting, the Pittsburgh presbytery reported that George was not only serving the Beulah congregation but supplying a nearby Fairview congregation: the Fairview congregation soon made a call on George for one-half of his time. George accepted this call from Fairview. He was destined to serve these two congregations - Beulah and Fairview - until his death. In accepting the call to Fairview, Brownell closed the door on going to the Eastern Presbytery. Perhaps as a salve to his own conscience, partly to give the Eastern Presbytery some much needed assistance, George traveled to the Eastern Presbytery in December 1888.

George visited many of the congregations, holding Sabbath and mid-week preaching services - preeminently at Shemogue/Murray Corner, but also Linden, Northport (in the hall there) and, River Hebert. Near the end of his written report George notes that in the Eastern Presbytery, there are a number of young men who are thinking about entering the ministry: "one of these will be ready to enter our Seminary at its next opening - Mr. Joseph Howe Brownell. There are others who should be encouraged." He also noted the destitute condition of the church in the Eastern Presbytery; his final note is somewhat sober: "Our church is surrounded with those who are in no way friendly to us, and they seem to think that our church ought not to exist. The Presbyterian Church of the Dominion of Canada is desirous to take possession of the whole field, and in a number of congregations she has entered and caused division" (RP Advocate, Mar 1889, 72).

George's ministry in Middlesex, PA, proceeded. In the summer of 1892, he was called to his old home in Nova Scotia, on account of the serious illness of his mother. He was back in the Eastern Presbytery in 1893; this time for a very happy occasion. He was one of a small commission appointed by the Synod to come to Shemogue/Murray Corner and ordain the Rev. Joseph Howe Brownell. The commission also came to Linden; and arranged that preacher Joe Howe Brownell have half-time and half-salary at Shemogue/Murray Corner; half-time and half-salary at Linden (RP Advocate, Sep 1893, 19).

## George Brownell - Consistent Covenanter

In 1901, Brownell was named Moderator of the General Synod. "Rev. George W. Brownell was proposed [for moderator]. No one else. He was elected and we were at once under way. It was natural that he should be honored. He has been faithful in his work. He is a sincere Christian missionary. He has been long in the harness and has never been so honored before. He accomplished his duties at all times whether of stress or calm in an exceedingly efficient, courteous and impartial manner" (*RP Advocate*, Jul 1901, 234.). In 1902 'Rev. G.W. Brownell and wife went to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for a visit of a few weeks.'

In the summer of 1907, he was back in the Northport area again.

[By the time George Brownell came in 1907, the church situation had significantly changed. In 1904, cousin Joseph Howe Brownell had left the Reformed Presbyterian denomination (and the Shemogue/Murray Corner and Linden Covenanter congregations), and joined the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Not only did Joseph Howe Brownell change, so also did the congregation at Shemogue/Murray Corner. At Linden, although the congregation did not officially change, many Linden Covenanters became Presbyterian].

When George Brownell came for a visit, Rev. A.F. Fisher, the then Linden Presbyterian minister, wrote a good deal about George, the other clergy cousins, and the Brownell family in general. In spite of the fact that there was no more Covenanter congregations in the area, Presbyterian Fisher notes that the Rev. George 'preached on several occasions with earnestness and power to large and appreciative audiences.' There was a family reunion, which included several of George Brownell's aunts, uncles and cousins. Back in his original home region, Brownell's person and character were appreciated.: "Mr. Brownell is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and possesses qualities of head and heart which endear him to all his acquaintances. He has always worn the white flower of a blameless life, and to this has been added the enduring crown of success in the Master's service" (*Amherst Daily News*, 3 Aug 1907, 3).

In February of 1908, George returned to Northport at the time of the death of his father, Jeremiah Brownell. In 1910, George attended 'The World's Christian Citizenship Conference,' in Philadelphia (*RP Advocate*, Jun 1910, 326).

In May, 1911 George Brownell died quite suddenly. "He finished his work of faith and labor on Wednesday, May 10, 1911, having preached in the Fairview pulpit the Sabbath previous with more than usual energy, and was stricken with paralysis the following day, virtually dying at the post of duty" (*RP Advocate*, Jun 1911, 134). Brownell died in the 70th year of his age.

In some ways, George was similar to the other three Northport Brownell cousin clergy. All were born in Covenanter homes. All became students at the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. All were ordained and served in Covenanter pulpits. George is different from the other Brownells: Of the four Northport Brownells who became Covenanter ministers, George was the only one who remained for his entire life and ministry in that denomination - his entire career was expended in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The Synod met shortly after his death, and a committee drew up a suitable memorial. His life was subsequently summarized: "George Brownell was one who was much esteemed for his faithfulness in the gospel ministry, his devotion to the church, his piety in the home and public walks of life, and his sound principles in the causes of righteousness and temperance" (*RP Advocate*, Jun 1911, 134).

### 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.

# Shemogue/Murray Corner Covenanter petition 1888

*contributed by Eldon Hay*

*The Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) congregants were unhappy. They petitioned the their General Synod, meeting in Philadelphia in June 1888.*

A memorial from the Shemogue Congregation, N.B., asking for the services of Rev. G.W. Brownell, as a missionary in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was received and read:--

## A PETITION FROM NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America:

REV. FATHERS AND BRETHREN:--We the Session, members, and adherents of the Shemogue Congregation, pray that you will consider the destitute condition of the Church in the bounds of the Eastern Presbytery, and that Synod at the next meeting to be held in the month of May, 1888, will be pleased to appoint Rev. G.W. Brownell to take the pastoral oversight of our congregation, and also of the other congregations within the bounds of the Eastern Presbytery.

We feel, that unless some such provision is made, the cause must die out here. Being without the ordinances of the Gospel for nine or ten months in the year, we cannot long exist as a Church.

We are still desirous to retain our connection with General Synod, and therefore hope some such arrangement as we ask may be entered into, by which our congregations may be supplied, and that the principles of the Reformed Presbyterian Church may be maintained in our midst.

And we promise to give Mr. Brownell, or any other minister appointed by Synod, a comfortable support. Praying that the Head of the Church may guide you in all your deliberations, we subscribe our names this 27th day of March, in the year A.D. 1888.

Shemogue Congregation.--Ruling Elders--Robert Scott, Henry C. Peacock, Nelson Anderson, William A. Blacklock, Job S. Peacock. Members--William F. Welch, William A. Scott, J.T. Murray, William J. Crawford, Mrs. John T. Anderson, Janet C. Murray, William Murray, Henry J. Burns, Mrs. Mary S. Burns, Job Fields, Mrs. Job Fields, Mrs. Alexander Peacock, Alexander Peacock, Rebecca

F. Peacock, Milton Peacock, Mrs. Milton Peacock, Stephen L. Peacock, Mrs. Maria Peacock, Mary E. Peacock, John M. Peacock, Maria J. Peacock, Mrs. Hannah Spence, Mrs. Job S. Peacock, Mrs. A. Murray, Mrs. Abram Grant, George Grant, Mrs. George Grant, Mrs. Isabella Murray, James Murray, Sr., Mrs. James Murray, Sr., W.C. Murray, Mrs. W.C. Murray, Mrs. Nelson Anderson, Woodford Stephens, Mrs. Woodford Stephens, Mary M. Boyce, Mrs. A. Boyce, Mrs. Wm. A. Scott, Mrs. Robert Scott, Adam Scott, Barbara J. Scott, Thomas Blacklock, Mrs. Thomas Blacklock, John J. Scott, Mrs. James Taylor, Wm. J. Stephens, Mrs. Wm. J. Stephens, George Oulton, M.J. Oulton, Mrs. Adam McMorris, James H. Blacklock, Mrs. James H. Blacklock, J. Smith Blacklock, John H. Welch, Mary Blacklock, William Taylor, Mrs. Wm. Peacock, Moses McMorris, Mrs. Moses McMorris, Almira McMorris, Ellen McMorris, Sarah J. McMorris, Mrs. Samuel McMorris, Smith Amos, Mrs. George Amos, Mrs. Wm. McMorris, Jr., John Taylor, Jr., James Taylor, Mrs. James Taylor, Maggie Taylor, Mary A. Grant, Alexander Grant, Mrs. Alexander Grant, Mrs. Alex. Amos, Horatio T. Amos. Thomason Amos, William Blacklock, Sr., Mrs. William Blacklock, Sr., Maria Blacklock, Mrs. Wm. A. Blacklock, Mrs. Robert Lamb, T.A. Blacklock, Jennie Blacklock, Mrs. Agnes Blacklock, Robert Walton, Jr., Mrs. Robert Walton, Jr., Mrs. Charlotte Bennet. Adherents--Abram Grant, Henry J. Walton, Robert Walton, Sr., Mrs. Robert Walton, Blair Murray, Adam McMorris, Joshua Tingly, Joseph Trenholm, W.C. Taylor, George T. Grant.

The following resolution was entertained and adopted:--

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the request for the Rev. G.W. Brownell as missionary be referred to the Pittsburgh Presbytery; and that Synod affectionately commends the matter to the favorable consideration of Mr. Brownell (RP Advocate, Jul 1888, 222).

*In spite of the pleas, Rev. George Brownell, busily engaged in a congregation in Philadelphia, turned down the earnest petition. However, he did return to NB in December 1888, and preached in the Shemogue/Murray Corner church, as well as in other Covenanter congregations.*

*contributed by David Fraser*

PLATE Y.

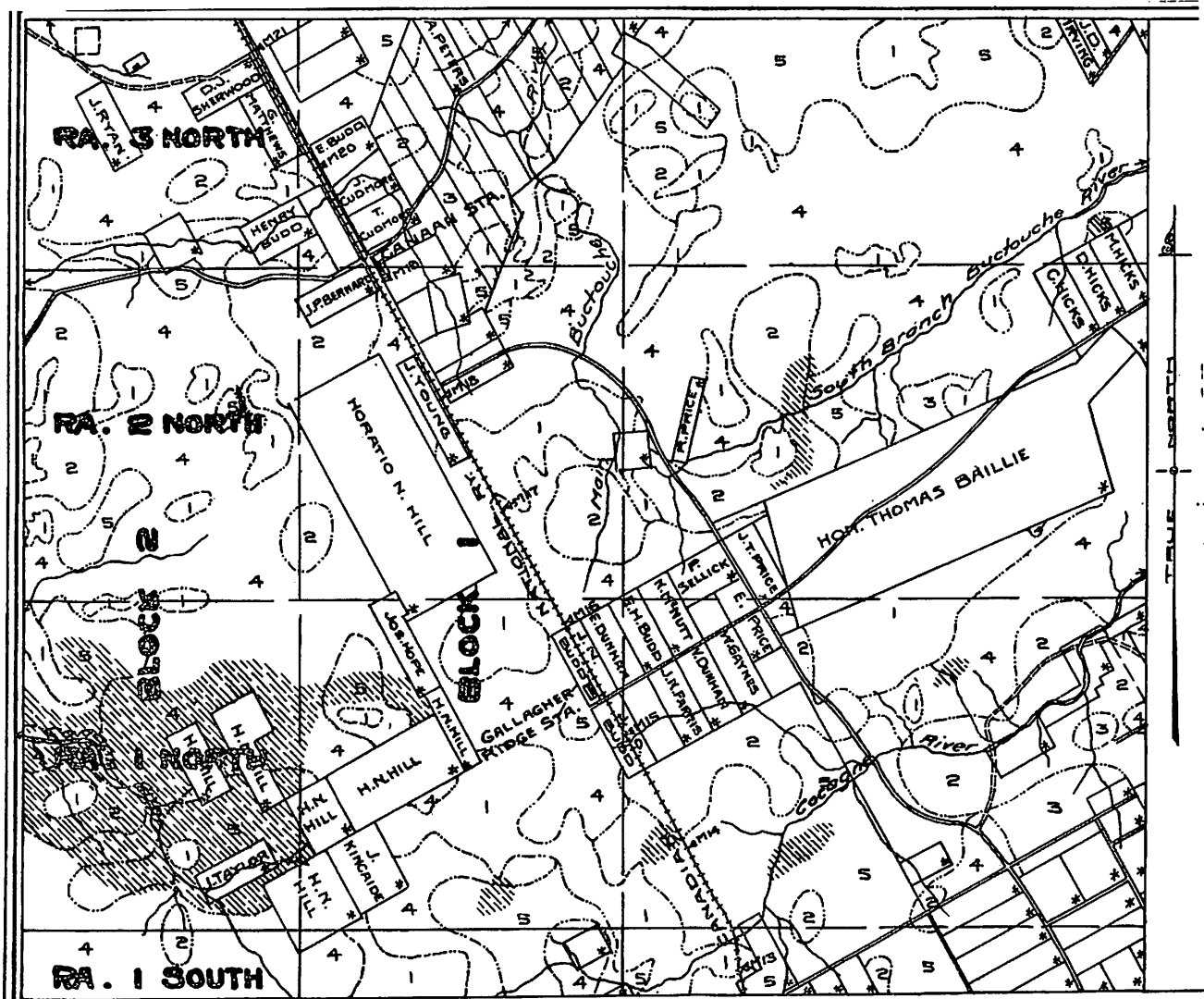
**FOREST SURVEY  
CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT  
NEW BRUNSWICK  
WESTGORDLAND CO.  
1919**

Plan showing Soil Types Test and  
trial of the Canadian Federal Railway  
in the vicinity of Canada Station  
Scale: 1/4 miles to an inch.

*A. A. Smith* ..... 1919  
*J. E. Smith* ..... 1919

**LEGEND**

Swamp Soil	1
Clay Loam	2
Clay Soil	3
Sandy Loam	4
Sand Soil	5
Surface Stones	6
Greatest Land	7





# The New Brunswick Loyalists

An address delivered to the Kingston, Ontario, Branch of the  
United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada on 31 May 1980  
By Dr. Earl Thomas,  
contributed by George Hayward

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a pleasure to be with you this afternoon to speak to you on the subject of the New Brunswick United Empire Loyalists. The American Revolution is a phase of history in which I am keenly interested and to which I have devoted the lion's share of my time during the last few years. Nevertheless, I think Mr. Cory was too generous and kind in his letter to the members when he stated that I "had thoroughly researched the Loyalist era." I can claim, however, to have examined fairly closely one slender thread in that complex web of events. Perhaps the main thing I learned in that exercise is that the tapestry of circumstances and events in the American Revolutionary War period is vast and complicated beyond anything I had ever imagined.

Although I was born and grew up in the Loyalist province of New Brunswick, I had, during my childhood days, little or no contact with people of Loyalist descent - or so I thought at the time. The Loyalists of my part of the province, the central part, had settled on the banks of the St. John and Nashwaak rivers. My Thomas ancestors, Johnny-come-latelys from Wales in 1825, had been given a grant of land in a community of Welsh and Irish immigrants set back in the rocky hills, about twenty miles north of Fredericton. Back in those dirt road and Model-T days, we had very little contact with the river people, except of course those in Fredericton, where everybody, it seemed, had relatives. We were too busy in that predominately Irish community, split almost evenly between Protestants and Catholics, refighting the Battle of the Boyne. One of my earliest memories of what to us was art was a picture of King William on his white horse, prints of which hung in the airless, darkened parlours of almost all my relatives.

Inevitably I grew older and went to Teachers' College, and then got a job teaching in a one-room rural school about thirty miles above Fredericton on the bank of the St. John.

I soon was made to feel very much at home in that community. I was greatly impressed that almost everyone there was descended from the United Empire Loyalists. Their families had known each other since the last quarter of the eighteenth century, some even longer. They had worked and played and laughed and squabbled together for generations. If you mentioned one of the school children, they could tell you from which ancestor he had inherited every quirk of his personality or appearance. I visited all the homes occasionally, some more frequently than others. One in particular I visited as often as I could without making a nuisance of myself. The man of this house was keenly interested in his ancestry, loved antiques and collected them, enjoyed talking, and would entertain me for hours at a time with anecdotes of the old days. He had in his house the sword and war diary of his ancestor, Benjamin Ingraham, a sergeant in the King's American Regiment, and the cup and saucer as well as a copy of the reminiscences of Benjamin's daughter Hannah, who came to New Brunswick with her parents at age eleven. It seemed to me that the house was full of the most intriguing artifacts. There were further attractions, too. Not only was his wife an excellent cook, but also he had three lovely young daughters. I became so interested in Loyalists that I decided to learn all I could about them. At the same time I resolved that, if I could possibly arrange it, my children would have Loyalist ancestry, hopefully would be descendants of Benjamin Ingraham. This is one of the ambitions of my youth that I have succeeded in realizing - my children are indeed descendants of Benjamin Ingraham. However, the mysteries of life reveal themselves to us slowly, if at all. Only two or three years ago my research led me to the amazing discovery that my children would have had Loyalist ancestry regardless of whom I had

## The New Brunswick Loyalists

married. I learned that my great-great-great-grandfather on my mother's side had been a soldier in the New Jersey Volunteers.

I think that perhaps the best way of tackling my subject is by looking at the ordeal and odyssey of one particular New Brunswick Loyalist and comparing his experience with that of the main body of American refugees in general. The Loyalist I have selected is, of course, Benjamin Ingraham, since I have researched his life as closely as the existing records would permit. The fact that he was an ordinary farmer, not a general or a governor or a judge, made the research just that much more difficult. Judges, generals, and governors usually leave behind for posterity sheaves and bundles of papers. Farmers tend to leave fewer documents. Fortunately for me Benjamin Ingraham could read and write, and he kept a diary while serving in the army, parts of which survived the ravages of time. Benjamin was a fifth-generation American, his ancestors having settled in the Plymouth colony in the 1630s, a later generation moving to Connecticut. In the 1760s Benjamin's father, also named Benjamin, moved his family to King's District just over the Massachusetts border in New York, about twenty-five miles south-east of Albany. When the colonial grievances erupted into war, the young Benjamin had settled on his own farm in King's District, had a wife and two small children. Benjamin senior was arrested for his loyalty and locked up in irons in the Fleet Prison at Esopus, where Kingston, New York now stands. Age, illness, suffering, and the desire to stay alive soon forced him to sign the Association. His two younger sons and his son-in-law were Patriots, perhaps only dedicated enough to escape persecution. The two older sons, Benjamin junior and Abijah, were Loyalists, both fought in the King's American Regiment, commanded by Edmund Fanning, both had their property confiscated, both settled in the St. John valley of New Brunswick.

Benjamin Ingraham and his family were part of that great flood of Loyalists into the region known today as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia which began largely in the spring

of 1783 and ended with the evacuation of New York City by Sir Guy Carleton in the autumn of the same year. The arrival of the Loyalists in that area was in many ways quite different from that into the Province of Quebec, which at the time included much of present-day Ontario. The migratory flow into Montreal and district commenced as early as 1776 with the arrival of Sir John Johnson's people and others. The defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 instigated another flood of refugees into the area. This flood continued throughout the war years, perhaps reaching its height with the cessation of hostilities in 1783, but certainly persisting for decades after, until it became difficult indeed at times to distinguish between genuine American Loyalists and mere itchy-footed pioneers in search of free or cheap land. A few hundred of the Loyalists in Canada, like those under Michael Grass and Peter Van Alstyne, came by ship from New York to Quebec. But the vast majority traveled over-land from New York or Vermont or Pennsylvania by the Lake Champlain and Richelieu River route, and some by way of Carleton Island or Oswego or Niagara, even a few by Detroit.

The circumstances in the Maritime Provinces were quite different. Very few, if indeed any, traveled overland. Likewise, a very few came before or after the year 1783. However, a few thousand Americans & New Englanders had settled in the Maritimes well before the Revolution got under way. One group of these had come to the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia in the early 1760s to the lands vacated by the Acadians upon their expulsion in 1755. Others had taken up land on the Isthmus of Chignecto, where present-day New Brunswick and Nova Scotia meet. A third group had settled on the rich garden lands at Maugerville on the St. John, a few miles below modern Fredericton. These people have never been confused in the Maritimes with the Loyalists - indeed it is a well-known fact that many of them were decidedly on the side of the Rebels. These early arrivals are known down east as the Pre-Loyalists.

## The New Brunswick Loyalists

However, during the course of the war a few Loyalists did arrive in the region. When the British withdrew from Boston in March 1776, about a thousand refugees sailed with them to Halifax, most of them office holders, pre-Revolutionary leaders who had fled behind the British lines to escape persecution. A few others appeared as time went on, like the refugees from Machias in present-day Maine who came to the St. John valley in 1777, and the three hundred from New York City who went to the Annapolis valley in the autumn of 1782.

But it was not until the spring of 1783 that the migration commenced in real earnest. The First Spring Fleet began to gather early in the spring of that year, but coordination was difficult, what with people scattered in various communities on Manhattan, Staten, and Long Islands, the ships had to call at a number of points to pick up their loyal passengers and all the accoutrements they had been able to gather together. There were of course the inevitable delays. Finally, the fleet of thirty-two vessels sailed past Sandy Hook on 26 April 1783, part of it bound for Port Roseway, that Loyalist dream of a bustling Atlantic port which today is known as Shelburne, Nova Scotia. The other ships were headed for the mouth of the River St. John, with 2,786 men, women, and children aboard. A similar fleet set out on 15 June 1783, of which twelve ships were "bound for the St. John with 1,654 persons on board." Early in July another thousand Loyalists set sail for the St. John, followed by another thousand or so early in August. Another 554 left New York on 26 August and 400 more on 9 September. The Provincial Regiments began to gather for embarkation in late August but they were scheduled to sail 5 September. But such were the problems which beset Carleton and his staff in New York that the fleet did not get under way until 15 September. In this fleet there were, among others, 3,396 refugees for the St. John, officers and men from the Provincial Regiments, with their wives, children, and servants. (The total of the above figures is 10,790). [Esther Clark Wright, *The*

*Loyalists of New Brunswick* (Fredericton: the Author, 1955), pp. 55-67.]

