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# Generations

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**Moncton Junior Athletics**  
1930-1931 NB & NS Champions  
Coach - Fox Ingram

Back Row - Wilbert Callaghan, Jimmy Innis, Talmadge (Tam) Gillies, Gordie Drillon, George Gillies, Howe Thibodeau and Harold Ingram  
Front Row - Bunny Crossman, George Appleby, Max Phalen and Roger Lewis  
*Information was from notes on the back of the picture written by Lemuel Gillies*

\$9.00

# Generations

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

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

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## From the Editor's Desk



"How do you know it's true?" This question should always be asked when one is evaluating a genealogical conclusion. The Board for Certification of Genealogists uses the Genealogical Proof Standard, which consists of five elements:

- (1) reasonably exhaustive research;
- (2) complete, accurate citations to the source or sources of each information item;
- (3) tests - through processes of analysis and correction - of all sources, information, items and evidence;
- (4) resolution of conflicts among evidence items;
- (5) a soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion.

<http://www.bcgcertification.org/resources/standard.html>

The article about Jacob Treitz (p. 3, by Philip Steeves) is a good example of these elements in action. In addition, the article highlights the areas that are still not conclusive - and these are the focus of the accompanying article by Les Bowser (p. 11). I have enjoyed working with Philip and Les on these articles and look forward to any comments or suggestions from readers.

The article by George Hayward on p. 61 illustrates how new evidence and re-evaluating old evidence can change (or confirm) genealogical conclusions.

In 2016, there will be major celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Copple, Jones, Lutes/Lutz, Ricker, Somers, Steeves, Trites and Wortman families in Moncton. See the article on page 64 about the Moncton Permanent Settlers Association.

Don't forget about renewing your membership - the form is on pages 35-36 of this issue. Please also fill out the list of names you are researching.

Queries will return in the Spring issue. Please send queries to me, either by email (my email is below) or by postal mail, to the address below. They can also be submitted through the website.

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## Charitable Status

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

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# Mc/MacKnight Bicentennial Event 2016

*Sharon Connors*

The Mc/MacKnight Bicentennial will be held in the Miramichi, NB August 25th to 28th, 2016, and a cordial welcome is extended... to ALL descendants of Samuel and Elizabeth (Halliday) McKnight, as well as the descendants of their cousins, Samuel and Isabel (Kerr) McKnight, and Thomas and Jane (McMaster) McKnight.

Whether your ancestors lived in Napan, NB, or Pomeroy, OH, or somewhere in between or beyond, it's time to come HOME to the Miramichi to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the arrival of Samuel and Elizabeth and their 6 children to the Miramichi area in New Brunswick, Canada.

For more information, go to our Facebook page Mc/MacKnight Bicentennial 2016 or email [csconnor@nb.sympatico.ca](mailto:csconnor@nb.sympatico.ca)

Registration forms will be out October 1st 2015. If you would like a form, send us your email address. [www.facebook.com/McKnight2016MacKnight](http://www.facebook.com/McKnight2016MacKnight)

## Books for Sale Updates

*Sharon Connors*

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

Exclusively available from : Sharon Connors, 3754 Rte 132, Scoudouc Rd., NB E4P 3M9, [csconnor@nb.sympatico.ca](mailto:csconnor@nb.sympatico.ca) Special price \$ 10.00 Canadian plus p&h.

***Family of Samuel McKnight and Elizabeth (Halliday) McKnight Volume 1*** : (Generations 1-4, listing 5) Over 20 years of research, 380 pages, including Ohio connection, land petitions, grants, old letters, original documents, over 200 photos. \$40.00 Canadian plus shipping & handling.

***McKnight History Book Volume 2 & 3*** Generations 5-9 up to 2010. Over 400 pictures. Over 800 pages. Sold as a set only. Cost is \$50 plus ship/handling.