As I mentioned before, Carleton, in effecting the evacuation of New York, was beset with almost insuperable problems. In particular, there was an acute shortage of shipping. Understandably, British ships were needed for many other purposes in many other parts of the world. And even those ships assigned to Carleton could not be devoted exclusively to the transportation of Loyalists all the time. In the first place, there was the weather to contend with, a very important consideration when wind was the source of power. Then the ships themselves had the annoying habit of becoming at times unseaworthy, necessitating laying them aside for repairs. In addition, there were troops to be transported. The British soldiers were clamouring to get back to England, and the Americans eager to see the last of them and not backward about letting Carleton know their sentiments on the subject. The Hessians and other German mercenaries had to be paid as long as they were in America; thus it was expedient to get them back to Europe with as little delay as possible. Besides, there were problems and delays with the Loyalists themselves. The soldiers often had to travel up country to get their families. Benjamin Ingraham, for instance, had to go up the Hudson to King's District, a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles for his family, who had not seen him now for more than seven years. Great was the joy when Benjamin arrived home and greater was the sorrow soon after when a mob of excited and hostile Patriot neighbours surrounded his house and carried him off to the local jail. Some of the more moderate of his neighbours and relatives intervened and effected his release the next morning. He was suffered to complete his preparations and set off down the Hudson with five cartloads of provisions and household effects and his wife Jerusha and two children, eleven-year-old Hannah and ten-year-old John. They made it in time to

## The New Brunswick Loyalists

board an awaiting ship and set sail for the River St. John.

Another problem which plagued Carleton was the ever-increasing number of refugees. It had been hoped by the British authorities that many of the refugees in New York would go back home upon the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of the peace agreement. Many of them attempted to do just that, and commonplace in the records of the day are the anecdotes of the assaults and outrages perpetrated upon them by former friends and neighbours. Consequently, the numbers applying for passage to Nova Scotia, or Nova Scarcity as some of the more cynical dubbed it, far exceeded Carleton's anticipation and presented him with a serious problem in finding accommodation on the already over-worked fleet of ships at his disposal.

The Fall Fleet, bearing the Ingrahams and the other Provincials, was the last major exodus from New York to the St. John, but there were, of course, the inevitable few stragglers. One of these, the *Camel* embarked at New York on 9 November 1783. Thirty-five days later, after a nauseating and terrifying voyage, thirteen passengers disembarked at the St. John on 14 December and the ship went on to call at other Fundy ports. On 8 March 1784 a few more passengers were dropped off at the mouth of the St. John and two days later forty or more at Passamaquoddy. According to Esther Clark Wright, one of the best known writers on New Brunswick Loyalists, this is the latest transport ship of which any record can be found. [Wright, "The Loyalists of New Brunswick," p. 92.] There were, however, a few later arrivals, who found the way there by one means or another, having been detained by sickness or imprisonment. A few others had gone to England to press claims for losses or petitions for official positions in the new colony; most of these arrived in 1784.

We have already learned a little of the background of the Loyalist, Benjamin Ingraham. But just who were the other 11,000 or so mentioned previously? Benjamin's regiment, the King's American, had returned to New York in January 1783 after participating in

the evacuation of Charleston, South Carolina and, before that, of Savannah, Georgia. Others, too, came back to various parts of Manhattan or, more likely, Long Island during the same year. Several of these regiments had been promised grants of land on the St. John. To name the main ones, in addition to the King's American Regiment, there were the Queen's Rangers, commanded by Robert Rogers previously but by this time by John Graves Simcoe; the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> battalions of Cortland Skinner's New Jersey Volunteers; two battalions of Oliver De Lancey's New York Volunteers; Beverly Robinson's Loyal American Regiment; Montford Brown's Prince of Wales American Regiment; the King's American Dragoons; the Guides and Pioneers; the Pennsylvania Loyalists; and those of the Maryland Loyalists who survived the wreck of the sailing ship *Martha* near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy in October 1783.

Provincial Regiments, however, were by no means the only Loyalists living in the New York City region. This neighbourhood had been a haven for Loyalist refugees ever since its invasion and occupation by the British in the summer and fall of 1776. By mid-November the Howe brothers were in command of the whole of Manhattan, Washington's army having retired to New Jersey. After that the Loyalists came in great numbers, fleeing from persecution and bodily harm in their own neighbourhoods, not only from the Hudson valley and the other New York counties but also from practically all of the Thirteen Colonies, particularly the coastal areas, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, from Connecticut and Virginia. They poured in, an endless stream, revitalizing the stagnating life of the city, stimulating trade in the shops and taverns and coffee houses, straining the coffers of the British Treasury Department, and aggravating the already acute housing shortage. [Earle Thomas, "Benjamin Ingraham, Loyalist: A Case Study" (Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Concordia University, 1979), pp. 113-114.]

## The New Brunswick Loyalists

Some were extremely poor and had to be supported entirely by the Government. A few were able to find employment. Many, however, had succeeded in getting some money past their persecutors, but they, too, were soon petitioning for help. Many were there for the reason that they had been well-off enough and influential enough to arouse the animosity of their Patriot neighbours who had forced them to seek asylum behind the British lines. These people, accustomed to lives of activity, found it next to impossible to spend their time doing nothing in New York. Moreover, accustomed to positions of leadership in their communities, they soon became frustrated at what appeared to them to be the bungling of the British army in the colonies. They had their own ideas about how the war should be fought; however, for one reason or another they could not get into the regular army. Instead, they banded together in refugee associations. These "Associated Loyalists," with little encouragement, actually at times discouragement, from the British military leaders, nevertheless did manage to play an important part in the war. They organized themselves, serving without pay, in three groups. One at Kings Bridge, in the north of Manhattan, made raids against the rebel forces in the Hudson highlands. A second, based at Lloyd's Neck on Long Island, used whaleboats to attack the Connecticut coast. A third group harassed the New Jersey coast from their bases at Bergen Point and Paulus Hook. [4 See Edward Tebbenhoff, "The Associated Loyalists: An Aspect of Militant Loyalism," *The New York Historical Society Quarterly* 43 (April 1979): 115-144.]

One may deduce from this that the New Brunswick Loyalists, as a group, most of whom had been living in New York City just previous to their departure from the revolted colonies, had certainly been active in the struggle against the Revolution. Practically all able-bodied men participated in the fighting, either in the Provincial Regiments or in bands of the Associated Loyalists. All had been sufficiently active in their home communities to arouse the ire of their Patriot

neighbours and be forced to flee. Thus the Government of New Brunswick was not confronted with the problem of deciding who were eligible for land grants as Loyalists and who were not. A far greater problem existed in the ability of many of those who did receive grants to make any practical use of them. The majority of the New Brunswick Loyalists had originally lived in the more populous, more developed seaboard regions; those going to Canada tended to be from the upstate frontier areas. The Albany district serves as a rough but convenient dividing line. Few of the New Brunswick Loyalists came from north of that town, but refugees from the area itself were to be found both in Canada and the Maritimes. For example, the Ingraham brothers of King's District were acquainted with Guisbert Sharpe of neighboring Kinderhook, who settled in Ernestown. The Loyalists who came to Canada, no doubt as the result of their frontier experience, showed considerable skill in subduing the forest and turning it into good farm land. Many of the New Brunswick Loyalists met with less success. The land was less fertile to begin with, and most of the refugees there had had less experience with the frontier. Men like Benjamin and Abijah who had pioneered with their father did well. Many of the officers, on the other hand, particularly those who could not bring themselves to take off their coats and roll up their sleeves, died bankrupt.

Much has been made by some earlier writers of the supposed genteel background of the New Brunswick Loyalists. Later writers, however, have demonstrated that the Loyalists indeed came from all walks of life. [Wallace Brown, "The King's Friends" (Providence, R.I.: Brown University Press, 1965); Wallace Brown, "The Good Americans" (New York: William Morrow, 1969).] Certainly, there were in New Brunswick doctors and lawyers and clergymen who had graduated from Harvard or the universities later known as Princeton, Columbia, and Yale. But the vast majority

## The New Brunswick Loyalists

of Loyalists were farmers or mechanics, as artisans were called in eighteenth century America. From my reading of Wallace Brown, I have concluded that the typical Loyalist, if such a person could be said to have existed, was from the Province of New York, an Anglican, a farmer of moderate means. The Ingraham brothers seemed to fit, but I soon reached the conclusion that they were untypical typical Loyalists, for they seem to have done somewhat better than the average.

To get back to Benjamin Ingraham. He and his family arrived at the mouth of the River St. John on 27 September 1783. "They had been tossed about relentlessly on the seas for twelve days, subjected to autumn gales, Atlantic fog, biting cold, and turbulent seas from without the ship and cramped quarters, foul air, the groans of the sick and the complaints of the disgruntled from within. No entertainment took their minds off their fears and discomforts. Even the food provided nothing in the way of diversion; the prescribed rations were not designed to tempt the palates even of those fortunate enough not to be seasick. Each person received daily one pound of bread and twelve ounces of pork or twenty-one of beef; children under twelve got half the allowance. Small issues of butter, oatmeal, or pease (if they were available) provided a little variety. And there was no rum! [Thomas, "Benjamin Ingraham, Loyalist: A Case Study," pp. 233-234.]

Once the passengers disembarked, the ships sailed away with the utmost dispatch for yet more cargoes in New York. Words could not describe the sense of loneliness which the sails disappearing over the horizon or into the fog inspired in many of the heartsick Loyalists. In later years one old lady recalled her despair in a conversation with one of her descendants. "I climbed to the top of Chipman's hill," she said, "and watched the sails disappear, and such a feeling of loneliness came over me that, although I had not shed a tear through all the war, I sat down on the damp moss with my baby in my lap and cried." [Quoted in W. O. Raymond, "The River St. John" (Sackville, N.B.: The Tribune Press, 1910), p. 154.] Looking back was sad and

distressing; looking ahead was discouraging and frightening. Hannah Ingraham, in her reminiscences, described the next few months as a "sad, sick time." [W. H. Tippet, "The Hannah Ingraham Story," Annual Transactions of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada 6 (1904-1913): 115-121.]

And what sort of place was it where the Ingrahams landed at the mouth of the River St. John? It was by this time named Parrrtown, after the governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, but was renamed Saint John when New Brunswick became a separate province. When the First Spring Fleet arrived on 18 May 1783 the area was "little more than a wilderness peopled by a handful of pioneers. There was a small clearing here and there among the rocks and trees. Occasionally there was a log hut with a family living in it; others, once occupied, had been abandoned, their owners fleeing the raids of New England privateers. Fort Howe stood guard high on the rocks at the bend in the river; below, at Portland Point, nestled the trading establishment of Hazen and White, surrounded by a few tiny dwellings where their employees lived. Otherwise, there was nothing but the sea and the river, the rocks and the forest. The site for the new town was a rugged promontory jutting out into the bay on the east side of the harbour, its rough ground a wild expanse of cedars and alders, rocky heights and swampy hollows. It seemed a most unlikely spot on which to build a city. [Thomas, "Benjamin Ingraham Loyalist: A Case Study," pp. 238-239.]

"Here the Spring Fleet had disgorged throngs of lonely and despairing Loyalists, who proceeded to set up tents and erect rude huts against the climatic rigours of a north Atlantic spring. Many commenced immediately to build log houses; others dallied and continued to live in temporary shelters, perhaps waiting for a proper survey to be made so that a clear title to their building lot could be obtained. [Ibid, p. 239.] To this hurly-burly of confusion later came more refugees in June, and the population continued to swell



## The New Brunswick Loyalists

during the next three months, until with the advent of the Fall Fleet in late September, it had grown from less than a hundred in early spring to more than 11,000!

"Surveys were away behind schedule, supplies were frequently not forthcoming as promised, quarreling and bickering were rife among the settlers. Frustration and anxiety were the order of the day. In such a political atmosphere Benjamin Ingraham pitched his Government-issue tent above the Reversing Falls among those of the other troops, and the family moved in. They were far from comfortable in the damp chill Fundy air. Much of the time the fog rolled in off the Bay so thick you could barely distinguish the tent next to yours; occasionally the mist cleared and there was frost at night, and it was scarcely above freezing during the day. This was the wettest September and the coldest October on record. The nights were particularly miserable. "It was just at the first snow then," Hannah Ingraham recollected, "and the melting snow and rain would soak up into our beds as we lay. Mother got so chilled with rheumatism that she was never very well afterwards. [Ibid., pp. 240-241.]

Benjamin Ingraham soon realized that this was not the place for him and his family. The idea of passing the winter in that soggy tent near the Bay of Fundy was unthinkable and the idea of going to all the labour and expense of building a log cabin only to abandon it in the spring did not appeal to his thrifty mind. Furthermore, the idea had been that the disbanded troops should proceed up the river with all possible haste to be on or near their lands above St. Ann's (now Fredericton).

But, as usual, there was a problem. People of the eighteenth century suffered as much from the delays and inconveniences of bureaucracy as we do today. There were not enough boats to transport the Loyalists up the river. As one official wrote to his superior: "It is impossible to describe to you the confusion we are in at this place for want of sufficient craft to transport the troops to their destination." [Major Prevost to Ward Chipman, 29 September 1783, quoted in W. O. Raymond,

"Peter Fisher: The First Historian of New Brunswick," *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society* 10 (1919): 55.

That was one excuse. But there was another very real problem. The authorities had failed to have the soldiers' land surveyed and ready in time. Consequently, most of the soldiers were somewhat less than eager to venture with their families into the depths of an unfamiliar wilderness at the onset of a winter that gave promise of unusual severity. They had been guaranteed land, but that was as far as it went. The land was not surveyed, they had no title, they had not even drawn lots. Everything in the future was uncertain. Better, it seemed, to stay precisely where they were, close to friends and neighbours, their officers, and the King's Provision Store. And that is precisely what the majority did.

But not Sergeant Benjamin Ingraham. He received his discharge paper, dated 10 October 1783, and set out almost immediately for St. Ann's. The Ingrahams accompanied Captain Peter Clements and some others in a schooner they hired themselves.

The eighty-five-mile voyage up the river was slow by today's standards. They averaged about ten miles a day. They were sailing against the current, and the winds were capricious. Occasionally they might make fifteen miles or even more in a day; at other times they sat motionless in a sheltered cove to avoid being carried down stream by the current. But at least their quarters were comfortable and dry in comparison with the cold and dampness of their tent on the Bay of Fundy,

After eight days they reached the mouth of the Oromocto. Here they were forced to disembark since the schooner was unable to get past the shoals in the river. It looked as if they would have to walk the remaining twelve miles. But, they soon discovered, they were now in the neighbourhood settled by the Pre-Loyalists, and they succeeded in hiring a row-boat from one of the inhabitants. Benjamin Ingraham and Peter

## The New Brunswick Loyalists

Clements were fortunate to be able to provide transportation for their families for this last leg of the journey - most had to walk.

St. Ann's plain, the site of the city of Fredericton, was a flat on a bend in the river, mostly cleared and covered with second-growth trees and wild raspberry bushes. Only the houses of Philip Weade and Benjamin Atherton stood upon it. There was also an abandoned hut, and, since it was rumoured that a murder had been committed in it, the children avoided it like the plague. The Ingrahams pitched their tent again on the bank of the river and once more arranged their household effects.

Precisely how Benjamin Ingraham came to settle on this particular piece of land the records do not show. No grants seem to have yet been made; all of the land from Weade's farm up to Atherton's was reserved for the future town site and still awaited the surveyor. Consequently, the fall arrivals pitched their tents and built their huts on the unreserved lands below. The group of officers and men from the disbanded New Jersey Volunteers, who were the first to arrive at St. Ann's, must have worked out among themselves some agreement as to who was to settle where. Perhaps they drew lots.

The decision seems to have been made before they started up the river; one gets that impression from Hannah's reminiscences. "At last we got to our land, pitched our tents..." she said. However it came about, the Ingrahams settled on Lot 16 with twenty-one acres of land. The four others from the King's American Regiment were on contiguous lots. Those from the New Jersey Volunteers grouped together beside them. All those who settled here in 1783 appear to have been squatters and were not to receive official title to their land until 1788.

Winter was fast approaching. Benjamin got to work to build a house of sorts for his family. He began by seeking a suitable site. "He went up through our lot," Hannah recalled, "till he found a nice fresh spring of water and pulled away the fallen leaves that were thick over it, and tasted it; it was very good, so there he built his house." And none too soon, for winter came early that year.

Hannah described the move into the new house thus:

*One morning we waked to find the snow lying deep on the ground all round us, and then father came walking through it and told us the house was ready and not to stop to light a fire then, and not mind the weather, but follow his tracks through the trees, for the trees were so many we soon lost sight of him going up the hill; it was snowing fast, and, oh, so cold. Father carried a chest and we all carried something and followed him up the hill through the trees.*

*It was not long before we heard him pounding, and, oh, what a joy to see our gable end.*

*There was no floor laid, no window, no chimney, no door, but we had a roof at last.*

*A good fire was blazing on the hearth, and mother had a big loaf of bread with us, and she boiled a kettle of water and put a good piece of butter in a pewter bowl, and we toasted our bread and all sat around the bowl to eat our breakfast that morning, and mother said, "Thank God, we are no longer in dread of having shots fired through our house. This is the sweetest meal I have tasted in many a day. [Tippett, "The Hannah Ingraham Story."]*

It was the sixth of November!

Benjamin finished his chimney, hung a door, and built a floor of split cedar, followed by a floor overhead to make a bedroom. They had brought some provisions with them, and, as Hannah said, "We had rations given to us by the Government, flour and butter and pork; and tools were given to the men, too." Esther Clark Wright calculated the daily ration per person as one pound of flour, half a pound of beef, and an infinitesimal quantity of butter. In addition each received per week a pound of oatmeal and one of pease and occasionally a little rice. Once in a while they might be lucky enough to lay their hands on a small quantity of vinegar or molasses. Children under ten received half the amount. [Wright, "The Loyalists of New Brunswick," p. 108.]

What they were supposed to receive and what they received were, of course, two

## The New Brunswick Loyalists

quite different things. There were all sorts of problems involved in the distribution of the provisions, problems created by logistics, supply, inefficiency, graft, and bureaucracy. What the Loyalists actually drew depended in large measure on what happened to be in the Government Provision Store on the day the rations were dispensed. Since there was no provision depot at St. Ann's during that first winter, there was for the residents there the additional problem of transporting their supplies over eighty-five miles of trackless wilderness in the dead of winter. These hapless refugees were never far from starvation during that first winter.

All were not as enterprising as Benjamin Ingraham in getting a house built. Thus they were forced to spend the winter in their tents, with a covering of spruce boughs to reinforce them. The tents, of course, had no floor, and some sort of rude fireplace had to be constructed. Fires were kept burning day and night. Snow drifting through the opening in the tent was often a problem; at the same time the snow which lay six feet deep helped greatly in keeping out the cold. Mothers clasped their infants close to their bodies constantly to keep them from freezing. Some heated boards which they applied to the smaller children to keep them warm. But, despite all efforts, many succumbed to the intense cold. As one of them, Mary Fisher by name, recounted:

*Many women and children and some of the men died from the cold and exposure. Graves were dug with axes and shovels near the spot where the party had landed, and there in the stormy winter weather our loved ones were buried. We had no ministers so we had to bury them without any religious service besides our own prayers. [Peter Fisher, "The Grandmother's Story."]*

Spring, though it brought alleviation from the seemingly interminable cold, nevertheless did not provide instantaneous relief from hunger. "A full supply of provisions was looked for in the spring," Mrs. Fisher recalled,

"but the people were betrayed by those they depended upon to supply them. They shot pigeons; they ate fiddleheads and other wild plants. Some ate weeds which proved to be poisonous, and several died as the result. Men started to build log houses and clear land but had to desist from hunger. Others had to dig up the potatoes they had planted and eat them. It was a bleak period. But eventually a schooner arrived from Parrtown with cornmeal and rye.

The Ingrahams had survived the winter and the future looked brighter. They seem to have done better than most, no doubt partly the result of Benjamin's pioneer background. They continued to improve their house, to clear their land, to plant crops, and to acquire stock. Two more children, Ira and Ann, were born to them, in 1785 and 1789 respectively. They increased their land holdings in Fredericton. When the Government finally got around to making the grants, Benjamin received his in Queensbury, about twenty-five miles up the river from Fredericton, on the other side. There he bought several hundred additional acres, but continued to live in Fredericton, as St. Ann's was now called. He built his farm there up to a total of more than two hundred acres. Ingraham's spring, a landmark for many years, has now disappeared, and the farm is the site of a rather pleasant sub-division.

Benjamin and his sons also worked their land in Queensbury. After the death of Benjamin and Jerusha, the sons sold the Fredericton property and lived in Queensbury. Hannah, who never married, went to live with her brother Ira and became a sort of family tradition, living to the ripe old age of ninety-seven. Her life spanned the American Revolution and Confederation. Ira built a new house on the property in the year 1830, the house in which I got my introduction to the Loyalists. ▢

# Lower Millstream School

*contributed by Barbara Pearson*



---

## LOWER MILLSTREAM SCHOOL, KINGS COUNTY, N. B. - 1902

Back Row: Norman Foster (Teacher), William McLeod, Ritchie Bickford, Hazen Strong, Blanche Sharp  
Kate Corbett, Delia Snider, Nettie McPhee, Beulah Hicks, Edna McKnight, Lena Currie, Kate McPhee, Verna Walker

Middle Row: Fred Sharp, Walter McAuley, Harold Connors, Joe McKnight, Thomas McAuley, Agnes Sharp, Jeanie Currie  
Annie Ballard, Mabel Strong, Emma McKnight, Sadie McAuley, Greta May Gillies, Berdella Snider, Olive McLeod

Front Row: Ernie Hicks, George Parlee, Ike Strong, James McAuley, Edgar Bickford, Willie Ballard, Murray Sharp  
Earl McPhee, Lloyd McPhee, Herb Walker, Unknown, Unknown

The Lower Millstream School is on the Millstream Road between Apohaqui and Berwick. The first school was erected in 1821 on land given by Robert Sharp. Sixteen men entered into an agreement whereby each made a donation of 10 pounds and labour to the same value.

These residents were Eules Haney, Thomas Sharp, Charles and Robert Sharp, Isaac Parlee, Samuel and Robert Sharp, John and Abraham Good, Seth and Ezekiel Foster, Abraham and David Johnson, David Kelly, David Keirstead and Matthew Fenwick. The building was completed in 85 days. The texts used were the Bible and a spelling book. This school provided education for the children of Lower Millstream for 71 years.