Exclusively available from: Velna Dickson, 31 Park Dr., Miramichi, NB, EIN 2Z2, (506) 773-6239 or Sharon Connors 3754 Rte 132, Scoudouc Rd, NB E4P 3M9 [csconnor@nb.sympatico.ca](mailto:csconnor@nb.sympatico.ca)

## New Brunswick Stray

*contributed by Catherine Cox*

Obituary found in "Local news and Views" Sept 2015:

Esther Allene Steeves 1923-2015 - Esther Allene Steeves passed away peacefully in Vancouver, BC on July 5, 2015 at age 91. She was born on August 3, 1923 in Meadow, Albert Co., NB to the late Thomas and Sybil Steeves. Writer of poems and short stories ... loved animals...was a member of Hillside Baptist Church, Albert Co., NB. where burial will take place later.



# The Search for Jacob Treitz

by Philip Steeves, MD

*Dr Steeves is a direct descendant of Heinrich Stief through the third son, Christian. Since Christian married Rosanna Treitz, all descendants of Christian Steeves are also descendants of Jacob Treitz.*

*(Editor's note - this article and the following one by Les Bowser should be considered together in weighing the evidence connecting the Johann Jacob Treutsch/Treutz in Germany with the Jacob Treitz in America. Reader input and suggestions for further research are welcomed.)*

In 2016, there will be a large celebration of the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the watershed event in Moncton's history. It was on 3 June 1766 that eleven families disembarked at what later came to be called Hall's Creek at the bend of the Petitcodiac River, having sailed there from Philadelphia. These families were part of the pre-Loyalist wave of settlers of Nova Scotia, ten years prior to the American Revolution. They came to settle the land granted by the Crown in the wake of the Seven Years' War in which England wrested much of present day Canada from France.

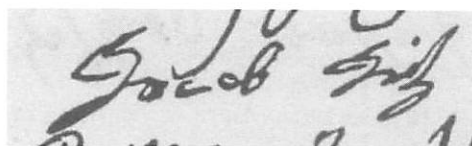
These eleven families were named in Anthony Wayne's letter to Samuel Weathered in March, 1768.<sup>1</sup> Of these eleven, eight were of German origin; the other three were evidently Irish and American. And of the eight German families, five had signed the Articles of Agreement dated 27 January 1766, the document which was the genealogical key that provided us with their signatures. Four of these have been successfully matched to signatures on the passenger lists from the various ships that arrived in Philadelphia in the mid-eighteenth century, identifying their arrival dates in America, as well as their embarkation point in Europe. That they all left from Rotterdam implies they probably came down the Rhine River, and therefore from the Palatinate (using the term in the loose 18<sup>th</sup> century American sense to include regions of southwestern Germany plus the areas on the other side of the Rhine including northern Switzerland). This is not too difficult a guess, as the majority of the Germans emigrating to North America in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century were Palatines, so much so that the term "Palatine" sometimes took on a broad, and not always complimentary, usage

in America to refer to any German-speaking immigrant.

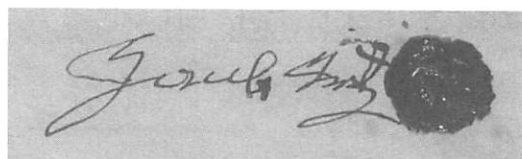
Of the five German settlers whose signatures we have, three have already been reliably tracked down to their origins in Germany. The first was Michael Lutz, whose birthplace and town of emigration (Kreuzwertheim) was located by the diligent efforts of Muriel Lutes Sikorski in 1982. The next Monckton settler whose origin was found in Germany was Heinrich Stief. His marriage record was discovered in Münsingen by Les Bowser in 1997,<sup>2</sup> and his birthplace was eventually determined to be the nearby village of Sirchingen.<sup>3</sup> The third German settler to be identified was the curiously named Charles Jones, who had eluded genealogists for many years as he was mistakenly thought to be Welsh. Bowser discovered that he was actually named Carl Schantz, as he reported in the epilogue to his book *The Search for Heinrich Stief* in 2001.<sup>4</sup> Schantz's German origins were confirmed by Rick Crume in 2008.<sup>5</sup>

There are two more signatories to the Articles of Agreement who have not yet been definitively traced to their origins in Germany. One is Jacob Treitz (Trites), who is traditionally thought to have been the blacksmith of the expedition.<sup>6</sup> His unique skills were undoubtedly of great value to those early settlers. In the division of the land grants, Treitz wound up with the land between the two creeks that border modern downtown Moncton, so he has sometimes been called the Father of Moncton.<sup>7</sup> That land was divided at his death between his son Christian Trites and his son-in-law Christian Steeves. The Treitz House (Treitz Haus) still stands in Bore Park as a museum, with nails thought to have been forged by Jacob.

Since he was a signatory to the Articles of Agreement of 1766, there was a good chance that a matching signature might be found on one of the lists from the many ships which arrived in Philadelphia in the middle of the eighteenth century. Bowser painstakingly tracked down his signature to the ship *Dragon* which arrived in 1749.<sup>8</sup> It had originally been listed in Strassburger & Hinke as "Seitz," so it was overlooked for years. Friedrich Wollmershäuser, a prominent German genealogical expert for this era, examined these two signatures and concluded that they are most likely from the same hand. (see next page)

A close-up photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on a light-colored paper. The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized German script, appearing to read 'Jacob Treitz'.

From the *Dragon* 1749<sup>9</sup>

A photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on a light-colored paper. The signature is cursive and appears to be 'Jacob Treitz'. To the right of the signature is a dark, circular ink stamp or seal.

From the Articles of Agreement 1766<sup>10</sup>  
(Courtesy of Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

The record of oath-taking upon his arrival in Philadelphia on 26 September 1749 on the ship *Dragon*, includes this statement: "The Foreigners whose names are undersigned imported on the ship *Dragon* George Spencer Master from Rotterdam Holland from Cowes in England and this day took the oath to the Government by the list 153...from the Palatinate."<sup>11</sup> Allowing about three months for the ocean crossing, the story of Jacob Treitz, as ascertained by documents in the New World, therefore begins about June, 1749 in the southwest corner of Germany.

Incidentally, we can also thank Bowser for deciphering Heinrich Stief's signature on the passengers' list of another 1749 ship, the *Fane*.<sup>12</sup> For those who are interested, Michael Lutz's signature is on the *Phoenix* from 22 Nov 1752,<sup>13</sup> and Carl Schantz's illiterate (+) was identified by Rick Crume on the *Lydia* from 9 Oct 1749.<sup>14</sup> Jacob Treitz, Heinrich Stief and Carl Schantz all arrived in America within a span of three weeks.<sup>15</sup> The remaining Articles of Agreement signatory who moved to Monckton is Matthias Sommer, but his signature has not been identified in Strassburger & Hinke's lists.

As a result of further investigation by Bowser, we now know that Jacob Treitz married soon after arrival in Philadelphia. This wife was a widow named Christina (sometimes recorded as Christina) Gmelin. She was the daughter of Matthias Gmelin, a well-to-do landowner and glazier, descended from a long line of notable Württemberg educators and churchmen. Her name was evidently mis-transcribed in an early Westmorland County registry office as Elsina, a distinctly non-German name, but modern scholarship has corrected this.<sup>16</sup> Christina had been born in Germany along with two siblings, and then another sibling was born in America. Her first husband, Gottfried Leibgarb, died on 17 July 1749 from injuries due to falling from a wagon. The marriage record of Jacob Treitz and Christina Gmelin Leibgarb has not been found, despite an extensive search. The church in which many weddings of German immigrants took place

was the St Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germantown. Accompanying a subset of names in the marriage abstracts in Weisner and Smith's book about this famous church is the disappointing comment: "Marriage records were begun in 1745 by Pastor Handschuh, *although there is a gap from 1746 to 1751* (emphasis added), and generally continue without interruption."<sup>17</sup> Since Jacob arrived in Philadelphia in 1749, the likeliest year of the marriage of this native German couple now living in America would be 1750, unfortunately during the gap in the church records. It is not known whether the couple actually brought any children to the marriage, even though we know that Christina had borne two children by her first marriage. Although the marriage record is lost, there are baptism records of some of their children, so the marriage must have occurred. The first record of issue of this marriage is a son, Sebastian, baptized on 17 February 1754; no further record of this son is found. The gravestone of another son, Abraham, is found on the Salisbury road west of Moncton, with a death date of 29 November 1810 "in his 59<sup>th</sup> year," therefore born 1751/52. Rosanna was listed before Abraham on Huston's list (discussed below), suggesting she was older, which would mean her birth year was probably 1750/51. From this we infer the marriage to be in 1750. When Christina's father, Matthias Gmelin, died in 1756, his will provided £80 for her which was to be administered, with major restrictions, by her husband "Jacob Treitts."<sup>18</sup> Incidentally, the name was spelled Trites by the Anglophone John Hughes, Jr who penned the Articles of Agreement.