In 1892 a second school was built but was found to be too small and in its place a new one was built in 1893 on a lot just north of the present United Baptist Church. It was a two-storey building with

the upper portion also serving as a community hall. Miss Nellie Musgrove taught the primary classes in the upper storey. The lower was used for the older classes. The opening exercises each morning were the National Anthem, prayer, Bible reading and the Queen. The first teacher in the older classes was E. N. Sharp, who held a superior license. There were 38 students in the school in 1902 all from local families.

In 1906 a more modern two room school was built. It was used as an elementary school. One room was used for Grades 1-4 and the other 5-8. This school was the only two-room school in use in New Brunswick when it closed in 1985. The busses had been bringing in students to this school from outlying areas from 1967 when all country schools were closed. At this time the teachers were Hazel Brown, Grades 1 and 2 & Connie Clement, Grades 3 and 4.

# Notes By the Way - A Trip Through NB in 1855

contributed by David Fraser

From *Haszard's Gazette*, published in Charlottetown PEI, 1855, an account of a trip made by George T. Haszard, the proprietor of the Gazette, to the United States from PEI via New Brunswick. These excerpts describe the New Brunswick portion of the trip. Source: <http://islandnewspapers.ca/>

May 19, 1855, p. 3

...leaving Summerside at 12 1/2, we made a very fair trip to Shediac in four hours. This place improving in one respect at any rate, we found plenty of hotels. On previous occasions when we have been there we have been unable to find a bed, this will not occur we think again for some time at least.

We left the same evening for the Bend, or as it is now called Moncton, and before this will be read, it will be endowed with the dignity of a city - its civic officers being to be elected on Monday the 14th inst. In prospect of the Railway project being carried out, this place has rapidly filled up and numbers at least 300 houses, but the railway not having been proceeded with as expected and the shipping interest declining, commercial affairs are proceeding at a languid pace, a few ships are in a state of slow progression, but very little business is doing in the stores. Unless the Railway Company compel Jackson & Co. to go on with their contract immediately, we think many of them will be obliged to shut up. The railway at present is at it stand still and it is hard to find out what is the reason, but it is generally supposed that Jackson & Co. having plenty of other contracts on hand, and finding that this is not going to be so lucrative a job as they expected, are trying to back out if they could find a flaw in the contract. It is said that some mistake has occurred in paying the interest on the Bonds, but nothing founded on fact can be learned concerning it, all the papers have a different opinion. The solicitor of the company, Mr. Ritchie, has been sent to Britain and nothing worth reliance can be obtained until he has been heard from. It is to be hoped they will not let the summer y without completing that portion between Shediac and Moncton: it great part of it has been levelled, and the sleepers and rails are ready to be laid.

Moncton is certainly in want of an incorporation, or some act of Parliament to take care of it. Not the least regularity has been used in building the houses, they are set at nearly every angle of the compass, the streets if there be more than one, are

without drainage, and the suburbs are in such a state that a vehicle can hardly approach the town without upsetting. We think the Mayor whoever he may be, would do well to make the city a present of his salary for the first year, for we are sure it will take all that can be raised to make the place in an way respectable. A great many travellers pass through the town. While in the place we visited it very good team saw mill recently erected by Mr. Salter, and we see no reason why a mill on the same scale would not pay on the Island. He as an engine of about 25 horse power driving a gang of 8 saws, and several circulars, he is also fitting up a carding mill in the upper part of the building. Our Island can never prosper like other places until our government takes more pains to encourage the importation of machinery, or at least until it withdraw the impediments to its importation. Moncton has a printing office, Book-store, and reading room, so that the traveller stopping there for a time will not be altogether, as formerly, destitute of literary food or amusement.

Had the *Lady Merchant* sailed direct to Shediac, we should have been at Moncton in time for the St. John Steamer and in all probability arrived at that place within the twenty-four hours, as it is, we are a few ours too late, and will have either to wait until Saturday or take the stage this (Thursday) evening - the latter at this season being any thing but pleasant - but as we have some business to attend to in St. John. that will not admit of postponement we are obliged to take the stage, and are now waiting its arrival - contemplating in the mean time the prospect of a drive 90 odd miles, commenced in the evening, we must for the present, take leave of our readers, and if we arrive safely in St. John will endeavour to give them a description of that city, with such further incidents in our travel as may occur to us as worthy of notice.

June 13, 1855, p. 3

In our last communication published in *Haszard's Gazette* of May 19th, we left our readers

to prepare for the journey to St. John. New Brunswick, by stage; about 6 1/2 o'clock, the courier from Halifax came into Monckton and deposited some half-dozen immense bags of Newspapers weighing nearly 2cwt. each on King's steps, and with the remainder of his load proceeded to the Post Office, here he left any mails for the eastern shore of New Brunswick, Miramichi, Richibucto, &c., and received the return mails to be forwarded to St. John. Tea was hurried through and we found another driver packing the wagon for the trip to St. John.

"Surely those immense bags are not going to be our companions all the way to St. John" said we to the driver. "Not the only ones, sir" said he, "there are three passengers and their baggage besides." If that be the case thought we, our prospect of getting into St. John much before the steamer that would leave the next evening would be but slight; we were booked however, and we were bound to do our best. The immense bags alluded to were these of the Quebec English Mail, which had arrived at Halifax on the previous Monday; the rate they were then travelling would hardly bring them to their destination in less than a week. Surely this long land route is neither the cheapest nor the quickest that could be devised? We learned in St. John, that the New Brunswick mails usually arrive in the same way, unless some influential Merchant is coming along, and brings them via Windsor across the Bay of Fundy.

To resume; the bags were stowed, the luggage strapped on, we seated ourselves as we best could among the mails and luggage, and drove off as fast as four horses could carry us, over half-frozen roads, this it may be conjectured with such a loaded wagon was none of the fastest. We found the road for the first 30 miles exceedingly bad, and during the night it was in no way improved by a fall of snow some three inches deep; as we came nearer St. John, the roads improved considerably. Several bridges had been carried away by recent freshets, and we had to be ferried over, which detained us some time, so that we did not get to St. John until four o'clock, after a ride of 21 hours. The farming district of Sussex Vale was passed at night. There is little else to be seen on this route, until within a few miles of St. John, when the majestic river skirted by banks precipitous in some places, and undulating in others, make with its lakes and branches a peculiarly grand and striking picture.

It has been our good fortune generally to find amusing and entertaining companions in a stage coach, our fellow travellers on this occasion, were no exception; but they or at least two of them, were rather too fond of "pouring spirits down, to keep their spirits up" and by the morning, they had quite as much, or more than they could conveniently manage, and the conversation was anything but agreeable, they repeatedly urged the driver and other passengers to join them; had they complied what disastrous consequences might have ensued? As it was, we had an illustration of the beneficial effects that might be expected from the enactment of a Liquor Law, and certainly a strong argument in favor of putting some restraint on our individual liberty for the benefit of the whole community. Our imbibing companions as before stated, repeatedly urged the driver to join them in their potations; he steadily refused for a length of time, was at last prevailed upon to take an occasional glass, until at length he began to get very merry, and at every stopping place, to indulge more freely, by this time we had arrived at the termination of his portion, where another man was to take his place. He however determined to continue, as he had some business, he said to do in St. John. The man whose duty it was to drive the Stage into St. John took his seat and drove us to Hammond Ferry.

Here our former driver and the two passengers, whilst preparations were being made to cross the Ferry, procured such additional potations as to make them almost unmanageable, and soon after, the Bend driver insisted upon having the reins. To contend with him was to endanger the wagon, and to let him drive was almost equally dangerous - for the road in some places is very precipitous. The St. John driver thought it best to let him have the reins, at the same time manoeuvring to get possession of them when approaching any particularly dangerous places. The remaining passenger and myself managed to keep the other inebriates as quiet as possible, and during the last stage they and the driver were nearly all the time asleep, until we arrived at St. John.

The trip occupied 21 hours and we were truly thankful when we were ensconced in our hotel. For several hours we were in imminent danger of our lives, besides the disagreeableness of riding with people intoxicated. We have travelled this road repeatedly, and have found that it required the greatest care on the part of the driver to carry us safely through. The first time we passed we were



driven by one of the proprietors of the line, a most careful driver, an yet in passing a team we were upset and the driver severely injured - the passengers escaping with slight bruises - another time we were overturned on the same road, but having but a small load we again escaped without much injury. In this case had the same fate befallen us it would have been impossible with the heavy bags and baggage that all could have escaped. And certainly as it was we were greatly jeopardized, in consequence of the liquor-drinking on the road. The more we travel and the more we see, the more firmly are we convinced that stringent regulations are necessary to protect the sober portion of the community and particularly females from the evil effects that are engendered by the continuance of the liquor traffic, and in our opinion no more effectual way of preventing accidents and protecting the public, can be devised, than the enactment of a Maine Liquor law.

We will give our readers an account of what was to be seen in St. John in our next.

June 16, 1855, pp. 4 - 5

We found soon after our arrival in St. John, that no Steamer would leave for Boston, on the Monday, as usual, the Steamer *Adelaide* having been taken off to repair some injuries done to her copper. About forty passengers were in waiting, expecting to proceed, and many of them were exceedingly urgent. One of the steamers lying to Moncton could have been obtained, had the agent been willing, and an American gentleman offered \$100 for his passage, if she were allowed to go. Another gentleman belonging to Richibucto, finding there was no vessel ready to sail at the appointed time returned home, but before doing so entered an action for damages against the Steamboat Company, for loss of time, and expences; this trial, unless it be arranged between the parties, will come off in November, at St. John. It will be an interesting case, and one of importance to travellers, and if the Steam-boat Company be mulcted in damages, it will make parties more careful for the future, and prevent travellers being misled or disappointed. There is a great difference of opinion among Lawyers on the subject, some arguing in favor of the Plaintiff and some against him. We think the American gentleman and the plaintiff in this case, have every chance in their favour; the former went to the agent on the previous trip and

enquired if there would be a boat on the Monday, "for" said he, "if there be none, I will 0 this trip," he was assured that the boat would go as usual; again, when he found that the *Adelaide* had been taken off to repair, he asked Mr. Walker, the proprietor of the boats plying to the Bend, if he would charter one on them for Portland, and he found that he would, if the other company were willing to employ him. This was reported to the agent of the Boston line, but he declined to have anything to do with them, although \$100 was offered towards the expense. When the trial comes off, we will duly report the decision to our readers, for we feel assured, that it is one of those important subjects in which all will feel interested.

When we had ascertained that we were to be detained in St. John for four days, we were determined that we would see every thing that was worth seeing in and about the city. St. John has some very picturesque scenery in its vicinity, and were it not, that it is covered for a third of the most pleasant part of the year with fog, it would be a very delightful place to live in. We visited again as we had often done before, the suspension bridge over the Falls, and again admired the noble and extensive view which it affords. That part of the river where the suspension bridge crosses, should more properly be called a rapid, for there is no cataract, so when the tide is in the water is comparatively still. The bridge is at a height sufficient to let the loftiest vessel sail beneath it, but from the rapidity of the current and the force of the tides that are formed by its collision with the various obstacles it meets with vessels are only able to go through, when the tide is high. It is well known that in the Bay of Fundy the tide rises upwards of 50 feet. At low water therefore, the wharfs have a very singular appearance, and the current at the Falls will be necessarily much more rapid. The water at the bridge must be very deep for the whole river St. John pours through this narrow defile - about 300 feet wide - besides the main river, the St. John has many branches larger than our Hillsborough, after heavy rains or freshets, the water is so kept back by this narrow outlet that weeks often elapse before it falls to its usual level.

At no great distance from the Falls is situate the Lunatic Asylum, an institution worth of the name, and ably conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Waddell. We were shown through the principal portion of the building, which we found kept in perfect order and with scrupulous cleanliness. Every convenience is

## Notes By the Way - A Trip Through NB in 1855

provided in the building for its large number of patients - workhouses, bath room, &c., properly furnished with every requisite - a small steam-engine in the cellar pumps water into the highest rooms, a moderately sized farm is attached to the premises, where many of the patients are employed in useful labour and everything seems to be conducted with admirable skill and forethought. The scenery of the river St. John from the front of the building is very fine, and seen as it was by us under beautiful sunshine, it has left a deep impression on our mind of the exquisiteness of the view.

A description of several factories visited must be deferred until our next number, as we are unwilling to trespass on the patience of our readers.

June 27, 1855, p. 4

The day before we left St. John, we visited Messrs. Clark and Sons' establishment for turning lasts, planing, sawing and match-making. These gentlemen like a great many others in St. John, have been nearly ruined by fire; they informed us that they had been burnt out just after they got all their machinery in order, and were only now recovering and getting fresh machinery agoing. By the way while we were in St. John, we hardly enjoyed a night's sound rest from the frequency of the alarms of fire, and the great damage done to property, showed that they were not merely alarms; one night, three houses were burned and another five. The principal fire bell was within twenty yards of our hotel, and in the night it seemed if it was ringing directly over our heads. The fires were twice distinctly visible, and nearly all the inmates were aroused, but afterwards the fire-bell rather lulled me to sleep, in the States we never heed a fire, leaving all to the firemen, in St. John, however, every body seems to be on the *qui vive*. It surprised us to see that so many wooden buildings are left, knowing how severely the city had suffered. To return to Messrs. Clark's establishment. A machine for turning shoemakers' lasts was put in motion for us; to see a lathe turning out so irregular a shaped

article as a last was certainly a great curiosity, but it would take up too much of our space to describe it. Then again we saw them sawing up small blocks of wood for making matches, large quantities of wood were on the top of the steam boiler seasoning for that purpose, and we were surprised to see the amount of labour expended on an article sold so very cheap. A saw for making scroll work was in operation. They contemplated doing many other things, but a great part of their machinery was not put up.

There were many other factories, such as we should like to see at work on this island, which we looked into as we had some spare time on our hands, and which we are sorry to see so little encouragement given to. Many things could be manufactured on the Island cheaper than elsewhere, but persons starting anything new in any place have disadvantages to contend with, such as the want of workmen, and the difficulty of obtaining material, which are quite enough to discourage them, without having to pay a duty on the machinery they import, which machinery as yet cannot be made on the Island. Why should there be a duty on machinery, when in many cases there is no duty on the article manufactured? There is no duty on boards, flour, or cloth sent away to be dyed and dressed, books and many other things, yet there is a duty paid on the machinery imported in manufacturing these things. We do not wish to see any protective duty on home-manufactures, but we should like to see the home manufacture at least put on equal footing with the foreign. But in some cases, there is a protective duty, and a very high one, on a home manufacture, and on one which brings no wealth to the community, we mean on whiskey our readers well know, how and why this is protected above all others, but this is not the place to say anything more on this subject. We will take it up at a more convenient season.

Leaving St. John on Thursday, 17th May, we touched at Eastport for an hour to load and receive freight and passengers. (*this ends the description of New Brunswick in his articles*)

---

>>>> Time to renew your membership for 2016 - see pages 35-36 <<<<

# Loyalist Baggage Check - Billy's Boat

by Stephen Davidson, contributed by Marianne Donovan

*Along with Irish and Scottish ancestors, Stephen Davidson has more than a dozen loyalist couples in his family tree. His e-book, The Burdens of Loyalty, recounts the true-life adventures of one set of refugee ancestors. He is a regular contributor to the free weekly online newsletter, Loyalist Trails. To receive it, contact editor Doug Grant at [loyalist.trails@uelac.org](mailto:loyalist.trails@uelac.org). This article originally appeared in "Loyalist Trails" UELAC Newsletter May 3, 2009*

Discovering what the loyalists brought with them when they fled the United States by ship is a daunting task. No cargo manifests have survived from the hundreds of evacuation ships that took the refugees to Quebec, Nova Scotia, or Great Britain, so historians are forced to depend upon a handful of diaries and letters to provide clues as to what the loyalists carried with them. Thanks to his wife's diary, we know what **William Frost** brought to modern day New Brunswick.

On June 8, 1783, the *Two Sisters* anchored in the harbour of Parrrtown, a garrison settlement that was to become Saint John, New Brunswick. The pregnant **Sarah Frost** was glad that, after a two-week journey, the ship was no longer pitching to and fro. Anxious to see his new home, William Frost did not have to wait for the ship's longboats to take him ashore. Sarah's diary for the day noted that "Mr. Frost has now gone on shore in his **whaleboat** to see how the place looks, and he says he will soon come back and take me on shore. I long to set my feet once more on land. He soon came on board again and brought a fine salmon."

What was William Frost doing with a whaleboat on an evacuation ship? As the name indicates, whaleboats were originally created for whaling off of New England. However, during the war years, they were also built for military purposes. A whaleboat could carry a dozen men, was light enough to be carried on its crew's shoulders, and was double-ended for two-way rowing. Six or eight oars were standard. During the revolution, both loyalists and patriots installed a single sail for greater speed and mounted a small, swivel cannon in the bow.

The whaleboat was ideal for the type of guerilla warfare that flourished in the waters of Long Island Sound. Long Island, like New York City, was under British control throughout the revolution. Its

many garrisons and refugee camps were favourite targets for patriot raiders in Connecticut who leaped into their whaleboats, rowed across the Sound in two hours, attacked civilians and soldiers, and then returned -- all within 24 hours.

Loyal Americans also used whaleboats. Under the cover of night, loyalists and British soldiers sailed out of garrisons on Long Island to make attacks on the seaports of Connecticut. Since they were once residents of these communities, the loyalist whaleboat raiders knew exactly where to strike to do the most damage to their rebel neighbours.

In 1781, William Frost led one such whaleboat raid on Darien, a town just east of Stamford, Connecticut. Four years earlier, rebels had banished Frost for his loyalty, and told him that he would be executed should he ever return to his hometown. He made his escape from Stamford by hiding in a wagon load of hay that was going to be sent across the Sound. After he was joined by his family, Frost spent the rest of the war at Lloyd's Neck near Fort Franklin, the largest British garrison on Long Island.

Frost's raiding party rowed across the Sound on a Saturday night and then hid in a swamp outside of Darien. As patriot worshippers joined Rev. Mather in the singing of the first hymn, the loyalists surrounded the church, trapping everyone inside. (Frost and his men clearly had no qualms about attacking fellow Christians as they worshiped.) The loyalist raiders robbed the congregation of their valuables and horses, and then made 48 of the most ardent patriots their prisoners. (The whaleboats had a lot to carry!)

One loyalist, Joseph Smith, brought his bayonet into the sanctuary. When he found Sally Dibblee trying to hide a young boy beneath her pew, Smith attacked the woman with his musket's blade. Fortunately for Dibblee, the assault was not fatal. For years after the revolution, she would show anyone who was interested a handkerchief filled with holes made by a loyalist's bayonet.

When Frost and his raiders returned to Fort Franklin with four dozen rebel prisoners, the loyalist refugees who greeted them on the shore delighted in their former neighbours' discomfort, taking great joy in the fact that those who had once

## Loyalist Baggage Check - Billy's Boat

persecuted them now would have a taste of their own medicine.

Two years after William Frost led the attack on Darien, he and his family boarded an evacuation ship and prepared to sail to the mouth of the St. John River. Decisions had to be made about what the family would take with them. Somehow, 32 year-old William convinced both Sarah and the captain of the *Two Sisters* to let him bring along his whaleboat. Perhaps he felt his craft would be useful on the river where the loyalists planned to settle. Perhaps the whaleboat symbolized a time for Frost when the fortunes of the American rebels were at their lowest ebb.

Hannah, their third child, was born to Sarah a month after their arrival, an event which may have delayed William's immediate establishment of a homestead. However, by the time the snow began to fall in November, the Frosts had made the deci-

sion to settle with other refugees along the shores of the Kennebecasis River. In time, so many Connecticut loyalists built homes along this large tributary of the St. John River that its banks became known as the Yankee Shore. No doubt William Frost and his whaleboat were a familiar sight for many years as his Kennebecasis River neighbours watched him sail to the city of Saint John or row across the river to attend church in Kingston.

Today, the curious can visit the tombstones of William and Sarah Frost and their daughter Hannah in the graveyard of Trinity Anglican Church. Like the many other loyalist gravestones, the granite slab that commemorates the Frost family reveals nothing of the tempestuous lives of those buried in its shadow -- or of a refugee who insisted on bringing a whaleboat to his new home.

## Book Announcement - *A Melding of Cultures*

### A MELDING OF CULTURES

Ancestors of George Turner and Bernadette Joanis

VOLUME 1

Our Turners: Canadian Transportation Pioneers

MARK CULLEN



*A Melding of Cultures* recounts the family history of Hodlen Turner and Jennet Hutchinson, both born in Scotland and who moved to Fredericton NB where they married. Holden was in the British Army and served during the Revolutionary War, coming to Shelburne on the *HMS Clinton* in 1783.

It focuses mainly on the direct line of families from Holden to the author, but there is much detail provided on these families.

This book will be placed at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. More information about the author's family history research can be obtained from his website: [www.cullenancestry.ca](http://www.cullenancestry.ca)

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
**MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT FORM**

For the year ending: December 2016

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

**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 \$35.00 (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

**Restigouche Branch is no longer active.** Branch members may join another branch or NBGS, Inc.

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 2015

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.



# Memo Book of George A. Perley

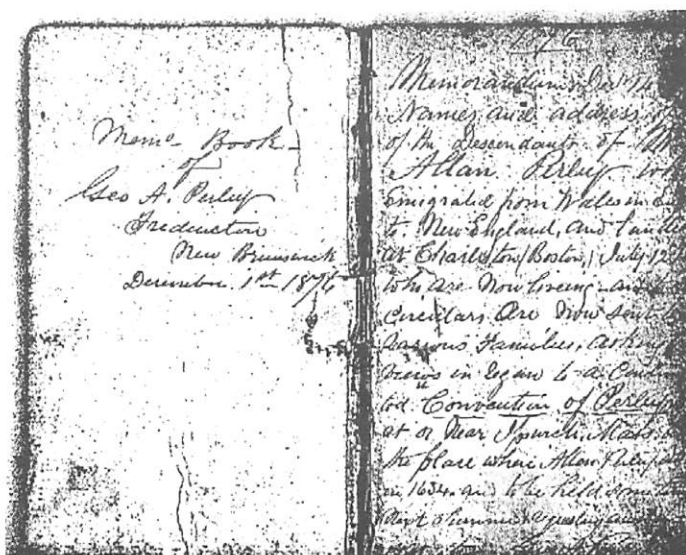
Charles H. Miles, contributed by Joyce Hinchey and Susan Warman

This portion from the Memo Book of Geo. A. Perley was included in the Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles, transcribed and assembled into book form in 2002 by Charles H. Miles, great-great-grandson of T.T.O. Miles. NBGS member Joyce Hinchey offered them for publication in *Generations* and her niece Susan Miles Warman provided permission for publication. The diary and associated material was delivered by Peter Briggs, Joyce's nephew.