Thus the story of Jacob Treitz (spelling variations in the North American records include Trites, Treuz, Treitts, and Creutz), one of the eight original German settlers of Monckton, has been confidently filled out beginning in the Palatinate about June, 1749. The record continues through the voyage on the sloop *Lovey* in 1766 from Philadelphia to Monckton.<sup>19</sup> Jacob Treitz died c. 1792, in Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Canada.<sup>20</sup>

## The Search for Jacob Treitz

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The remaining challenge is to ascertain his German origins. We do not enjoy quite the same level of confidence for this component of the history. There is one character who is first mentioned in Don Yoder's invaluable book of Pennsylvania German immigrants, under the entry for Treutz, Johann Jacob, including a reference to the German villages of Apfelstetten and Bitz.<sup>21</sup> Yoder did not then have enough information to associate him with the Jacob Treitz who went to Monckton; he did not even know which ship Treutz immigrated on, as the signatures had not yet been matched up. Rainer Hempel also considered this man in an endnote in his comprehensive book about the settlers who arrived in Monckton in 1766, published in 2000. At the time, he concluded that there were "too many inconsistencies" to make the association.<sup>22</sup> However, fifteen years later, after updated investigations in Germany and Pennsylvania, this individual is still the primary candidate for the German immigrant Jacob Treitz, although, it must be said, the current data, while quite suggestive, are not conclusive.

Apfelstetten is a little village in Württemberg, just 3 km south of Münsingen, the ancestral town of Heinrich Stief. With German genealogical records now organized and microfilmed in the *Landeskirchliches Archiv* near Stuttgart, Wollmershäuser easily found the marriage record of Johann Jacob Treutz, the groom, who was the son of Johann Jacob Treuz (yes, a spelling variation in the same line by the same pastor!) from the town of Bitz. In turn, the archives from Bitz had the baptism record of Hans Jacob Treutsch on 24 October 1714. Records of Jacob's siblings, parents and grandparents were found in due course in the Bitz archives, and records of his wife, stepchildren and children were found in the Apfelstetten archives, including deaths of one step-child and three natural children. This is undoubtedly the man that Yoder identified.

Yoder's entry mentions the year 1749, which he got from the Adolf Gerber lists that he referenced in his book.<sup>23</sup> Gerber in turn got these lists from the many registers in the German archives that contained the births, marriages, deaths and family registers of some 2000 emigrants from at least 150 Württemberg communities. One of the entries was the source of this date. It just happened that Jacob Treutz in 1749 had two stepchildren because he had married a widow (Magdalena Mantz Leyhr).

She was the daughter of the mayor of Apfelstetten and she had three children from her first marriage, one of whom died later in 1741, two of whom were still living at the time of emigration. His name on the marriage record is spelled Johann Jacob Treutz. They went on to have four of their own children, three of whom died prior to their emigration in 1749. When they decided to leave, Jacob Treutz had no access to the property of the Leyhr children as this property was administered by their guardians. Therefore the disposition of such assets had to be allowed to him by a decision of the Württemberg Privy Council, which occasioned the entry in the proceedings of this authority, commonly called the Ludwigsburg Protocols, although they are kept in Stuttgart now. The Ludwigsburg State Archives has hundreds of similar court proceedings. This entry is in the record of 24 April 1749 in which "Jac. W. Dreutz" seeks permission to "take the step-children's property along to America."<sup>24</sup> Without this fortunate entry, it would have been only a guess where to start looking for his records in Germany.