The following is a description of early New Brunswick & Maugerville taken from the Memo Book of Geo. A. Perley



Geo.  
Agustus  
Perley  
1811 -  
1887



## Fredericton, New Brunswick 1879 Memorandum

*Extracts taken from the 2nd Lecture written and delivered by Moses H. Perley Esq. at the Mechanics Institute at St John NB, the year 1840 - or thereabouts - the written manuscript of both lectures now before me Sept 11, 1879*

*[signed] Geo. A. Perley, Fredericton NB*

In 1761 Fort Frederick in this Harbour was garrisoned by a Highland Regiment. In this year the Harbour of St John was for the first time regularly surveyed by Captain Bruce of the Royal Engineers and I will now show you a large map which I have had executed from his survey. (Map Exhibit)

At this time the Provincial Government became anxious to secure the possession of the River St. John and prevent the French from resuming possession of its fertile banks. New England had also a particular interest in the matter as numerous attacks upon their borders by the Indians were generally planned and fitted out on this River.

The government of Massachusetts in 1761, dispatched an exploring party, for the purpose of ascertaining [sic] the position of affairs and the state of the country on the St John. The leader of that party was Israel Perley, my grandfather, who was accompanied by 12 men in the pay of Massachusetts.

They proceeded to Machias by water, and then shouldering their knapsacks, they took a course through the woods and succeeded in reaching the head waters of the River Oromocto which they descended to the St John.

They found the country a [Ed: widehante?] and no obstacles, save what might be offered by the Indians, to its being at once occupied and settled, & with this report they returned to Boston. In May 1762 a party of about twenty came to this Harbour of St John in a small vessel from Newburyport. Mr. Samuel Peabody, Mr. Francis Simonds, and Mr. James White were the three principal persons of this party. They arrived on the 19th day of May

## Memo Book of George A. Perley

1762 and landed at Portland Point where there was a small clearing and the traces of an old French Fort.

Fort Frederick was then occupied by a company of soldiers from Halifax, the Highland Regiment having left - Major Gilfred Studholme was the Commandant, the second in command was Captain Butler the Grandfather of Pierce Butler, the husband of Fanny Kemble.

This party of adventurers who had arrived from Newburyport brought with them from that place the frame of a house. They landed and raised it on the 20<sup>th</sup> of May and on the night of the 21<sup>st</sup> they occupied it. Mr. Samuel Peabody, to whom the house belonged lived in it afterwards and it was subsequently occupied by Mr. White (the Father of our excellent Sheriff) for many years.

The only cleared spots about the house at that time were at or near Fort Frederick as you perceive by the map and the ruins of the French Fort at Portland Point. All the east of the Harbour & particularly where the city now stands wore a most dreary & forbidding aspect. The party found great difficulty in penetrating into the woods in this vicinity, all the trees having been blown down by a tremendous hurricane which swept over the country, west of St John in 1758. The general opinion of the party was against taking lands bordering on or near this Harbour, but in this opinion Mr. Simonds and Mr. White did not concur.

The party next proceeded up the river St John, noticing as they passed the devastated settlements of the French, and the blackened fragments of their buildings which had been mercilessly burned. They particularly examined the remains of the celebrated old Fort Gimsik [Jemseg] which I have so often had occasion to mention.

The party pursued their course up the river from Jemseg & on the hill where Burton Court House now stands they found a French settler, the last and only one who remained. On reaching St Anns point (where Fredericton now stands) they found the margin of the river along the whole of what is now the Town plot of Fredericton cleared for about 10 rods back from the bank and they saw the remains of a very considerable settlement. The houses had been burned, and the cultivated land was fast relapsing into a wilderness state.

At the mouth of the Nashwaak the remains of a fortress were visible. The solitary Frenchman whom they met told them that this fortress was

reported to have been built by a party of settlers from Scotland, long prior to the settlement of the French at St Anns. This statement is very likely correct, as the Earl of Stirling sent settlers to this country from Scotland under Claude de la Tour, who probably built this fort at Nashwaak at the time he built the noted Fort of Jemseg which it is fully and clearly established that he did under the authority of the Earl of Stirling.

On the arrival of the party at St Anns they encamped and commenced a survey. While so engaged, a large party of Indian Chiefs appeared in their war dresses with their faces painted in a variety of colors. They were attended by about 500 warriors and with great solemnity informed the party that they were intruders upon their rights. They said that the country belonged to them and that unless the party desisted from further operations and withdrew they would be made to do so. The party promised to comply with the wishes of the Indians at the same time informing them that they had full authority to survey lands on the River. The Chiefs in reply alleged that by a Treaty made between them and Gov. Laurence of Nova Scotia it was stipulated that no English settlement should be made above ----- [Ed: Grimross?].

The party then fell down the river about twelve miles & there made the survey of the Township which they named Maugerville.

The next year 1763 a party of settlers arrived from Massachusetts in four vessels. There were about 200 families, in all about 800 souls under the charge of Israel Perley. They forthwith proceeded to the new Township of Maugerville where they established themselves and thus made the first permanent British settlement on the River St John.

The settlers on the St John at Maugerville, in addition to the many difficulties and privations attendant on establishing new settlements in a remote part of a wilderness country were for some time also annoyed by threatened attacks from the Indians. But in 1765 an amicable arrangement was entered into and a good feeling established between them and the white settlers. From that moment the decline of the Indians may be dated, and the swelling tide of civilization, as it rolls its restless course over this favored land, bids fair in a few years to sweep off the last trace of the Red Man leaving only his remembrance in the land which once belonged to him and which for numbered years he

had roamed over, in perfect freedom and in the enjoyment of sovereign power.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> April 1765 all the country bordering on the St John was erected into a County, called the County of Sunbury in the Province of Nova Scotia. This year 1765 was an important one in the province. Mr. De Barres surveyed the whole of the Bay of Fundy for the first time and an order passed the Council of Nova Scotia directing the Hon. Charles Morris to survey the lands upon the St John River and between that River and the Southern boundary of this province (St Andrews laid out soon after this). On the 29<sup>th</sup> May 1765 a Writ was issued to the inhabitants of the St John River in the County of Sunbury directing them to choose a fit person to represent them in General Assembly. The Hon Charles Morris was the first representative chosen. He served for several years, and then the late James Simonds Esq was elected and he served until Sunbury was erected into a Separate Province.

In consequence of the friendly relations established with the Indians, Mr. White in this year, built a trading house at St Anns Point, where for many years he traded with the Indians for furs & supplied them with necessaries.

The settlements on the river continued to increase slowly for some years and a few more persons began to settle about this harbour. Messrs. Jonathan and David Leavitt settled in Carleton about this time, they owned and sailed a small schooner which they employed in trading and fishing and that small schooner was then the only vessel owned in this harbour and the solitary keel which cleft its waters.

Think of that, ye merchants, who now send mighty ships to sea in scores and remember the time when the navigation of this Port of St John consisted of one small schooner. (The Messrs. Leavitt became very tired of being the only navigators, and the loneliness of the place became wearisome to them. They said to Mr. White that they should remove to some other place where there was a greater population & more to be done. But Mr. White encouraged them to stay concluding his observations with, 'Don't be discouraged boys. Keep up a good heart. Why ships from England will come here yet.'

In 1768 all the troops at Annapolis, Cumberland, Amherst and this place were removed to Boston in consequence of some threatened disturbance there.

In 1772, all the County below the Oromocto, on the west side of the River was burnt over, quite down to the coast. This fire raged with great fury, in consequence of most of the forest trees, having been blown down 14 years before in the great hurricane of 1758. The Nerepis Road still bears marks of the fire, as does all the country to the westward of us between this and the Magaquadavic.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> May 1770 Mr. Owens, Plato Denning and Mr. Sherwood were appointed the first Justices of the Peace in the County of Sunbury and the boundaries of the County were then defined. The County began at the St Croix, there along the Bay of Fundy to 20 miles above Cape Mispec and thence extending back due North the same width to the Southern boundary of Canada. All the eastern part of this Province at that time appears to have been considered part of the County of Cumberland in Nova Scotia.

Three years afterwards in 1773, James White, James Simonds and Samuel Peabody were also appointed Justices of the Peace in the County of Sunbury.

At this time hostilities were going on between Great Britain and her revolted colonies, now the United States – and the inhabitants in this quarter were much pressed and solicited to join the Confederacy. But they stood firm in their faith to the British flag and thereby incurred the displeasure of their western neighbors. In August 1775 the rebels from Machias landed at this place, burned the fort and barracks at Fort Frederick and captured a brig laden with oxen and sheep for the British army then at Boston. The following year the Vulture, sloop of war was stationed in this Bay, between Annapolis and St John but one sloop of war was not sufficient, for the rebels, visited and plundered the inhabitants several times in that year. In consequence of disturbances in Cumberland 50 men were sent from Halifax to keep order in that district. In November a number of rebels from New England with a number of disaffected persons appeared before the Fort at Cumberland. They failed in their attempt upon it, and then made their way across to the Gulf shore. Arriving suddenly at Pictou, they seized a valuable armed merchant ship which was loading for Scotland & with her they made preparations for plundering St. Johns Island. Lieut. Keppel was sent in pursuit of them. He recaptured the vessel and carried her into Charlotte Town.

## Memo Book of George A. Perley

On the 4<sup>th</sup> July 1776 the day on which the Americans declared their independence, Mr. Michael Franklin, the Agent for Indian Affairs conciliated a treaty of peace with the Indians on the St John River and induced them to deliver up to him an agreement they had entered into with an agent of the rebels to furnish them with 600 fighting men. For some time after, however, the Indians were kept in a state of ferment by emissaries from the Rebels, who were sent among them, to endeavor to excite hostilities against the English. The settlers were in a state of constant alarm & uneasiness. Mr. White was appointed the deputy of Mr. Franklin the Indian agent in this quarter and his exertions and the great popularity he enjoyed among the Indians, may be attributed to the preservation of peace with them. They called him, familiarly "Wabeet", and he felt such confidence in their good feeling towards him, that he would at any time, venture alone among them, and he invariably succeeded in appeasing them and preventing any outbreak.

In 1777 a rebel privateer visited the harbour and plundered the inhabitants of everything of value. From Mr. Whites store alone they carried off 21 boat loads of British merchandize [sic]. Where these predatory visits the inhabitants fled to the woods where they remained until the plunderers departed. This last visit almost beggared them and then, upon their urgent representation a party of soldiers was sent from Halifax in a transport Dec 1777. They were conveyed by a sloop of war [which remained in the harbour until the following spring] and they brought with them a Block House, ready to be put up. This they erected on the top of the high hill in Portland which they named Fort Howe and there after a garrison was always kept here. In 1778, the Indians were incited by a Colonel Allen who resided among, and had a great influence over the Penobscot Indians, to make an attack upon the settlers on this harbour & also upon Fort Howe. A party of the Penobscots came thru under their Chief Aw-wah-wes, to join the Milicites under Pierre Thoma, in the proposed attack. A very strong force was thus assembled at Ock-pa-haag four miles above Fredericton where there was an Indian village (Ock-pahaag signifies "the beginning of the swift water"- the early settlers generally pronounced it "Oak Park") This force proceeded down the river in ninety canoes. Mr. White hearing of their coming, set off in a four oared barge, unarmed, to meet them. He found

them halted at the head of the Reach , opposite [Ed: -aden?] and there held a long conference with the Chiefs. Pierre Thoma who had the Chief Command, was inclined to listen to "Wabeet", but the other Chiefs were not. At length "the talk" was broken up by Thoma saying that before giving a final answer, he would consult his God. He then retired apart from the rest, and threw himself flat upon his face on the soft sand beach of the river. He there lay motionless for nearly an hour then rising he again assembled the Chiefs around the Council fire. Then he informed that he had consulted his God, who had told him, that he had always secured good treatment from King George's men, that King George had never injured him, but had given him many presents. That he knew nothing of Washington or his men, and he had determined to keep peace with King George & his people and should return with his followers to Ock-pa-haag. This gave great dissatisfaction to the Penobscots, but they were forced to give in, and Aw-wah-wes and his party accompanied Mr. White to St John, while Thoma returned to the village. This was a bold stroke of policy and Mr. White ran a risk which few men would willingly have encountered. His exertions on this occasion were as effectual, that there was never afterwards even a threat of hostilities from the Indians and all has remained in quiet ever since. In 1779 Mr. White by order of Gov't erected a building at Indian Town for the accommodation of the Indians when they came to trade.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1782 the Gov't. of Nova Scotia received a letter from General Carleton, dated at New York, stating that many families, determined on maintaining their allegiance to the British Crown, would come to Nova Scotia, and settle in the migrated lands, within its extensive limits. "If the revolted Colonists were proud of their declaration of independence, well may the loyal Refugees exult with honest & becoming pride in their Declaration of fidelity, fidelity proved to the uttermost". The praises of their unflinching loyalty and devoted patriotism should sound in their aged ears, whilst yet they can hear from the mouths of their sons & daughters, those praises should be reiterated and perpetuated at our public festivals and anniversaries as the noblest epitaphs which can hallow the acts & principles of the worthy dead, and do honour to the cause for while they endured & suffer, for while they bled and fell that of their sovereign & their country.

In May 1783 the first fleet, with a large number of these brave spirits, who had abandoned all to maintain their loyalty arrived in this Harbour. The point of land on which this City stands had been previously laid out in Town lots by Paul Bedell (the father of I.L. Bedell Esq.) and had been named Parr Town after Gov. Parr of Nova Scotia. The first party of Loyalists that arrived landed at the present Market Square cleared away the dense forest there standing upon it and with ship sails made hurricane houses, under which with their women and children they got the best shelter they could. On the day of their arrival, they were all regaled with fresh salmon, which were caught in great numbers in the harbour & which were furnished the newcomers at the standard price of sevenpence half penny each. The whole of this city was then in a perfect state of wilderness, the woods was dreadfully thick and greatly encumbered with wind falls.

Each man as he arrived drew one of our city lots, which he forthwith proceeded to clear and the next operation [sic] was to put up a log house. I am indebted to David Hatfield almost the sole survivor of those who arrived here in May 1783 for which I beg to tender him my thanks, Mr. Hatfield tells me he drew a lot in the Lower Cove near the present Marines Hospital & that he cut down upon it with his own hands spruce trees 15 inches in diameter. In June another fleet arrived & vessels continued coming all the season and in the succeeding winter there could not have been less than 5000 inhabitants on a spot which a few months previously had reposed in the silence and solitude of the primeval forest.

The disbanded 42<sup>nd</sup> soldiers of the Regiment drew their lots chiefly upon Union Street and they erected almost a continuous line of log houses from York point to the back shore at the east end of Union Street at the back of the Block House and all around the back shore there was a thrifty growth of spruce, very large and very handsome trees. Kings Square was then a very thick cedar swamp and I have heard several amazing anecdotes from persons who had been lost in the labyrinth, one in particular of an inhabitant who wandered about in it one whole day in search of his cow.

King Street was partially settled the first winter. The father of the present Messrs. Sears drew the lot on King Street where their hat store now stands & I well remember the late Mr. Sears telling me in his life time that the surveyor went with him, to show

him his lot in the bushes and that after some search, they found the right blaze on a spruce tree at the corner of the lot, that he pulled off his coat, hung it on the corner tree, and with his own hands, proceeded with a heavy heart, to cut down the trees and endeavour to establish for himself a home in the wilderness.

In 1783 Major Studholm was Commandant at Fort Howe having under him Captain Balfour and a party of troops. Each Loyalist on his arrival, was furnished by Gov't with 500 feet refuse boards with which to make a shanty until they could get up a log house.

With the first arrival of Loyalists Colonel Tyng came as agent and with his Commissary Hart the latter occupied the house and stores of Mr. Simonds at Portland Point where rations were furnished the newcomers. But notwithstanding these and other arrangements for their comfort, great distress and misery were endured by this noble band of Loyal spirits, and their suffering wives and children. Many died the first winter from the smallpox, feaver [sic] and other diseases, induced and aggravated by the want of shelter and other privations.

When we consider what these truly loyal men had had to brave for the first time the horror of a long and bitter winter in hovels barely sufficient to shelter their shivering limbs from "the pelting of the pitiless storm" in a dreary region, with scarcely a human habitation to be seen, to struggle with difficulties and privations incalculably severe, and without an object on which the eye could rest save the dismal swamps, frowning cliffs & dark interminable forests, have we not reason to admire their cheerful submission, their indomitable perseverance, their devoted patriotism?

In a dispatch dated 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 1783, Gov. Parr stated to the Colonial Minister, that the number of Loyalists who had arrived in Nova Scotia up to that time amounted to 18,000 and three weeks after he reported the arrival of 2000 more. Major Studholm's account for furnishing lumber and erecting houses for the Loyalists between the first day of June and the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December 1783 amounted to £6721.6.6 which amount was allowed & paid him by government. In the summer of 1784 more persons came from the United States, while many of those who had arrived the preceding year, moved up the river from this place to farms which had been allotted them & on which they settled. The building of wharves in the harbour was com-

menced this year [1784]. That spring a weir was built from Portland Point to York Point and the quantity of fish taken in it was almost beyond belief. On one occasion the gaspereaux lay knee deep for three rods back from the weir all the way across from Point to Point. The weir was scuttled in three places to let the fish out. Yet of the immense quantity which remained a large portion spoiled, from the impossibility of taking care of them as well as for the scarcity of salt. Salmon were very abundant this year yet the price advanced to ninepence each. For two years after this city was settled, the inhabitants did not follow the exact lines of the streets, but used paths along the most convenient places according to the nature of the ground. The city at that time was divided into two settlements, the Upper Cove & the Lower Cove, which for a long period carried on a violent opposition to each other. As Lower Cove was almost wholly cleared up the first year, the principle business establishments were placed there and it had much the greater population. The two settlements of Upper & Lower Cove were divided by forest for some time, and all the carting & carriage between the upper & lower part of the city was carried on by the beach at low water along by Pettingills Yard & Reeds point. This way was very rough and difficult particularly where Mr. John Walker is now building the splendid new Customs House. There the beach was encumbered with large masses of rock. Dock Street was for a long time only a narrow footpath along the edge of a rocky cliff, and people passing along it, were obliged (particularly in winter) to hold on to the small bushes & roots which cling to the rocks, to prevent them slipping off, rolling down upon the wild & rocky beach beneath them.

At low water, they went over to Portland by crossing on the flats from York Point to the point where Messrs. Harris & Allan's Foundry now stands. It was three years before a bridge was got across. There was no road leading out of town for some time, the only outlet was by a path along the bank of the Marsh Creek. There 3 or 4 houses on the marsh, one back of Lilly Lake & one at Indian Town in 1783. In the summer of 1784 a fire burned all the wood off the lower part of the town as far up as [Ed:-rures?] Street. Some log houses were burned, and the rest were saved with great difficulty. (The had no water pipes or fire plugs then).

The value of city lots at this time was firm – 10/ to £5.0.0. Mr. Hatfield tells me that the lot at the Coffee House corner was held at 15 guineas, but

being considered too high did not find a purchaser. Many lots on King Street were sold for a jug of rum and Mr. John Clark the baker, also an old Loyalist tells me that he could have had as many lots as he wished in the lower cove by paying for the deed & standing treat, and that in fact some of the valuable lots he now holds were acquired on these terms.

The first vessel built in the St. John Harbour was built exactly where the new Market House now stands & was a brig of 160 tons. Coasters this year flock to the St. John in tolerable numbers & by the kindness of the Sheriff of St. John I am enabled to show the original Customs House Book from Nov 1783 to Oct 1784. (Shows the book).

On the 9<sup>th</sup> July 1784 Mr. Tyng, James Peters & Geo Leonard were appointed Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas [sic] for the County of Sunbury. But this vast and variable country is not destined to remain much longer a county of Nova Scotia the whole of which it so greatly exceeds in extent. On the 16<sup>th</sup> Aug 1784 a commission issued under the Privy Seal to Thomas Carleton Esq. appointing him Captain General & Gov'r in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, the boundaries which (the same as present) were defined and established by the Commission. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of Nov 1784 the commission was [Ed: leaved?] and promulgated at this place. And the first entry in our Council Records is as follows, "Parr Town 22 Nov/ 1784. His Majesty's Commission above recited, constituting & appointing Thos. Carleton Esq. Captain Gen'l & Gov'r in Chief of this Province, having been duly published His Excellency repaired to the Council Chamber when he took the Oaths by law required & administered the same to George Duncan Ludlow, James Peters. Elijah Millard, Gabriel Ludlow, Isaac Allen, William Hazen and Jonathan Odell, Esqs., they being of the number nominated in the Kings Instructions to be of His Majesty's Council for this province, & then the Gov'r and the members above named having taken their seats in Council, a Proclamation of the Governor's was read notifying the boundries [sic] of the Province as established in the King's Commission and commanding all officers, civil & military to continue in the execution of their respective offices. Advised that the said Proclamation be this day published.

On the 14 January 1785 regulations for the orderly and speedy settlement of New Brunswick



were established & published and on the 22 Feb'y following an order passed for the speedy building & orderly settlement of a town at St. Anns Point, which it appears Gov. Carleton had visited in person and selected as the site for a town and it was ordered to be called Frederick Town after His Royal Highness the Bishop of [Ed: Osenabury]. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> March the migrated lands on the Miramichi were ordered to be laid out for settlement. In April the following estimate for the civil service of the Province was received from Lord Sidney, one of the Principal Secretaries of State;

Governor - £1000.00,  
Chief Justice - £500.00;  
Att'y General -£150.00;  
Sect'y Reg & Clerk of Council- £250.00;  
Naval Office - £100.00;  
Survey'r Gen -£150.00;  
4 numeraries -£75.00 each;  
agent -£150  
Contingencies -£500.00  
Total - £3100.00.

29<sup>th</sup> April 1785 The Attorney General was ordered to prepare a charter for incorporating the Towns of Parr and Carleton into a city to be called St. John, that charter we are all well acquainted with as we have it constantly before us. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> Aug 1785 the first grant under the Great Seal of New Brunswick was passed and bore the number One . It was a grant to Major Menzies of 500 acres of land at Musquash, and is the same property on which Archibald Menzies Esq. now resides. On the 26<sup>th</sup> Aug. Col. Allen, Col. Winslow, Lieut. Dougald Campbell, Lieut. Edward Stettle & Lieut. Munson Hoyt were appointed trustees for affecting the speedy settlement of Fredericton. In May 1785 Letters Patent under the Great Seal were issued for ascertaining & confirming that boundries [sic] of the Several Counties within the Province, & for subdividing the same into towns & parishes, & in October following writs were issued to the Sheriff's of the several counties for a General Election at which every inhabitant who had been three months a resident was entitled to vote. The elections proceeded and it appears that there were great riots during its continuance in the City, the poll was held at Mallards Tavern in King Street now known as the [Ed: Bonsall?] property, and the violent proceedings which took place there were

speedily denounced by the order of the Governor & Council.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> January 1786 the first Gen. Assembly met at St. John in the old Yellow Wooden Building opposite the residence of the Hon. Hugh Johnston which was pulled down by the Hon. John Robertson last season to erect the new brick house adjoining his own residence.

His Excellency Gov. Carleton, at the opening of the Assembly, made a most excellent speech – a part of which I must give you.

He said, “ A meeting of the several Branches of the Legislature for the first time in the New Province, is an event of so great importance, and must prove so conducive to its stability & prosperity, that I feel the highest satisfaction at seeing His Majesty's endeavors to procure the Inhabitants every protection of a free government in so fair a way of being fully successful.

The preceeding [sic] winter was necessarily open in guarding the people against those numerous wants, incident to their peculiar situations & the summer has been employed, as well in the prosecution of this essential business as in dividing the province & establishing the several offices & Courts of Justice, required for the security of the farmer while engaged in causing a support for his family, and now that the season of the year renders travelling [Ed: ----?] and allows you leisure to attend to the public business without interruption to your private affairs, I have called you together in compliance with the Royal Instructions, that you may put the finishing hand to the arduous task of organizing the Province by re-enacting such of the Nova Scotia laws as are applicable to our situation and passing such bills as you shall judge best calculated to maintain our rapid advance towards a complete establishment of this country.”

After directing the attention of the Legislature to various important objects His Excellency concludes his speech as follows;

“The liberating of the British Government to the unfortunate Loyalists in general, & the peculiar munificence and parent care of our Most Gracious Sovereign to those of them settled in New Brunswick, call loudly for every return that an affectionate and favoured people can make, and I am persuaded that you cannot better show your gratitude on this behalf, for the many unexampled [Ed:-----?] of national & Royal Bounty, than by promoting Sobriety, Industry and the practice of Religion, by

## Memo Book of George A. Perley

discouraging all factions & party distinctions amongst us and inculcating the utmost harmony between the newly arrived Loyalists, and those of His Majesty's subjects formerly resident in the Province. - And Gentlemen it is with real pleasure I declare that our prospects are so favorable that your exertions for those beneficial purposes can scarcely fail to render this asylum of loyalty, the envy of the neighbouring States, and that by exercising the arts of peace, they who have taken refuge here, will not only be abundantly recompensed for their losses, but enabled to enjoy their connection with the parent State, and retain their allegiance to the best of Kings, which their conduct has proved they prize above all other considerations".

We have now traced this Province through all its changes & mutations from the discovery of Cabot

in 1497 down to the opening of the first Assembly in 1786- nearly 3 centuries. We have gone over a great period of time through "an immense variety of incidents with brief space allotted to these lectures. I have shown you this city when a wilderness and while the whole of its shipping (now numbering tens of thousands of tons, of as splendid ships as float the ocean) consisted of one single small schooner. Ladies & Gentlemen, let me conclude by thanking you for your attendance & the great attention with which you have listened to my discourse.

*The end of a portion of M.H. Perley's 2nd Lecture copied from his manuscript lectures by*

*Geo. A. Perley*

*Fredericton, N.B.*

*Sept 18th 1879.*

## Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendants

### News Updates

*contributed by Margaret Dougherty*

#### Facebook Group

In our less than two years on Facebook as a page to "like" grew from zero likes to 283 likes today. But "liking" a Facebook page isn't the same as having a Facebook group, which facilitates discussion and posts much more effectively than a page "like".

So, we've created a Facebook group, also called **Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendants**. The old FB page will remain up for awhile yet, but already has a notice inviting people to join the new Facebook group.

Anyone can join the Facebook group, whether you're a CSMD member or not.

#### 35th Annual Compact Meeting and Luncheon

The 35th Annual Compact Meeting and luncheon will be held on Saturday, October 17 in the Toronto Cricket Club dining room. Free parking is available in the schoolyard on the north side of Wilson Ave.

Join us for a social hour beginning at noon, catching up with fellow members and meeting new members and guests. The compact meeting will begin at 1 p.m. followed by a buffet luncheon that will include roast turkey at 1:30 p.m., after which our guest speaker, professional genealogist and lecturer Sue de Groot will speak. Her topic is called Dead and Buried, and is about how we can gain a more complete and accurate account of our ancestors' lives when we review all available death records.

(more information on CSMB website [http://csmd.org/?page\\_id=91](http://csmd.org/?page_id=91) or contact Margaret Dougherty at [deputygovernor@csmd.org](mailto:deputygovernor@csmd.org))

# Eli Yeomans (abt 1760 - 1833)

A Private in the King's American Regiment and a Loyalist settler in New Brunswick, now part of Canada  
*contributed by Mori Hillman*

Eli Yeomans<sup>i</sup> was part of the King's American Regiment, a well-regarded<sup>ii</sup> United Empire Loyalist military corps which opposed the American Revolution and tried to keep the colonies within

the British Empire. After his service<sup>iii</sup> he and his regiment were disbanded in New Brunswick, now part of Canada, where he settled and raised a family.



*British troops marching down street in New York City, New York (about 1778) (Or L'Entrée triumphe de troupes royales a Nouvelle Yorck Der Einzug der Koniglichen Volcker in Neu Yorck // gravé par Francois Xav. Habermann. Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.24332/> accessed 5 June 2015)*

The regiment was “raised in New York in 1776”, explained one historian. “After service in the North they were sent into Virginia and afterwards were transferred to Charleston and Savannah where they took part in many of the operations in the Southern theater. In 1783 they went to Canada where they were disbanded.”<sup>iv</sup>

Eli appears to have joined the regiment by late 1779. If he was a young recruit then his birth date might be approximately 1760. He was possibly born in New York, the place where he joined the regiment<sup>v</sup> and where the Yeomans family name had been found since 1656 when Christopher Yeomans moved to Long Island from England<sup>vi</sup>. On November 15, 1779, “Eli Youmans” appears in the Inspection Roll of Captain Thomas Cornwell’s Company of Light Infantry<sup>vii</sup>, King’s American Regiment, Lloyd’s Neck, New York.<sup>viii</sup> He was

marked as “on command”,<sup>ix</sup> “A term used for a soldier on detachment or on duty away from his regiment.”<sup>x</sup>

He may have joined up with one or more relatives. An Abraham “Youmans” appears on the same November Inspection Roll for the same company. However he is marked “dead”<sup>xi</sup> and never appears in any other roll. It is unclear why Abraham passed away as the regiment had not seen battle since their Fairfield, Connecticut raid of 8-9 July 1779<sup>xii</sup>. We have not confirmed his relationship to Eli.

The whole regiment went to Virginia on 7 October 1780 on two transport ships, where they “destroyed supplies, captured vessels, and generally lived well between Norfolk and Portsmouth” until 15 November 1780.<sup>xiii</sup> Then they sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, spending almost a

complete month at sea, including “a terrible storm.” Leaving the ships at Charleston they marched to Georgetown, arriving there on Christmas Eve.<sup>xiv</sup> From 24 February to 24 April 1781 “Ely Yeoman” was with the same company and regiment at “High Hills of Santee”, South Carolina, still in the only light infantry company of the regiment.<sup>xv</sup>

The light infantry company that Eli was part of had an exciting time during much of 1781:

As a reinforcement, the British 7th Regiment of Foot and the KAR [King’s American Regiment]’s Light Infantry Company were ordered to Savannah from Charleston, arriving on 22 December 1781. ... They took part in all of the skirmishes in the High Hills of Santee in South Carolina throughout the first part of 1781, chasing and fighting such partisans as Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion.<sup>xvi</sup>

However “Elisha Yeomans” was “taken prisoner 7 September 1781, 290 days”,<sup>xvii</sup> a day before the “horrific Battle of Eutaw Springs ... fought against Greene’s Army”. He therefore missed this “moment of glory” where the British saw the loss of “over six hundred men killed, wounded and captured, many of them Provincials”.<sup>xviii</sup> To add further injury to the imprisoned loyalist, while Eli was in the hands of the rebels the war was decided. Most observers say the American Revolution was lost for the British and Loyalists when Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown a month later in October 1781.

By the end of the 25 April to 24 June 1782 reporting period, while his regiment was at Savannah, Georgia, Private “Elijah Youmans” had been a “prisoner with rebels”<sup>xix</sup> for more than nine months. The regiment was then evacuated from Charleston, South Carolina on 14 December 1782 and went to New York.<sup>xx</sup>

By January 26, 1783, private “Eli Yeomans” was back with his regiment. This seems to be the last muster roll that showed him as part of Captain Cornwell’s company.<sup>xxi</sup> In the June 1783 muster rolls private “Elii Yeomans” was still part of the King’s American Regiment but he appears to have moved from a Light Infantry role to that of a Grenadier.<sup>xxii</sup> A grenadier was “An elite soldier typically chosen for bravery, steadiness and discipline.”<sup>xxiii</sup>

In doing so he joined Benjamin Yeomans’ company. This Benjamin<sup>xxiv</sup>, who was in the same

June 12, 1783 list of Grenadiers, was one of six in the Grenadiers company who at that time were “Prisoners with the rebels”.<sup>xxv</sup> Benjamin Yeomans appears to have been part of the Grenadiers since at least 1779,<sup>xxvi</sup> the same year that Eli first appears in the King’s American Regiment. Were they - Eli, Abraham and Benjamin - kin who joined up together?

With the American Revolution lost to the rebels, Eli and his regiment waited in New York to be sent to the Saint John River valley of what would become New Brunswick.<sup>xxvii</sup> In September 1783 the British North American forces’ Commander in Chief Sir Guy Carleton directed the senior loyalist officer in New York to take command of several regiments there including Eli’s King’s American Regiment, and have them leave New York for “the River St. John’s in the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia”<sup>xxviii</sup> and proceed “immediately to the places allotted for their settlement, where they are to be disbanded on their arrival, provided it does not exceed the 20<sup>th</sup> October [1783]....”<sup>xxix</sup>

“At the close of the struggle the Corps had dwindled to about one third its original strength, and the majority of the remnant emigrated to New Brunswick, Canada, settling a little below Woodstock, on the St. John River. Their lands were not very good, however, and many had abandoned them before the grant was issued, August 17, 1787.”<sup>xxx</sup>

Many Loyalist soldiers arrived in October 1783 to find that there was no land ready for them up the Saint John River as had been promised. It was still being surveyed. And “... one of the consequences of the delay in laying out lands for settlement was that many of the Loyalists who had intended settling on the River St. John finding no immediate prospect of securing their lands contented themselves with drawing town lots at the mouth of the river where the towns of Parr and Carleton had been laid out ....”<sup>xxxi</sup> Among these was “Ely Yeomans”, who settled in Carleton (later part of the City of Saint John, New Brunswick),<sup>xxxii</sup> in 1783 on lot 327<sup>xxxiii</sup>. Yeomans and his fellow soldiers quickly built their log homes, reported Lt. Col. Morse, who toured the settlements in the fall of 1783 and summer of 1784:

They have hitherto been mostly employed in building towns at the principal settlement. At Port Roseway (Shelburne) and at the mouth of the River St. John, astonishing towns have been

## Eli Yeomans (abt 1760 - 1833)

raised and in less time perhaps than was ever in any country before.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

Eli married Mary Darrington and they were the parents of several children, including Mary Yeomans, born about 1790.<sup>xxxv</sup> If he was a nineteen year old recruit in 1779 then at Mary's birth he was a 30 year old father. Several other children have been suggested, including Phoebe (Yeomans) Russell and Rebecca (Yeomans) (Foss) Dee.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

In 1796 an Eli Yeomans and four others petitioned for land "on the Kennebecasis River" in Kings County, New Brunswick. Two of the others were Benjamin and John Yeomans, and two were Darringtons. They are described as "Sons of Good and Loyal subjects to his Majesty *whose parents served* His Majesty in the late American War and came to this Province from New York at the evacuation of that place and have lived with their parents till this time".<sup>xxxvii</sup> There were two Eli Yeomans alive at this time – perhaps this land petition is by sons of the King's American Regiment veteran.

Eli Yeomans, "the Elder", was buried at the graveyard next to the Norton, King's County, meetinghouse, on 17 February 1833.<sup>xxxviii</sup> Norton is a small community near Hampton, New Brunswick, and near the Kennebecasis River mentioned in the 1796 land petition. If the King's American Regiment veteran was 19 in 1779 and passed away in Norton, New Brunswick in 1833 then he would have passed away at about 72 or 73.

Eli Yeomans, a private in the King's American Regiment, participated in the American Revolution on the British side from 1779 to 1783 before moving to New Brunswick in October 1783 where he settled first in what later became the City of Saint John, and then was buried in 1833 in Norton, a small community east of Saint John. It will be a challenge to establish more about his family and origins with the gaps in the available primary sources. Perhaps earlier military records will be found that cast light on the origin of Eli Yeomans.

<sup>i</sup> To someone who is used to standardized twenty-first century spelling, it is remarkable the number of ways that Eli Yeomans' name was spelled. Even in the military records which were likely maintained by the same scribes from one muster roll to the next, it was quite variable. Taking all records together, he was Eli, Ely, Elii, Elisha, Elijah or Elias. His family name was Yeomans or Youmans, sometimes with the "s" and sometimes without.

<sup>ii</sup> Todd Braisted, "Introduction" In: "A History of the King's American Regiment - Part 1 of 8" (website) (On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, 12/15/99) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/kar/kar6hist.htm> accessed 30 May 2015.

<sup>iii</sup>

Eli Yeomans or Youmans (and various spellings of Eli, Elias, Elijah) in the King's American Regiment						
From	To	Location	Company	Remarks	Source	
	15 Nov 1779	Lloyd's Neck, Long Isl, NY	Thos Cornwall's Lt Infantry	on command	Clark, p.100	
24 Feb 1781	24 Apr 1781	High Hills of Santee, SC	Thos Cornwall's Lt Infantry		Clark, p. 101	
25 Ap 1782	24 June 1782	Savannah, Ga	Thos Cornwall's Lt Infantry	prisoner with rebels	Clark, p.102	
	26 Jan 1783	Flushing Fly, Long Isl, NY	Thos Cornwall's Lt Infantry		Clark, p. 103	
	12 June 1783	Flushing Fly, Long Isl, NY	Granidier Company		Van Dusen, p. 145	
Source:	Murtie June Clark, <i>Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War</i> , Vol. III					
Source:	Albert Van Deusen, <i>Van Deusen Family</i> , vol. 1, p. 145					

<sup>iv</sup> Murtie June Clark, "Introduction", *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.xv, at [ancestry.ca](http://ancestry.ca), accessed 28 May 2015

<sup>v</sup> "the vast majority [of King's American Regiment recruits] came from Long Island, New York City and the counties along the lower Hudson River." Todd Braisted, "Recruiting a Regiment" In: "A History of the King's American Regiment - Part 1 of 8" (website) (On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, 12/15/99) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/kar/kar1hist.htm> accessed 5 June 2015.

<sup>vi</sup> Michael Yoemans, "Youmans-Yeoman-Yeamans-Yoemans-Clan- Background", (FamilytreeDNA webpage), <https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Youmans-Yeoman-Yeamans-Yoemans-Clan/> accessed 5 June 2015.

<sup>vii</sup> "Lightly uniformed and accoutered soldiers trained for skirmishing and rapid movement. Each British regiment had one company of such men...." "Glossary of Terms", In: Todd Braisted, The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies (website) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/etc/gloss/gloss.htm> accessed 5 June 2015.

<sup>viii</sup> Lloyd's Neck, later Lloyd's Harbor, is now a part of the Town of Huntington, New York, where the British built Fort Franklin and another fortification during the American Revolution. "The Lloyds of Lloyd Neck (1676-1885)" [http://www.huntingtonny.gov/filestorage/13747/13817/16499/Lloyds\\_of\\_Lloyd\\_Neck.pdf](http://www.huntingtonny.gov/filestorage/13747/13817/16499/Lloyds_of_Lloyd_Neck.pdf) accessed 30 May 2015.

<sup>ix</sup> Inspection Roll, King's American Regiment, In: Murtie June Clark, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.100, at ancestry.ca, accessed 27 May 2015. (This source in turn cites Public Archives of Canada, RG8I "C" Series, Vol 1902).

<sup>x</sup> "Glossary of Terms", In: Todd Braisted, The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies (website) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/etc/gloss/gloss.htm> accessed 5 June 2015.

<sup>xi</sup> Inspection Roll, King's American Regiment, In: Murtie June Clark, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.100, at ancestry.ca, accessed 27 May 2015. (This source in turn cites Public Archives of Canada, RG8I "C" Series, Vol 1902).

<sup>xii</sup> Todd Braisted, "Raiders & Refugees 1779" In: "A History of the King's American Regiment - Part 5 of 8" (website) (On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, 12/15/99) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/kar/kar5hist.htm> accessed 8 August 2015.

<sup>xiii</sup> Todd Braisted, "To the South 1780/1781" In: "A History of the King's American Regiment - Part 6 of 8" (website) (On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, 12/15/99) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/kar/kar6hist.htm> accessed 30 May 2015.

<sup>xiv</sup> Todd Braisted, "To the South 1780/1781" In: "A History of the King's American Regiment - Part 6 of 8" (website) (On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, 12/15/99) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/kar/kar6hist.htm> accessed 30 May 2015.

<sup>xv</sup> "Muster Roll, Captain Thomas Cornwell's Company, King's American Regiment", In: Murtie June Clark, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.101, at ancestry.ca, accessed 28 May 2015. (This source in turn cites PAC, RG8I "C" Series, Vol 1902).

<sup>xvi</sup> Todd Braisted, "Savannah 1781/1782" In: "A History of the King's American Regiment - Part 7 of 8" (website) (On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, 12/15/99) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/kar/kar7hist.htm> accessed 30 May 2015.

<sup>xvii</sup> "King's American Regiment, Colonel Edmund Fanning, Commander, Abstract of Pay for prisoners for the period ending 24 June 1782", In: Murtie June Clark, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.102, at ancestry.ca, accessed 28 May 2015. (This source in turn cites PAC, RG8I "C" Series, Vol 1903). <http://interactive.ancestry.ca/48293/SouthLoyalistsIII-002177-122/281015?backurl=http%3a%2f%2fsearch.ancestry.ca%2fcgi-bin%2fsse.dll%3fgst%3d-6&ssrc=&backlabel=ReturnSearchResults>

<sup>xviii</sup> Todd Braisted, "Savannah 1781/1782" In: "A History of the King's American Regiment - Part 7 of 8" (website) (On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies, 12/15/99) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/kar/kar7hist.htm> accessed 31 May 2015.

<sup>xix</sup> "Muster Roll, Captain Thomas Cornwell's Company, King's American Regiment", In: Murtie June Clark, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.102, at ancestry.ca, accessed 28 May 2015. (This source in turn cites PAC, RG8I "C" Series, Vol 1903).

<sup>xx</sup> "Background", In: Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, "Muster Books and Pay Lists (WO 12/10821): Kings American Regiment: 1782-1783", The Loyalist Collection (website), <https://loyalist.lib.unb.ca/node/4500> accessed 6 June 2015.

<sup>xxi</sup> "Muster Roll, Captain Thomas Cornwell's Company, King's American Regiment", In: Murtie June Clark, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.103, at ancestry.ca, accessed 28 May 2015. (This source in turn cites PAC, RG8I "C" Series, Vol 1903).

<sup>xxii</sup> "Muster roll of the Granadier of the King's American Regiment .... Flushing Fly (Long Island: June 12: 1783), In: Albert H Van Deusen, *Van Deusen Family*, (New York: Allaben Genealogical Co., 1912) vol. 1, p. 145, accessed at archive.org 27 May 2015

<sup>xxiii</sup> "Glossary of Terms", In: Todd Braisted, The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies (website) <http://www.royalprovincial.com/etc/gloss/gloss.htm> accessed 5 June 2015.

xxiv

Benjamin Yeomans or Youmans service with the King's American Regiment					
From	To	Location	Company	Remarks	Source
	15 Nov 1779	Lloyd's Neck, Long Isl, NY	Grenadier		Clark, p. 104
24 Feb 1781	24 Apr 1781	Georgetown, SC	Thomas Chapman's		Clark, p. 90
25 Apr 1781	24 June 1781	Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Chapman's	Prisoner with the rebels	Clark, p. 91
24 Oct 1781	24 Dec 1781	Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Chapman's	Prisoner with the rebels	Clark, p. 92
25 Apr 1782	24 June 1782	Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Chapman's	Prisoner with the rebels	Clark, p. 93
	26 Jan 1783	Flushing Fly, Long Isl, NY	Thomas Chapman's	Prisoner with the rebels	Clark, p. 94
	12 June 1783	Flushing Fly, Long Isl, NY	Granadier	Prisoner with the rebels	Van Deusen, p. 145
Source:	Murtie June Clark, <i>Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War</i> , Vol. III				
Source:	Albert Van Deusen, <i>Van Deursen Family</i> , vol. 1, p. 145				

<sup>xxv</sup> Albert H Van Deusen, *Van Deursen Family*, (New York: Allaben Genealogical Co., 1912) vol. 1, p. 146, accessed at archive.org 28 May 2015

<sup>xxvi</sup> "Inspection Roll, Grenadier Company, King's American Regiment, Lloyd's Neck, 15 November 1779", In: Murtie June Clark, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.104, at ancestry.ca, accessed 28 May 2015. (This source in turn cites PAC, RG81 "C" Series, Vol 1902).

<sup>xxvii</sup> Murtie June Clark, "Introduction", *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981), Vol. III, p.xi, at ancestry.ca, accessed 27 May 2015

<sup>xxviii</sup> New Brunswick was created in 1784 from Sunbury County, Nova Scotia.

<sup>xxix</sup> Letter, Sir Guy Carleton to Lieut. Col. Richard Hewlett, New York, 12 Sep 1783 as cited in WO Raymond, "The Loyalist Regiments Leave New York" (Woodstock *Dispatch*, 19 June 1895), cited in WO Raymond Scrapbook, Wallace Hale's Fort Havoc, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, accessed at archives.gnb.ca on 30 May 2015.

<sup>xxx</sup> Albert H Van Deusen, *Van Deursen Family*, (New York: Allaben Genealogical Co., 1912) vol. 1, p. 146, accessed at archive.org 28 May 2015

<sup>xxxi</sup> WO Raymond, "Arrival of the Loyalist Regiments" (Woodstock Dispatch, 26 June 1895), cited in WO Raymond Scrapbook, Wallace Hale's Fort Havoc, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, accessed at archives.gnb.ca on 30 May 2015.

<sup>xxxii</sup> "Grantees of Carleton, [later] Saint John West", as cited in "New Brunswick Loyalists of the War of the Am. Revolution", *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. 40, Number 2, (April 1909), p.121 accessed at americanancestors.org on 27 May 2015

<sup>xxxiii</sup> "Appendix E. - Names of Persons who Drew Lots in Carleton, 1783" In: D.R. Jack, *Centennial Prize Essay on the history of the city and county of St. John*, (Saint John: McMillan, 1883) p.178. Ancestry.ca accessed 31 May 2015 (States that Ely Yeomans received lot 327).

<sup>xxxiv</sup> WO Raymond, "Arrival of the Loyalist Regiments" (Woodstock Dispatch, 26 June 1895), cited in WO Raymond Scrapbook, Wallace Hale's Fort Havoc, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, accessed at archives.gnb.ca on 30 May 2015.

<sup>xxxv</sup> Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, LDS film 861213, 9 August 1824, entry B119, as cited by lindaward182 "Mary McCann", In: "Discussions" "Elisha Yeomans", familysearch.org accessed 28 May 2015. This source settles some confusion among some observers whether Eli's wife was a Darrington or a McCann. This source clearly says Eli's wife's maiden name was Darrington.

<sup>xxxvi</sup> An Eli Yeomans was a guarantor for the 29 January 1816 marriage bond of George Foss who was to marry Rebecca Yeomans. The bond does not specifically state the relationship of "Rebecca" to Eli and only notes they were both of Hampton, Kings County, New Brunswick. New Brunswick Archives film F-9089. An online index entry: <http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/RS551A/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&Key=29125>

<sup>xxxvii</sup> Youmans, Eli, et al, Land Petition, Kings County, New Brunswick, 1796, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick film F1039, copy provided by Tom Laderoute in 2005.

<sup>xxxviii</sup> "Yeomans Feb 17th 1833 Eli Yeomans, the Elder interred at Norton Meeting House." Azor Hoyt, *Diary 1813-1855*, p. 569, LDS family history center film 0856138 as cited in lindaward182, "Death of Eli Yeomans", In: "Discussions", Eli Yeomans, familysearch.org, accessed 28 May 201



# JOHN AND MARY JANE (SMITH) MEALEY FAMILY, FROM SUNBURY CO., NEW BRUNSWICK TO WISCONSIN, 1874

*Compiled by George H. Hayward*

*Introduction: In the early 1980s, while I was doing research on Sunbury County families, I corresponded with Mary A. Hagen, of Two Harbors, Minnesota. She was researching the Mealey family that removed from the Parish of Burton in 1874 to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. She sent much of the following to me in 1983, and I have done little more than format her notes for publication in Generations..*

**1. John M.<sup>1</sup> Mealey** was born 25 Mar 1826 in Sunbury County, New Brunswick,<sup>1</sup> probably in the Parish of Burton (son of James Mealey and Gertrude Mersereau). He married (1) 13 Dec 1849 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,<sup>2</sup> **Mary Jane Smith**, born 30 Mar 1833 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> (daughter of John Valentine Smith and Mary Munroe), died 8 Dec 1880 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin,<sup>1</sup> buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire.<sup>1</sup> He married (2) 11 Jun 1888 in Eau Claire,<sup>6</sup> **Elisabeth Hutchins**, born in Dover, New Hampshire,<sup>6</sup> (daughter of John Sagles and Sarah A. Grant). John died 13 Apr 1905 in Wheaton Twp., Chippewa Co., Wisconsin,<sup>7</sup> buried: in Lake View Cemetery in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.<sup>7</sup>

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury County, N.B. Marriages, 1766-1888: John Mealey of the Parish of Burton and Mary Jane Smith of the same place were married 13 Dec 1849 by George Garrity, Minister of the Apostolic Gospel, in presence of Chas Tracey, Nathaniel Smith and Frances S. Smith.

There is also this marriage record: Daniel F. Johnson, Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers, Vol. 12, No. 2017: married, Burton (Sunbury Co.) 13th inst., by Elder George Garraty, John Mealie & Mary Jane Smith, second d/o Andrew Smith. [New Brunswick Courier, Saint John, 29 Dec 1849.] [Was Mary Jane a daughter of John Valentine Smith or Andrew Smith? She was not a daughter of Andrew Smith and Abigail Tracy for they had 13 children, born between 1788 and 1810, and Abigail was about 63 years old when Mary Jane Smith was born in 1833: and she was not a daughter of Andrew Smith and Mary Gallisham for this Andrew died three years before Mary

Jane Smith was born in 1833; Andrew Holland Smith and Sarah Ann Till were married 25 Jul 1829 and had a daughter Frances about 1830, a son George about 1834, and a daughter Abigail Jane Smith in 1837. The possibility exists of a daughter Mary Jane Smith in 1833 in this family, but did they give two daughters the middle name Jane. Or, and this may be the most likely, did Elder George Garraty err and record John Valentine Smith's brother Andrew Holland Smith as the bride's father?]

John and Mary Mealey had 11 children. All were born in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B. They removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, with their family in or about Nov 1874; reference their son David Mealey's citizenship papers dated 28 Mar 1894.

Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, Marriage Records, Vol. 4, page 393: John Mealey, logger, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, born in Nova Scotia [should be New Brunswick], parents James Mealey and Gertie Mersereau, married 11 Jun 1888, Elisabeth Hutchins, born Dover, New Hampshire, parents John Sagles and Sarah A. Grant, by W.A. McKillop, pastor, Baptist Church, Eau Claire, WI, in presence of Nellie Hutchins and Mrs. G. Thomas.

It appears that John and Elizabeth Mealey were separated about 1900. The Eau Claire City Directories show them living at 1456 Menomonie St. from 1889 until 1899. After that it shows Elizabeth Mealey living at that address alone. It is known that John Mealey lived with his son David and family for the last years of his life. Elizabeth is shown as his widow on his death record and in the Eau Claire City Directory for 1905, but she is not listed as a survivor in his obituary. A record of divorce has not been found.

Eau Claire Co., WI, Death Records - Vol 4, Pg 100: John Mealey, lumberman, died April 13, 1905 at age 79 years and 19 days, at home, Town of Wheaton. Cause of death: Bright's disease. Born March 25, 1826, New Brunswick. Father: James Mealey born New Brunswick. Mother: Elizabeth Mealey born New Brunswick.

## New Brunswick Strays—Mealey

Wife: Elizabeth Mealey. Buried in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Eau Claire Leader, 14 Apr 1905, Obituary: Mr. John Mealey, of the town of Wheaton, died Thursday evening at 8:50 o'clock, of Bright's disease. He was 79 years of age and leaves three children, David and Alfred Mealey, and Mrs. W.D. Richardson. Funeral announcements will be made later. The deceased at one time was a resident of Shawtown, leaving a few years ago to make his home on the Sam Fowler farm in Wheaton. He was for a number of years an independent logger. Deceased was well known in the valley, and possessed many friends.

Gravestone, Lakeview Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI: Mary J. Mealey, wife of John Mealey, 30 Mar 1833 - 8 Dec 1880.

Between 4 Aug 1878 and 8 Dec 1880, a period of two years and about four months, Mary Jane Mealy and seven of her children died of consumption. All were buried in Lake View Cemetery in Eau Claire.

*Children by Mary Jane Smith:*

2. i **Gertrude Ann<sup>2</sup> Mealey** born 9 Jul 1850.
- ii **Tobias G. Mealey**, born 10 Jun 1852 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., died 9 Oct 1878 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Daniel F. Johnson, Vital Statistics from New Brunswick Newspapers, Vol. 35, No. 1111: Tobias Mealy, a native of Pennfield (Charlotte Co., N.B.) [more likely the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.] is a prominent member of the Minnesota Senate. [Daily News, Saint John, 10 Feb 1874.]

He never married.

Gravestone, Lakeview Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI: Tobias G. Mealey, 10 Jun 1852 - 9 Oct 1878.

- iii **Absalom Mealey**, born 2 Mar 1854 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., died 10 Sep 1879 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

He never married.

Mary Hagen's family history notes say Absalom removed from Sunbury Co.,

N.B., to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 24 Oct 1872.

Gravestone, Lakeview Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI: Absalom Mealey, 2 Mar 1854 - 10 Sep 1879.

3. iv **Marjaretta Mealey** born 22 Apr 1857.
- v **James M. Mealey**, born 26 Apr 1858 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., died 7 Sep 1879 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI.

He never married.

Gravestone, Lakeview Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI: James M. Mealey, 26 Apr 1858 - 7 Sep 1879.

- vi **John R. Mealey**, born 2 Apr 1860 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., died 21 Apr 1879 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

He never married.

Gravestone, Lakeview Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI: John R. Mealey, 2 Apr 1860 - 21 Apr 1879.

- vii **Melissa S. Mealey**, born 4 Sep 1862 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., died 5 Nov 1880 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

She never married.

Gravestone, Lakeview Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI: Melissa S. Mealey, 4 Sep 1862 - 5 Nov 1880.

4. viii **David Morrow Mealey** born 10 Jun 1864.

- ix **Delia E. Mealey**, born 10 May 1866 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., died 4 Aug 1878 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

She never married.

Gravestone, Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI: Delia E. Mealey, 10 May 1866 - 4 Aug 1878.

5. x **Alfred Gilmore Mealey** born 29 Apr 1870.
6. xi **Minnie Blanch Mealey** born 20 May 1872.

## New Brunswick Strays—Mealey

### *Generation Two*

**2. Gertrude Ann<sup>2</sup> Mealey** (1.John M.<sup>1</sup>), born 9 Jul 1850 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married 25 Mar 1877 in Eau Claire, **Harold Smith Loghry** (son of William Loghry and Lydia \_\_\_\_).<sup>6</sup> Gertrude died 2 Mar 1879 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire.

Eau Claire Co., WI, Marriage Records, Vol. 3, pg 252: Harlow Smith Loghry, lumberman, Eau Claire, WI, born Bath, Steuben Co., NY, parents William Loghry and Lydia Loghry, married 25 Mar 1877 Gertrude Ann Mealy, parents John Mealy and Mary Jane Mealy, by J.F. Dudley, Congregational Pastor.

Gravestone, Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, WI: Gertrude A. Loghery, 9 Jul 1850 - 2 Mar 1879.

#### *Children:*

- i. **Alice M.<sup>3</sup> Loghry** born 29 Jan 1878 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Eau Claire Co. WI, Birth Records, Vol. 1, p. 68: Alice M. Loghey, born 29 Jan 1878 in the City of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Parents Harlow Smith Loghey, lumberman, and Gertrude Ann Mealey.

**3. Marjaretta<sup>2</sup> Mealey** (1.John M.<sup>1</sup>), born 22 Apr 1857 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married 25 Mar 1877 in Eau Claire,<sup>6</sup> **Absalom Smith**, born 10 Feb 1854 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,<sup>1</sup> (son of Jeremiah G. Smith and Elizabeth Foss), occupation lumberman, died 23 Mar 1926 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin,<sup>7</sup> buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Marjaretta died 26 Mar 1891 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Eau Claire Co., WI, Marriage Records, Vol. 3, p. 251: Absalom Smith, lumberman, residence Eau Claire, born in Sunbury Co., N.B., parents Jeremiah and Elizabeth Smith, married 25 Mar 1877, Marjaretta Mealy, parents John and Mary Jane Mealy, by J.F. Dudley, Congregational Pastor, Eau Claire.

Eau Claire Weekly Leader, 30 Mar 1891: The funeral of Mrs. Absalom Smith, who died Thursday morning at nine o'clock, will take place Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from her late residence, 314 Fifth Avenue. The deceased was a most estimable lady, a devout member of the Baptist church, and a thorough Christian in practice and precept. She was a daughter of John Mealy, was in her thirty-third year, and leaves two children, aged five and thirteen years. Death was due to pulmonary consumption.

Eau Claire Co., WI Marriage Record - Vol 5, Pg 143: Absalom Smith, lumberman, of Eau Claire, WI born in New Brunswick, parents Jeremiah Smith and Elizabeth Foss, married 27 May 1892, Matilda Isreal, born Eau Claire, Wisconsin, parents Isreal Isreal and Martha Nelson. Marriage performed by W.A. McKillop, Pastor, Baptist Church.

A sketch of Mr. Smith is given in a history of this city. To Eau Claire he came on Oct. 24, 1872, and engaged with J.S. Goodrich working in the woods for a year. Then he was with the Eau Claire Lumber company for three years, after that a contracting logger, his business growing as is indicated by the number of his employees increasing from 50 to 300 men at one time. He was successful and prominent in the logging business. He was born in Lincoln, Sunbury County, New Brunswick on his father's farm Feb. 10, 1854, and it is said could trace his ancestry back to Jeremiah Smith who was an Englishman. He came from a family of lumbermen. When ten years of age Absalom Smith was found at work helping in the cooking for a crew in the woods, and afterwards driving team. His business education was acquired through actual experiences. When 18 he came to Eau Claire and has counted this his place of residence since then. He was twice married.

(Note: Both of Ab Smith's marriage records, his death record and his obituary say that he was born in New Brunswick. His biography in the "History of Eau Claire County Wisconsin says he was born in Maine while his mother was there on a visit. His son Claude's death record says he was born in Maine.)

(Note: Ab Smith's obituary states that he traces his ancestry back to Jeremiah Smith (his grandfather) an Englishman. Research proves

## New Brunswick Strays—Mealey

that Jeremiah was the son of Andrew Smith, a Loyalist from New Hampshire, and that Jeremiah was born in New Brunswick.)

Eau Claire Leader, 24 Mar 1926, Obituary: In the death of Absalom Smith, 72, which occurred at the Luther Hospital at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, there passes another of Eau Claire's well known early day loggers and lumbermen. His death follows an illness of some duration and he leaves a widow and son Charles Smith of Duluth. At her residence, 912 Third Avenue, Mrs. Smith at the present time is quite ill. The funeral will be held on Thursday, of which further notice will be given.

Eau Claire Co., WI, Death Record, Vol. 23, Pg 103: Absalom Smith, died 23 March 1926. Born 10 Feb 1854, Canada. Cause of death: Gangrene of right foot. Wife: Matilda Isralson. Father: Jeremiah Smith. Mother: Elizabeth Foss. Buried at Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

### *Children:*

- i **Charles Malcolm<sup>3</sup> Smith** born 23 Feb 1878. He married 27 Jun 1908, **Julia Christina Johanson**, born 2 Sep 1887, died 25 Jan 1942. Charles died 17 Dec 1935.
- ii **Claude Vernon Smith** born 12 Aug 1885. He married 1 Mar 1905, **Annie Shea**, born 10 Sep 1888, died 12 May 1973. Claude died 23 Jul 1923.

**4. David Morrow<sup>2</sup> Mealey** (1.John M.<sup>1</sup>), born 10 Jun 1864 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 26 Sep 1891 in Eau Claire,<sup>6</sup> **Emma Alfretta Till**, born 14 May 1874 in Sunbury Co., N.B.,<sup>6</sup> (daughter of James Alfred Till and Sophronia Elizabeth Smith), died 17 Apr 1957 in Wales, Lake Co., Minnesota,<sup>7</sup> buried: 23 Apr 1957 in Lake View Cemetery, Two Harbors, Minnesota. David died 22 Dec 1910 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, buried: 25 Dec 1910 in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.<sup>7</sup> After David's death, Emma married **Joseph Cameron**.

Eau Claire Co., WI, Marriage Records, Vol 5, p. 141: David M. Mealey, lumberman, Eau Claire, WI, born Sunbury Co., New Brunswick, father John Mealey, mother Mary Jane Smith, married 26 Sep 1891, Emma Alfaretta Till, born

Sunbury Co., New Brunswick, father James A. Till, mother Elisabeth Smith. Married by W. A. McKillop, Pastor, Baptist Church, in presence of John Mealey and Mrs. Adelia Till.

Eau Claire Co., WI, death records, Vol. 6, p. 381: David M. Mealey, foreman, died December 22, 1910 at home, 603 4th St., Eau Claire, WI, age 46 yrs. 6 mos. 12 days. Born 10 Jun 1864, New Brunswick. Father John Mealey, born New Brunswick. Mother Mary Jane Smith, born New Brunswick. Cause of death Tuberculosis, Pulmonary. Time of death: 7:30 p.m. Buried at Eau Claire, WI 25 Dec 1910.

Eau Claire Leader (Eau Claire, WI), 23 Dec 1910, Obituary: Mr. David Mealey died at his residence 603 Fourth street at 7:30 on Thursday December 22. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss. He was one of the old settlers and spent nearly his whole life in Eau Claire. He was a logger by trade and was a man of high character and standing in the community and commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was an Oddfellow and also a member of the Fraternal Reserve. The funeral services will be held Sunday at 2:30 at the house and at the First Baptist church at 3 o'clock.

Two Harbors Chronicle and Times (25 Apr 1957), Obituary: A Wales resident for over 54 years, Mrs. Emma Cameron, 82, died the past Wednesday night at her home. Funeral rites were held Saturday afternoon at the Johnson Funeral Home with Rev. Fred Kain officiating. Burial was in the Lakeview cemetery. Pallbearers were grandsons of Mrs. Cameron. The soloist was Mrs. Robert Keller accompanied by Mrs. Robert Kempffer at the organ. Mrs. Cameron was born in New Brunswick, Canada, on May 14, 1874, and came to Wales in 1903 where her husband operated logging camps in the district. The couple built their home there in 1917. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Gordon Solberg, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, a son William D. Mealey, 13 grandchildren and 30 great grandchildren.

Two Harbors Chronicle and Times (Two Harbors, Minnesota), 15 Aug 1946, Obituary: Service will be held this afternoon, Thursday, at two o'clock in Johnson's Chapel for Joseph Angus Cameron, who died at his home in Wales

## New Brunswick Strays—Mealey

community Monday after an illness of many years. Rev. William E. Broen will officiate and burial will be made in Lakeview Cemetery. Mr. Cameron had reached the age of 78, having been born 25 Oct 1867 in Ausble, Michigan. He had made his home in Wales for 32 years, working as a woodsman. Surviving are his wife, Emma; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Solberg, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; a son, William Mealey, Wales; 13 grandchildren and one great grandchild. Pallbearers will be Thomas Jay, Herbert Quarn, Martin Anderson, Robery Starburg, Wilfred Bergstrom and Elmer McDowell.

Lake County, Minnesota, Death Records, Vol. E, p. 8, line 3: Joseph Cameron, died 12 Aug 1946 in Wales, Minnesota. Born 12 Oct 1867, in Ausable, Michigan. Father \_\_\_\_\_ Cameron. Mother Margaret Cameron.

Lakeview Cemetery Records, Two Harbors, Minnesota: Joseph A. Cameron, died 12 Aug 1946 in Wales, Minnesota. Born in Michigan. Buried 16 Aug 1946. Cause of death, cancer. Undertaker Parnell Johnson.

### *Children:*

- i **John Alfred<sup>3</sup> Mealey** born 22 Sep 1892 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin,<sup>7</sup> died 1 May 1900 in Eau Claire,<sup>7</sup> buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Eau Claire Co., WI, Death Records - Vol 3, p. 171: John Alf Mealey died May 1, 1900 age 7 yrs. 7 mos. 9 days, Eau Claire, WI. Born 22 Sep 1892, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Father: David Mealey, born New Brunswick. Mother: Emma Mealey, born New Brunswick.

- ii **Myrtle May Mealey** born 10 May 1894 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin,<sup>1</sup> died 24 Jul 1909 in Eau Claire,<sup>7</sup> buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Eau Claire County death records, Vol. 6, p. 218: Myrtle M. Mealey, died 24 Jul 1909, age 15 yrs. 2 mos. 16 days, in Eau Claire, WI. Born 8 May 1894 in Eau Claire. Father David Mealey, born in New Brunswick. Mother Emma Mealey, born in New Brunswick,

- 7 iii **Marjorie Elizabeth Mealey** born 8 May 1896.
- 8 iv **William David Mealey** born 14 Feb 1902.

**5. Alfred Gilmore<sup>2</sup> Mealey** (1. John M.<sup>1</sup>), born 29 Apr 1870 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> He married 18 Jul 1896 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin,<sup>6</sup> **Effie Viola Ward**, born 1 Mar 1880 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, died 12 Mar 1970 in St. Paul, Ramsey Co., Minnesota,<sup>7</sup> buried: 14 Mar 1970 in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Alfred died 11 Jul 1942 in Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minnesota, buried: 16 Jul 1942 in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Minnie (Mealey) Richardson family bible record: Alfred Mealey, born 29 Apr 1870.

Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, Marriage Records, Vol. 5, p. 353: Alphred Maley, laborer, born in City of Eau Claire, WI, son of John Maley and Mary Maley, married 18 Jul 1896 to Effie Ward, born in City of Eau Claire, WI, daughter of Edward Ward and Mary Ward. Marriage performed by J.W. McMahon, Justice of the Peace, in presence of Frank Crandel and Mary Crandell. [This marriage record says Alfred was born in Eau Claire, which is incorrect. He was born in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B., and is listed there on the 1871 census. The family did not remove to Eau Claire until 1874.]

Eau Claire Leader, 16 Jul 1942, p. 2, Obituary: Alfred G. "Spike" Mealy, a former resident of this city, died in Duluth, Minn., Monday. The funeral service will be held in Duluth, Thursday afternoon and the burial will be in the family lot in Lake View Cemetery in this city. Friends may call at Lenmark's Friday until 2 p.m. Besides his widow, Mr. Mealy is survived by two sons, John of Flint, Mich., and Willard of Abilene, Texas. One daughter Mrs. G. Colborne of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, one grandson and a sister, Mrs. Minnie Richardson of San Francisco, California. The Mealy family will be remembered by many of the logging fraternity of the early 70's and 80's, Alfred having been in this business with his father, the late John Mealy.

Lakeview Cemetery Records, Eau Claire, Wisconsin: Alfred Mealey died 11 Jul 1942, Duluth, Minnesota. Buried 16 Jul 1942, Lakeview Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Eau Claire Telegram, 16 Mar 1970, Obituary, Mrs. Alfred Mealey: Mrs. Effie Mealey, 90, of 20 Manitou Island, White Bear Lake,

## New Brunswick Strays—Mealey

Minn., died Saturday at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul. She is the widow of Alfred Mealey. Mrs. Mealey was born March 1, 1880, in Eau Claire, daughter of Mary Shaw and William Ward. Her mother's family was in the lumber business in the Eau Claire area. Private funeral services will be Wednesday at the Kenneth F. Spielman Mortuary, 344 University Ave., St. Paul. Graveside services and burial will be at 11 a.m. Wednesday at Lake View Cemetery in Eau Claire.

Lake View Cemetery Records, Eau Claire, Wisconsin: Effie Mealey, died 12 Mar 1970, St. Paul, Minnesota. Buried in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 14 Mar 1970.

### Children:

- i **Gertrude Violet<sup>3</sup> Mealey** born 6 Jan 1899 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.<sup>3</sup> She married **Graydon Colborne**, born 4 Jan 1904.

Eau Claire Co., WI, Birth Records, Vol. 34, p. 656: Gertrude Violet Mealey, born 6 Jan 1899 in Eau Claire, WI, to Alfred Gilmore Mealey, logger, and Effie Viola Ward.

Graydon was Gertrude's second husband. Her first husband's name is unknown.

- ii **John Alfred Mealey** born 26 Jan 1900 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.<sup>3</sup> He married (1) **Florence \_\_\_\_\_**. He married (2) **Pauline \_\_\_\_\_**. John died in Apr 1980.

Eau Claire Co., WI, Birth Records, Vol. 4, p. 21: John Alfred Mealey, born 26 Jan 1900 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to Alfred Gilmore Mealey and Effie Viola Ward.

There were no children by either of John's marriages.

- iii **Willard James Mealey** born 24 Feb 1913 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin,<sup>3</sup> died in Dec 1979.

Eau Claire Co., WI Birth records, Vol 12, p. 86: Willard James Mealey, born 24 Feb 1913, Eau Claire, Wisconsin to Alfred Gilmore Mealey and Effie Viola Ward.

Willard never married.

**6. Minnie Blanch<sup>2</sup> Mealey** (1. John M.<sup>1</sup>), born 20 May 1872 in the Parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B.<sup>1</sup> She married 1 Nov 1893 in Eau Claire, William Delaney Richardson,<sup>3</sup> born in 1868 in Rock Co., Wisconsin (son of Delaney N. Richardson and Nettie Dirnham), died 4 Feb 1915 in California. Minnie died 11 Sep 1948 in St. Paul, Minnesota, buried: 14 Sep 1948 in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Eau Claire Co., WI Marriage Records, Vol 5, p. 212: William D. Richardson, merchant, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, born Beloit, WI, to Delaney N. Richardson and Nettie Dirnham, married 1 Nov 1893 to Minnie B. Mealey, born in New Brunswick to John M. Mealey and Mary J. Smith. Marriage performed by J. Burnett Reynolds, in presence of Ab Smith and Mrs. Ab Smith.

Minnie (Mealey) Richardson family bible record: W.D. Richardson, born 1868, died Thursday, 4 Feb 1915; Minnie Mealey Richardson, born 20 May 1872.

Eau Claire Leader (Eau Claire, WI.), 14 Sep 1948, p. 2, Obituary: Mrs. Minnie Mealey Richardson, widow of Wm. Richardson of Eau Claire, died in St. Paul Saturday. She was the daughter of the late John Mealey of Eau Claire and is survived by two nieces, Mrs. Graydon Colborn of Oshkosh and Mrs. Gordon Solberg of Sault St. Marie, Mich; three nephews, Willard J. Mealey, St. Paul; John Mealey, Flint, Mich. and Wm. Mealey, Wales, Minn; a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Willard D. Richardson, Oakland, Calif; two sisters-in-law, Mrs. Alfred Mealey, St. Paul and Mrs. Joe Cameron the former Mrs. David Mealey. Mrs. Richardson was past matron of the Solemn Chapter of the Eastern Star in San Francisco, and matron of the Masonic home in Decoto, Cal. for 21 years. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. from Lenmark's, the Very Rev. Gordon Brant officiating. Services will be conducted by the Order of the Eastern Star. Interment will be in Lake View Cemetery. Friends may call Tuesday until time of service at Lenmarks.

Lake View Cemetery Records, Eau Claire, Wisconsin: Minnie B. Richardson, died in N.P. Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, 11 Sep 1948; buried 14 Sep 1948 in Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire.

## New Brunswick Strays—Mealey

Gravestone, Lake View Cemetery, Eau Claire: Minnie Richardson, 1872-1948.

### *Children:*

- i **Willard Delaney<sup>3</sup> Richardson** born 13 Jun 1894. He married May \_\_\_\_.

Minnie (Mealie) Richardson family bible: Delaney Willard R., born 13 Jun 1894.

There were no children born to this marriage. Willard died in California some time before his mother, but his death was not recorded in her family bible.

### *Generation Three*

**7. Marjorie Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> Mealey** (4.David Morrow<sup>2</sup>, 1.John M.<sup>1</sup>), born 8 May 1896 in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.<sup>1</sup> She married **Gordon Chester Solberg**, born 19 Jul 1896 in Wisconsin,<sup>4</sup> (son of Hans A. Solberg and Anna "Nina" May Slipp). Marjorie died 15 Jun 1994 in Wales, Lake Co., Minnesota,<sup>5</sup> buried: in Lake View Cemetery, Two Harbors, Minnesota.<sup>5</sup>

### *Children:*

- i **Myrtle Jean<sup>4</sup> Solberg** born in 1920.<sup>1</sup> She married **James Harris Gilbert**, born in 1921.<sup>1</sup>
- ii **Lawaine E. Solberg** born in 1923.<sup>1</sup> She married Marvin Rowan Van Eyck, born in 1923.<sup>1</sup>
- iii **Patricia L. Solberg** born in 1924.<sup>1</sup> She married **Paul Des Jardins**, born in 1924.<sup>1</sup>
- iv **Joyce Laverne Solberg** born in 1927.<sup>1</sup> She married (1) **George Suggitt**, born in 1925.<sup>1</sup> She married (2) **Harold W. Swanberg**, born in 1926.<sup>1</sup>
- v **Gordon Chester Solberg** born in 1928.<sup>1</sup> He married **Shirley Penman**, born in 1927.<sup>1</sup> Gordon died 9 Sep 1994 in Midland, Minnesota,<sup>5</sup> buried: in Midland.<sup>5</sup>
- vi **Arthur William Solberg** born in 1930.<sup>1</sup> He married (1) **Lorna McKellar**, born in 1931.<sup>1</sup> He married (2) **Grace Krull**, born in 1933.<sup>1</sup>

**8. William David<sup>3</sup> Mealey** (4.David Morrow<sup>2</sup>, 1.John M.<sup>1</sup>), born 14 Feb 1902 in Cloquet, Carlton Co., Minnesota.<sup>1</sup> He married 3 Oct 1927 in Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minnesota,<sup>1</sup> **Margaret Elizabeth Carrell**, born 27 Sep 1900,<sup>1</sup> died 24 May 1983.<sup>1</sup> William died 25 Dec 1981 in Two Harbors, Lake Co., Minnesota.<sup>1</sup>

### *Children:*

- i **Mary Alfretta<sup>4</sup> Mealey** born in 1928.<sup>1</sup> She married **Kenneth Marvin Hagen**, born in 1918.<sup>1</sup>
- ii **David Joseph Mealey** born in 1929.<sup>1</sup> He married **Donna Marie Kauppi**, born in 1941.<sup>1</sup>
- iii **William Thomas Mealey** born in 1931.<sup>1</sup> He married **Phyllis Ann Yung**, born in 1932.<sup>1</sup>
- iv **James Francis Mealey** born in 1932.<sup>1</sup> He married (1) **Judith Phyllis Koski**, born in 1938.<sup>1</sup> He married (2) **Edda Metzke**, born in 1940.<sup>1</sup> James died in 1995.<sup>1</sup>
- v **Jane Ann Mealey** born in 1933.<sup>1</sup> She married **Dale Edward Holm**, born in 1932.<sup>1</sup>
- vi **John Vincent Mealey** born in 1935.<sup>1</sup> He married **Leora Henri Ducharme**, born in 1939.<sup>1</sup> John died in 1996.<sup>1</sup>
- vii **Daniel Peter Mealey** born in 1937.<sup>1</sup> He married **Geraldine Mae Hellman**, born in 1943.<sup>1</sup>

### Endnotes:

1. Contributed by Mary Hagen, Two Harbors, Minnesota.
2. Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury Co., N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888.
3. Eau Claire Co., Wisconsin, birth records (contributed by Mary Hagen)
4. U.S. census of 1900, Knife Falls, Village of Cloquet, Carlton Co., Minnesota, Ed #42.
5. Nancy Melary family history notes, printed from her computer database, 6 Mar 1995.
6. Eau Claire Co., Wisconsin, marriage records (contributed by Mary Hagen)
7. Eau Claire Co., Wisconsin, death records (contributed by Mary Hagen. ☐)



# The Robert Bovard Family of Queens County, N.B.

contributed by Andrew White

## *Leslie White Passed Away Last Friday*

*Leslie White was born at Red Banks, Salmon River, Province of Quebec, June 2, 1864 and died October 14, 1927, aged 63 years, 4 months, and 12 days. He was a man whose motto was "Do unto others as you wish to be done by." He leaves a wife and two daughters, two sisters, a brother, four grand children, a good many nephews, uncles, and aunts, and a host of friends.*

*Gone but not forgotten.*

*-The Gratiot County Herald, Mt. Pleasant, MI. October 20, 1927 p. 3.*

Leslie White was one of my grandfather Will F. White's older brothers. This notice of his death, and the Michigan civil record of his death recorded at that time which states that Leslie's parents were Andrew and Margaret Brovaird White<sup>i</sup>, provide almost the only clues that our family in Michigan preserved which serve to connect our family to the White and Bovard families in New Brunswick - New Brunswick, not Quebec because in fact there isn't a "Red Banks" associated with a "Salmon River" in Quebec. However, there is a settlement or neighborhood known as "Red Bank" which is located on the Salmon River, in Chipman Parish, Queens County, New Brunswick.

*A Genealogical History of the Descendants of Peter White, of New Jersey, from 1670, and of William White and Deborah Tilton his Wife Loyalists*, by James E. White, includes a reference to an Andrew White, born in 1823, who married a "Maggie Bevard"<sup>ii</sup> and also states that members of this Loyalist family, who came to Queens County, New Brunswick after the American Revolution, at one time "carried on a large business at Chipman (then Salmon River) in manufacturing square pine timber."<sup>iii</sup>

The 1861 Census of New Brunswick provides information about a Robert and Ann Bovard<sup>iv</sup> who were then living there in Chipman Parish, Queens County with two children - Isabella, age 13, and William, age 9. Robert Bovard's age is given as 77, Ann's as 59, and information is provided that Robert was a farmer, and that he then cared for a 100-acre farm, 30 acres of which were "improved." Four other young women named Bovard are listed as living and working as servants in homes nearby:

Rebecca (age 22), Betsy (age 19 - she was living with Andrew White's uncle, Samuel White, and his wife Elizabeth), Jane (age 21), and Sarah (age 18). Robert and Ann Bovard's birthplace was Ireland and all of the young women's, and Robert and Ann's young son William's, birthplaces are given as "New Brunswick." All are identified as members of the Presbyterian church.<sup>v</sup>

It was interesting to learn that four of the Bovards had in New Brunswick worked as servants for neighbors for years ago my father's older sister had written me that her grandfather Andrew White "had moved from there to Michigan (may have eloped) when he married the daughter of an Irish tenant on the family estate, name of Maggie Bevard, against the family's wishes." Another of my father's sisters thought that Maggie had been a servant in Andrew White's father's home. So at the Provincial Archives I looked for records that would provide information about this Bovard family and for a record of my great-grandparents marriage.

No marriage record could be located. However, I did find that Andrew White, in 1858<sup>vi</sup>, and Robert Bovard, in 1864<sup>vii</sup>, submitted petitions to the Provincial Government to purchase what appears to have been the same 100 acre tract of land, on the "west side of road from Salmon River to Coal Creek near the McClure Grant" - Andrew with the promise of work on the roads as payment, and Robert with the promise of a cash payment.

Robert's land petition states that he had made improvements to the land indicating that he had probably lived there for several years. The 100 acre tract was surveyed and conveyed to him, February 11, 1864.<sup>viii</sup> By that time my great-grandparents had moved west - In 1861 Andrew and Margaret White appear in census records in Oxford County Ontario, with their two oldest children Wilhelmina and Catherine. Andrew was 37, Margaret was 20, Wilhelmina was 4, and Catherine was 2. Henry and Sarah (White) Manzer, Andrew's uncle and aunt, are listed with Andrew and Margaret, as well as Edward White (age 26), who I believe was Andrew's brother. All were born in New Brunswick.<sup>ix</sup>

Robert Bovard and his children in New Brunswick left few records. I was not able to find estate records which would establish with certainty all these family relationships. However, I was able to

## The Robert Bovard Family of Queens County, N.B.

identify four of the Bovards - Elizabeth, Isabella, William, and Jane - as siblings, and as Robert's children.<sup>x</sup> I think there is every reason to believe that Sarah Bovard was a sibling as well for in 1871 Elizabeth Bovard (whose death record<sup>xi</sup> proves that she was Robert Bovard's daughter) was living with Sarah and her husband, Jonah Mullin, in their home.<sup>xii</sup>

Jane Bovard Barker's death record<sup>xiii</sup> provides information that she was born at New Castle, Queens County and we know that her birth date was December 31st, 1839 (gravestone inscription). This establishes that this Bovard family had come to Chipman Parish at least that early. At that time the Salmon River area was still a wilderness; this contemporary description is taken from "New Brunswick; with Notes for Emigrants." by Abraham Gesner (published in 1847):

The Salmon River extends from the northern extremity of the Grand Lake, in a south-east direction, to the sources of the Richibucto. It is navigable at its mouth for vessels of considerable size, and for canoes and timber rafts to its sources, extending through a level tract of wilderness land. Only a few clearings have been made at its lower parts, notwithstanding the stream is much frequented by lumbermen. Coal mines have been worked at its mouth, by a company formed at St. John for the purpose; but they are not very profitable at the present time. A mine is also open at the mouth of Newcastle River, and supplies Fredericton and Gagetown with coal.<sup>xiv</sup>

A record of Robert Bovard's family, as I have reconstructed that family from the records I found in New Brunswick, follows. The four proven children of Robert are in bold-faced type. It is at least possible that Margaret Bovard, who married Andrew White, was closely related to Robert, but not a child - there is one reference in my father's family's correspondence to the effect that she had "been brought to New Brunswick by relatives."<sup>xv</sup>

What will seem surprising is that Robert had several children when he was quite old. In that regard, we now have two civil records (Elizabeth Bovard Graves's death record and William Bovard's marriage record) which provide the names of parents. Elizabeth Graves's son, Ben Graves, stated that his mother's parents had been Robert and Marie Bovard.<sup>xvi</sup> William Bovard said that his parents were Robert and Annie Bovard<sup>xvii</sup> -

providing evidence that Robert had married twice and that there were children from both marriages.

It might also be pointed out that my great-grandfather Andrew White's father, Philip White, had two children when he was past 50, and that Andrew himself would have been about 48 years old when my grandfather Will White was born, and about 50 years old when my grandfather's youngest sibling, Elizabeth White, was born. My own father was 48 when I was born, and I was the oldest of three children, so there was a long tradition in our family of older parents. My brother and sister and I are only four generations removed from the American Revolution - our great-great-grandfather, Philip White, was born in New York in 1782 and, as a small child, came with his parents to New Brunswick with the Loyalists in 1783.<sup>xviii</sup>

### THE FAMILY OF ROBERT BOVARD

? [Rebecca Bovard: born October 25, 1836,<sup>xix</sup> married Thomas Kennedy, April 15, 1864<sup>xx</sup>, Farmer, lived at Northfield Parish, Sunbury County, N.B., 5 known children.<sup>xxi</sup>]

**Jane Bovard: born Dec. 31, 1839<sup>xxii</sup> married Albert D. Barker (1837-1922) January 21, 1864,<sup>xxiii</sup> laborer, moved to Spring Valley area of New York state circa 1864-1865. Moved to Paterson, New Jersey, circa 1880-1886. Died August 4, 1907<sup>xxiv</sup> Buried Laurel Grove Memorial Park, Passaic County, New Jersey..<sup>xxv</sup> 10 children - 7 living in 1900.<sup>xxvi</sup>**

? [Margaret Bovard: born 1840-1841, married Andrew White, farmer and lumberman, moved to Oxford County Ontario circa 1860, Moved to Saginaw County Michigan circa 1865, died 1876<sup>xxvii</sup> 8 Children.<sup>xxviii</sup>]

**Elizabeth Bovard: born 1842-1843. Married John Graves. Farmer. Lived at Chipman Parish, Queens County N.B. Died January 21st, 1923 at age 80.<sup>xxix</sup> 5 children - 4 living in 1928.<sup>xxx</sup>**

? [Sarah Bovard: Born 1845-1846. Married Jonah Mullin, Farmer. Lived at North Forks, Northfield Parish, Sunbury County, N.B. Died May 30, 1893<sup>xxxi</sup> Buried Briggs Corner Cemetery, Chip-

## The Robert Bovard Family of Queens County, N.B.

man Parish, Queens County, N.B. One son and five daughters living in 1893.<sup>xxxii</sup> Jonah Mullin then married Margaret Biddiscombe, August 14, 1893<sup>xxxiii</sup> and he and Margaret were the parents of at least one child.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

**Isabella Bovard: Born 1847-1848. Married Isaac Knox October 24, 1867.<sup>xxxv</sup> Blacksmith and Farmer. Lived at North Forks, Northfield Parish, Sunbury County N.B. and later at Chipman, Chipman Parish, Queens County N.B. Isaac Knox died 1901 at age 60, Isabella died in 1936. Seven Children.<sup>xxxvi</sup>**

**William N. Bovard: Born April 25, 1856.<sup>xxxvii</sup> m. (1) March 17, 1873<sup>xxxviii</sup> Elizabeth MacKendrick (died May 22, 1894.<sup>xxxix</sup>) 6 known children. m. (2) Jane Manderson Dec. 25th 1894.<sup>xl</sup> 4 known children.<sup>xli</sup> Lived at Monckton N.B. Conductor on ICR Railroad. Died in railway accident August 31, 1907, near Cambellton N.B.<sup>xlii</sup>**

(Robert's proven children and their families are in bold face type).

---

i. *Michigan Certificate of Death #29174931*. Information provided by Leslie White's widow, Mrs. Clara White. This document states that Leslie Phillip White was born June 2, 1864 in Canada, that his parents were Andrew White and Margaret Brovaird, and that they were both born in Canada. That he died October 14, 1927, and was buried October 16, 1927.

ii *A Genealogical history of the Descendants of Peter White, of New Jersey, from 1670, and of William White and Deborah Tilton his wife Loyalists.* by James E. White (Saint John, NB, Barnes & Company, 1906), p. 10.

iii Ibid., p. 13.

iv Robert was apparently unable to write well enough to sign his name to legal papers. Land petitions he submitted in 1845 and 1864 were completed for him by a neighbor, Robert Snell, who was a surveyor. Mr. Snell spelled Robert's last name "Bovard." I have followed Mr. Snell's lead and used "Bovard" in this paper; "Bovard" also appears in later deeds which reference Robert's land and was used by Robert's son William and his family.

v *1861 Census of Canada*, Chipman Parish, Queens County, NB.

vi *RS108 Index to Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918*. (applicant) White, Andrew, (year) 1858, (county) Queens, (microfilm) F9019, PANB.

vii *RS108 Index to Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918*, [Applicant] Bovard, Robert, [Year] 1864 [County] Queens, [microfilm] F9019, PANB.

viii *RS686 Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997*, Bovard, Robert, Volume 64, grant number 10744, Chipman, Queens, lot plan, 100 acres, microfilm F16363 PANB.

ix *1861 Census of Canada, Ontario*, Oxford County, West Oxford Township.

x See Endnotes v,xi,xvii, xxiv.

xi *Province of New Brunswick - Registration of Death #027363*. Based on information provided by her son, Ben Graves, this document states that Elizabeth Graves was eighty years old, that she was born in New Brunswick and was a lifelong resident of Chipman Parish, that she was the daughter of Robert Bovaird and Marie Bovaird, both of whom were born in Ireland, and that she was a widow. Elizabeth died January 21, 1923 and her burial took place at Chipman January 23rd, 1923.

xii *1871 Census of Canada*, Northfield Parish, Sunbury County, NB.

xiii [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) *New Brunswick Provincial Deaths, 1815-1938*. Database with images. Image 135 of 1415,; accessed 14 June 2015. This document states that Jane Barker died August 4, 1907 at Chipman, NB, that she was 68 years old, and that she was born at New Castle, Queens County. Her residence was Patterson, New Jersey.

xiv *New Brunswick with Notes for Immigrants*. Abraham Gesner (London, Simmonds & Ward, 1847), p. 151.

xv Notes made from information apparently prepared by my grandfather, Will F. White, in 1934 for the Citizens Historical Association, an Indianapolis company which, for a fee, prepared biographical sketches for its members from

## The Robert Bovard Family of Queens County, N.B.

---

information supplied by them. To the contrary my grandfather's older siblings all told census-takers that their mother had been born in New Brunswick.

<sup>xvi</sup> See Endnote xi.

<sup>xvii</sup> Marriage License #001193, Registration Division of Northumberland County, N. B. This document states that William N. Bovard, 39, residence Moncton N.B. widower and Jane Manderson, 22, residence New Castle N. B. were married Dec. 25th 1894. William N. Bovard's place of birth was Grand Lake, Queens County and his parents were Robert and Annie Bovard.

<sup>xviii</sup> *RS108 Index to Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918*, (applicant) White, Philip, (year) 1818, county (Queens), microfilm F4182 PANB.

<sup>xix</sup> *1901 Census of Canada*, New Brunswick, District Number 22 Sunbury and Queens, Kennedy, Rebecca F(emale), Wife, (date of birth) October 25, 1836, (age) 64.

<sup>xx</sup> *Religious Intelligencer*, Saint John, N.B. July 1, 1864. Daniel F. Johnson Vital Statistics Volume 22, Number 1473 PANB m. 15th, April, by Rev. Isaac Lawrence, Thomas Kennedy, Northfield Parish (Sunbury Co.)/ Miss Rebecca Bovard, Chipman (Queens Co.).

<sup>xxi</sup> *1871 Census of Canada, 1901 Census of Canada*, Northfield Parish, Sunbury County, N.B.

<sup>xxii</sup> grave marker inscription per [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com), accessed June 11, 2015.

<sup>xxiii</sup> *Colonial Farmer*, Fredericton, N.B., January 25, 1864.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Daniel F. Johnson Vital Statistics Volume 21 Number 2636 PANB. Fredericton city (York Co.) 21st inst., by Rev. G. O. Huestis, Albert D. Barker, Burton (Sunbury Co.)/ Miss Jane Bouvard, Chipman (Queens Co.).

<sup>xxiv</sup> *The Daily Telegraph*, Saint John, N.B. 7 August 1907 page 5. Mrs. Jane Barker Mrs. Jane Barker, wife of Taylor Barker of Patterson (N.J.), died very suddenly in the residence of her sister, Mrs. Isaac Knox, Chipman, after returning from a walk. Her daughters had just arrived from Patterson on Saturday to spend a vacation here with their mother at the time. Mrs. Barker's name previous to her marriage was Miss Bovaird, and she lived in Chipman some years ago. The body was brought to the city yesterday, and was shipped from Brennan's undertaking rooms to Patterson in the evening.

<sup>xxv</sup> [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com) Laurel Grove Memorial Park Passaic County NJ. accessed June 11, 2015. The information regarding the family's move to New York State and from there to Passaic County New Jersey also found here.

<sup>xxvi</sup> *1900 Census of the United States*. Paterson, Passaic County, New Jersey.

<sup>xxvii</sup> *Indiana One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Development*. Charles Roll. The Lewis Publishing Company, 1931. Biographical Sketch of Will F. White.

<sup>xxviii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xxix</sup> See Endnote xi.

<sup>xxx</sup> *Province of New Brunswick - Certificate of Registration of Birth #1655*. This document states that William Alexander Graves was born July 18, 1872, that his parents were John Graves and Elizabeth Bovard, and that Elizabeth had had five children born alive, of whom four were living in 1928.

<sup>xxxi</sup> *Messenger and Visitor*, Saint John, N.B., June 21, 1893. Daniel F. Johnson Vital Statistics Volume 87, Number 3108 PANB. d. Northfield (Sunbury Co.) after a brief illness, May 30, Sarah Mullin, wife of Jonah Mullin, age 47. The deceased leaves besides her husband, a son and five daughters. She was a member of the Salmon Creek Church.

<sup>xxxii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xxxiii</sup> *The Gleaner*, Fredericton, N.B. August 24, 1893. Daniel F. Johnson Vital Statistics Volume 86, Number 521, PANB, m. at the Parsonage, Fredericton, Aug. 14th, by Rev. F. D. Crawley, Jonah Mullin, Northfield (Sunbury Co.) / Margaret Biddiscombe, same place.

<sup>xxxiv</sup> *Province of New Brunswick - Certificate of Registration of Birth for Francis Jonah Mullin*. This document states that Francis Jonah Mullin was born May 15th, 1894 and that his parents were Jonah A. Mullin and Margaret A. Biddiscombe. Information provided by Mrs. Elsie May Wightman of Schenectady New York, who states that she is the older half-sister of Francis Jonah Mullin and that she is 13 1/2 years his senior in age. RS 141 *Vital Statistics from Government Records* Microfilm F18745 PANB.

<sup>xxxv</sup> Transcription of Marriage Record found at Queens County Historical Society, Gagetown, NB.

<sup>xxxvi</sup> *Arrivals Our First Families in New Brunswick*. Edited by Janice Brown Dexter and Sandra Keirstead Thorne. (Saint John Branch New Brunswick Genealogical Society, 1985. Page 80 (reference 138). Information provided by Norman Niles, Rothesay N.B.

<sup>xxxvii</sup> *1901 Census of Canada*, New Brunswick, Westmoreland County, District 24. William N. Bovard m(ale). (age) 44 (race) Irish (place of birth) New Brunswick. (born) April 25, 1856. Conductor I.C.R.

<sup>xxxviii</sup> [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org). *New Brunswick Provincial Marriages 1789-1950*, Database with images, image 400 of 638. Accessed June 16, 2015. This document states that William Bovard, of the parish of Chipman, Queens County, and Elizabeth McKendrick of the parish of Harcourt, Kent County, were married March 17, 1873 by James Fowler, a Presbyterian minister.

<sup>xxxix</sup> *1881 Census of Canada*, Kent County, Harcourt Parish, Kent County. *1901 Census of Canada*, Westmoreland County, Monckton City. Also Daniel F. Johnson Vital Statistics Volume 93 Number 1324 PANB *The Daily Telegraph*. Saint John, N.B. April 12, 1894. d. Monckton, April 9th, Alonzo Bovard, s/o William Bovard and Elizabeth Bovard, age 5 weeks.

<sup>xl</sup> See Endnote xvii.

<sup>xli</sup> *1901 Census of Canada*, New Brunswick, Westmoreland County, City of Monckton.

<sup>xlii</sup> *The Evening Mail* Halifax Nova Scotia, January 2, 1908, page 2. "Last Year's Fatalities on the I.C.R."

## Melancholy Accidents and Murder - 1845

*contributed by David Fraser*

*Taken from the Charlottetown PEI Morning News and Semi-Weekly Advertiser, Wednesday September 24, 1845, p. 2. [www.islandnewspapers.ca](http://www.islandnewspapers.ca)*

Several melancholy accidents have recently happened in New Brunswick:

Mr. Mitchell, with his son Robert and another boy were unfortunately drowned, when fishing outside St. John's harbour.

Mr. Jas. H. Travis, jnr. fell into the public slip, at Indian Town and was drowned.

George Ritch, was also drowned from on board schr. *Maria*, near Partridge Island.

On the 24th ult. a lad aged 16 named Henry A. Buck was accidentally shot through the head, in Salisbury, Westmoreland county, by the discharge of a gun in the hands of another lad named Geo. Lewis.

*From the October 1, 1845 issue of the Charlottetown PEI Morning News and Semi-Weekly Advertiser:*

Trial of Francis Fullarton for Murder - almost 3 pages of this issue is taken up with the description of the trial of Francis Fullarton for the murder of his nephew Alexander Alexander on June 29, 1845 in New Dunlop, Gloucester County NB. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged Oct 13.

The last mention about Fullarton (also spelled Fullerton) seems to be in the *New Brunswick Courier* of Jan 24, 1846, which reports that he was in Bathurst gaol and was to be hanged Feb 7th. Source: Daniel Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics at [archives.gnb.ca](http://archives.gnb.ca)

# Forest Rangers - 1919

*contributed by David Fraser*

*From the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick (1920) - 59th Annual Report of the Crown Land Department for the year ended 31st October 1919*

## LIST OF THOSE PASSING REGULAR FOREST RANGERS' EXAMINATION AND QUALIFIED TO ACT AS SURVEYORS OF LOGS ON THE CROWN LAND'S OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Those marked \* are in the employ of the Provincial Forest Service. Those marked \*\* are deceased.

Name	Address	Name	Address
<b>Restigouche County</b>		Thos. E. Bayle, Jr	Newcastle
**John Kerr	River Louison	*Joseph Grogan	Chatham
Donald McBeath	Campbellton	*Michael A. Craig	Newcastle
*Herman J. Ultican	Armstrong's Brook	James Harrigan	Chelmsford
Frank LaPointe	Nash Creek	*John Hannan	Doaktown
*Louis Giroux	Charlo Station	Leonard D. Sullivan	Nelson
*P. E. Firlotte	Five Fingers	*Harry J. Russell	Doaktown
W. MacNeill	Dalhousie	**James R. Parks	Derby
*James Drapeau	Balmoral	William A. Craig	Newcastle
John R. Lawlor	Jacquet River	Benjamin Walls	Blackville
Lazare Blanchard	Kedgwick	Thomas M. Daughney	Nordin
Herbert E. Hocquard	Dalhousie	*M. J. King	Newcastle
*Harvey Malcolm	Flat Lands	E. T. Norrad	Boiestown
*A. G. Wallace	Dalhousie	*John Wallace	Reynolds
		*John H. Brophy	Derby Junction
<b>Gloucester County</b>		Walter S. L. Freeze	Doaktown
*Theodule Roy	Elm Tree	William Parks	Derby
Montague Power	Bathurst	*Chas. S. P. Holohan	Newcastle
*Edward Baldwin	West Bathurst	Wilmot R. Crocker	Millerton
Jeremiah E Bourdages	Tracadie	Harrison T. Graham	Tabusintac
R. M. Young	Bathurst	*William Kerr	Chatham
Joseph H. Hachey	Middle St. Louise	*Burton A. Vanderbeck	Millerton
*William McConnell	Bathurst	William S. Dolan	Nelson
Joseph Thibodeau	Bathurst	*Daniel Cripps	Chatham
*Irvin C. Hickey	West Bathurst	Frank Vereker	South Nelson
*A. J. S. Branch	Burnsville	*David R. Delano	Derby
		John A. Parks Upper	Derby
<b>Northumberland County</b>		W. P. Damery	Chatham
*Enoch M. Bamford	Doaktown	*J. Frank Hayes	North Renous
Frank Russell	Doaktown	W. T. Ryan	Newcastle
*Michael Fletcher	Nelson		
		<b>Kent County</b>	
		*Philip T. Robichaud	Harcourt

## Forest Rangers - 1919

Name	Address	Name	Address
John C. Bonnell	Birch's Siding	<b>York County</b>	
<b>Westmorland County</b>		Arthur C. McElveney	Fredericton
*Ernest A. Roberts	Shediac	Havelock Kelly	Stanley
<b>Albert County</b>		Joseph E. Estey	Zealand Station
A. E. Brown	Salisbury	George H. Flewelling	Fredericton
Albert Hopper	Hoppers	Herbert A. Knight	Springhill
<b>St. John County</b>		*William E. Boyle	Benton
Fenwick W. Tapley	St. John	Harry Delong	Nashwaaksis
E. A. Whitebone	St. John	*H. C. Lynn	Fredericton
*J. P. Bradley	St. John	Peter McLaggan	Nashwaak Bridge
B. H. Colpitts	St. John	Minot Brewer	Fredericton R.R. No.7
<b>Charlotte County</b>		*H. W. Bradbury	Pinder
Thomas O'Halloran	St. George	*Charles V. Pickard	Fredericton
J. F. Lawney	St. George	John Bowlen	North Devon
*Wm. J. O'Brien	St. Stephen	*Charles McGivney	Nashwaak Bridge
Hayden A. Murchie	St. Stephen	Frank J. McCarron	Stanley
<b>Kings County</b>		*Evert Akselhjelm	Fredericton
Charles J. Belding	Central Millstream	J. F. Jones	Burt's Corner
*Daniel J. Ross	Waterford	*S. M. Ritchie	Temple
<b>Queens County</b>		D. J. Evans	Stanley
*John Wilson	Chipman	<b>Carleton County</b>	
Fred Jeffery	Cumberland Bay	Edward Deming	Woodstock
*James F. Ward	Chipman	Frank McClement	Woodstock
*J. Edward Fraser	Chipman	Patrick Corbett	Kilfoil
<b>Sunbury County</b>		N. E. Constantine	Hartland
Gabriel F. Smith	Central Blissville	<b>Victoria County</b>	
*Wallace Bridges	Sheffield	James Howlett	Bairdsville
David A. Wood	Woodside	*William R. Davidson	Plaster Rock
<b>Madawaska County</b>		*F. W. Gregg	Rowena
Levite A. Soucy	St. Basile	James Brebner	Grand Falls
*Octave King	St. Jacques	James Fraser	Plaster Rock
		*Herbert McDougall	Arthurette
		*Harry Brown	Plaster Rock



# Soldiers of the N.B. Canadian Exp. Force - WW1 - James Milford McNeil

contributed by Marianne Donovan

Who was "M. McNeil?" - There are seventeen fatalities listed on the Stanley Monument, the story of which you will have found on page 53 of the Summer 2015 edition of "Generations." Details for most men were relatively easy to find on both The Commonwealth War Graves Commission website and the WW1 Expeditionary Force Attestation Records on the Government website, but one became a puzzling mystery -- "M. McNeil," the eleventh honoree, did not show up in either set of records.

Being a traditional Scottish surname, there were many hundreds of attestation records with this surname and first initial and many more casualty lists to peruse since they include all Commonwealth fatalities. I tried searching every possible variation of the surname as at least two other names on the monument were spelled differently in assorted records. A given name starting with "M" didn't help much either -- and not one man came close to someone who might have originated in Stanley or the surrounding area.

"Nashwaak Families" a book produced by the Nashwaak Bicentennial Association as part of the bicentennial celebrations in 1984 listed a William McNeil on page 85 and stated that he came with the Loyalists in 1783 and settled in Nashwaak Village, in the Lyman Grant, just below the 42<sup>nd</sup>. Highlanders Grant. He is also recorded on page 314 of Esther Clark Wright's book "The Loyalists of New Brunswick;" so was M. McNeil a descendent of this first family who had moved further upriver to the Stanley area? The Illustrated Historical Atlas of New Brunswick shows four McNeil names in Maple Grove, just outside the village of Stanley in 1875, but a review of 1901 and 1911 census records for those names didn't provide a son with a first name starting with "M" to help clarify the mystery.

Had this McNeil joined the British forces or been working in Maine and joined the Americans when they entered the fray in 1917? That also drew a blank.

I was just about to give up and submit my article on the Stanley Monument with the notation for M. McNeil as "No details located," when I happened to be checking Ancestry.com "hints" for connec-

tions to anyone in my tree. A "hint" for someone on my husband's line linked to a record added to the family tree of Marilyn Evans who titles her tree as "McNeil Family Tree." It has many of the same 42<sup>nd</sup>. Highlanders roots as does my husband. On the off chance that Marilyn might be related to the mysterious "M. McNeil," I contacted her with my problem and she responded that although she didn't have details, she knew someone who did and he would be in touch.

Almost immediately, Bob McNeil, a Fredericton resident and a member of the board of the York-Sunbury Historical Society and the Fredericton North Heritage Association was in contact. My problem? - I was looking for someone who was actually named *James Milford McNeil*.



No wonder I was getting nowhere! As traditional family naming patterns came heavily into play with early settlers who honoured their fore-

bears, it was not uncommon to have a number of duplicated standard names in related families and often the person "went by" their second name to distinguish themselves from a similarly named relative. James Milford McNeil was no exception and used his second name from childhood, but when he volunteered for military service, all documents were required to be registered under his legal full name.

Now armed with family details provided by Bob McNeil, it was simple to find the Attestation record showing that James Milford had listed his older brother Scott, living at Cross Creek, near Stanley, as next of kin because both of his parents (Albert & Mary Ann (Humble) McNeil) were already deceased. Albert (b. 1841) is listed on page 86 of "Nashwaak Families as the son of Thomas McNeil (b. 1809) who was the son of William McNeil (b. 1768), the very person whom I had suspected might be the connection. With these details it was easy to confirm that James Milford was listed on the 1891 census – albeit transcribed as Wilford!

Remarkably, just three weeks after my own great uncle Charles A. Franklin, a recent English immigrant, had volunteered for service in Winnipeg, Manitoba on June 7, 1915, James Milford McNeil from Stanley, New Brunswick volunteered and completed his Attestation record on July 1, 1915, probably in the very same building. While these two were otherwise unconnected and later assigned to different regiments, they may well have attended church parade together during basic training as both were adherents of The Church of England.

Milford was assigned a regimental number of 147204 and his Attestation showed him to be 5ft. 10 ins. tall and unmarried. He indicated that he was a locomotive engineer, the profession that likely brought him to Manitoba, and one that might have exempted him from service if he so wished, because railways were considered essential service for the war effort. Milford showed that he was already an active member of the 100<sup>th</sup> Grenadiers. This militia unit became the newly formed 78<sup>th</sup> Battalion (Winnipeg Grenadiers) on July 10, 1915.

Bob McNeil is in possession of Milford's soldier's diary which includes entries from May 12, 1916 to January 23, 1917. It indicates that Milford sailed from Halifax to England on May 20, 1916

aboard The Empress of Britain and arrived on May 29<sup>th</sup>. After training he left Southampton, England on August 12, 1916 arriving in Le Havre, France, the following day. These dates historically coincide with the first deployment of the new battalion which then joined the 12<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Canadian Division upon arrival in France.

Canadian troops began to move toward Vimy Ridge during October and November 1916 in relief of the British facing the western slope of the ridge and the section known as "The Pimple." All four Canadian divisions would fight together for the first time during that historic battle on April 9, 1917 and spent the winter in preparation.

During operations, north-west of Souchez, a village located on the road to Arras, and directly facing "The Pimple," Milford McNeil was on duty as Company Scout on January 25, 1917. In order to obtain a better view of the enemy's movements, he stood up in the sap (trench) where he was posted. By doing so, he exposed himself to enemy fire and was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was buried in nearby Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, which became a collecting point for many smaller cemeteries in the area after the War ended. Although nearly 5,000 of the 7,662 graves are identified only as "Unknown," James Milford is an identified casualty with a marked stone.

#### References:

Library and Archives Canada – "Soldiers of the First World War: <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca> for copies of Attestation documents completed by service personnel at time of enlistment.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission website: <http://www.cwgc.org> for confirmation of burial site details.

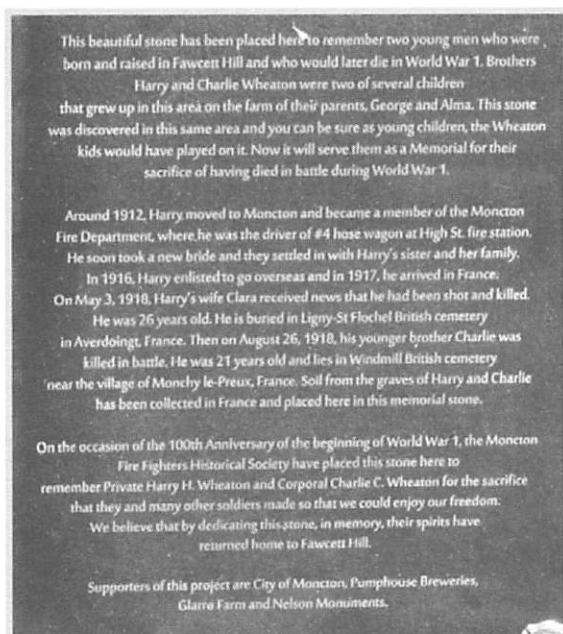
Bob McNeil – Fredericton, for identifying this man to solve the mystery.

"Silent Witnesses" – A book by Herbert Fairlie Wood and John Swettenham produced by The Canadian War Museum in 1974 which provides details in chapter 4 relating to the battle for Vimy Ridge, identifies the location of Souchez and confirms the number of burials in Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery.

---

## Wheaton Settlement Monument

*photograph by Les Gillies, contributed by Barbara Pearson*



This beautiful stone has been placed here to remember two young men who were born and raised in Fawcett Hill and would later die in World War I. Brothers Harry and Charlie Wheaton were two of several children that grew up in this area on the farm of their parents, George and Alma. This stone was discovered in this same area and you can be sure as young children, the Wheaton kids would have played on it. Now it will serve them as a memorial for their sacrifice of having died in battle in World War I.

Around 1912, Harry moved to Moncton and became a member of the Moncton Fire Department, where he was the driver of #4 hose wagon at High St. fire station. He soon took a new bride and they settled in with Harry's sister and her family. In 1916, Harry enlisted to go overseas and in 1917, he arrived in France. On May 3, 1918, Harry's wife Clara received news that he had been shot and killed. He was 26 years old. He is buried in Ligny-St-Flochel British Cemetery in Averdoint,

France. Then on August 26, 1918, his younger brother Charlie was killed in battle. He was 21 years old and lies in Windmill British Cemetery, near the village of Monchy-le-Preux, France. Soil from the graves of Harry and Charlie has been gathered in France and placed here in this memorial stone.

On the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the beginning of World War I, the Moncton Fire Fighters Historical Society have placed this stone here to remember Private Harry H. Wheaton and Corporal Charlie C. Wheaton for their sacrifice that they and many other soldiers made so that we could enjoy our freedom. We believe that by dedicating this stone, in memory, their spirits have returned home to Fawcett Hill.

Supporters of this project are the City of Moncton, Pumphouse Breweries, Glarre Farm, and Nelson Monuments.