It is documented that Jacob Treutz was born in Bitz, Germany, and moved to Apfelstetten (a move of about 30 km), where in 1737 he married the widow Mantz. We only infer that they sailed to America in the year 1749 as there is no actual record of emigration from Germany. All we have is this petition to export the property of his stepchildren, implying an intention to emigrate, dated April, 1749, but the physical departure from the village was not officially recorded. The absence of further records of activities (births, marriages and deaths) in Germany is supportive of the assumption that they did, in fact, leave Germany. And in 2014 Wollmershäuser found the will of Jacob's father in Bitz which was probated on 12 May 1755. It references two of his children, "Anna Maria, the wife of Michel Fischer, living on the Island of Pennsylvania, who has been completely endowed so she has nothing to inherit from her father and is excluded from this business; and Hans Jacob Treuz, who is living on the Island of Pennsylvania and, like his sister Anna Maria, has nothing else to inherit."<sup>25</sup> This confirms that the move was indeed to America. And that is where the story of Jacob Treutz (spelling variations in the German records include Treuz, Treytz, Treyz, Dreutz and Treutsch) in Germany ends.<sup>26</sup>

## The Search for Jacob Treitz

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So the end of the story of Jacob Treutz in Germany is in Apfelstetten, April 1749, and the beginning of the story of Jacob Treitz in America is in the Palatinate, about June, 1749. To be sure, this alone does not constitute proof that the two characters are the same man. We would like to have some other connecting information to put the two names together. It is interesting to observe that each one of the first three Hall's Creek names confidently traced back to German origins was one of a pair of brothers emigrating to America, although not necessarily on the same ships. Specifically, Michael Lutz had a brother, Thomas, who also came to America; Heinrich Stief had an older brother, Friedrich, who followed him by four years; and the two Schantz brothers Carl and Jacob traveled together on the same ship. Having the same two brothers on both sides of the ocean adds confidence to the historical reconstruction. In Jacob Treitz's case, we have no such brother for confirmation, but there is a brother-in-law. Hans Jakob Treutz's will references Michel (*sic*) Fischer, confirmed in the German archives as Michael Fischer, born 29 September 1710 in Apfelstetten, married 1 March 1734 in Apfelstetten to Anna Maria Treutz, daughter of Johann Jakob Treutz, farmer in Bitz. That makes Jacob Treutz and Michael Fischer brothers-in-law. There is a record of Michael Fischer signing the oath of allegiance upon arrival on the ship *Isaac* on 27 September 1749, just one day after Jacob Treitz signed. A search of Pennsylvania records was undertaken for any other record such as a baptism with godparents that might connect Michael Fischer and Jacob Treitz in America. A record was found in FamilySearch<sup>27</sup> of a baptism on 21 Oct 1768 of a Catharina Fischer to parents Michael Fischer and Anna Maria, but unfortunately there are no Treitzes as godparents nor does it give her maiden name. The two Leyhr step-children represent another possible connection. Yoder seems to have found one of them, Johann Georg Leyhr, listing him as a stepson of Joh. Jacob Trentz (*sic*; Yoder assured me this is a transcription error, which should have been Treutz).<sup>28</sup> But despite an extensive search through Pennsylvania records, we have not been able to find any further evidence of either of the Leyhr children in America.

The signature immediately above Jacob Treitz on the ship's list is a Ludwig with a last name variously read as Fritz or Seitz, or, with some graphological imagination, perhaps even Tritz. How-

ever, searches for such a sibling in both Germany and America were fruitless. Jacob Treutz's father's will does not reference any such brother. This idea has led nowhere.

There is another attractive potential lead: the close proximity of Münsingen, Heinrich Stief's town, and Apfelstetten, Jacob Treutz's village, just 3 km—less than an hour's stroll—apart. If Stief and Treitz, who both arrived in America in 1749 and who then sailed together to Monckton in 1766, were previously acquainted in Germany, which is entirely plausible but for now just conjecture, then this would add to the likelihood that Jacob Treutz and Jacob Treitz are one and the same. In contrast to Esther Clark Wright's questioning whether the signers of the Articles of Agreement in 1766 had ever even met before that fateful day,<sup>29</sup> this proximity raises the intriguing possibility that some of them may have been friends back in the old country who wished to live together in a new community in the New World. We have not, however, been able to confirm a connection between the Stief and the Treitz families in Germany. That they were relatively close in America and willing to sign a contract with strong, mutually liable commitments might just reflect the natural tendency of the Swabians to flock together in the New World.<sup>30</sup> Thus, despite this renewed search on both sides of the Atlantic, we have not been able to establish an unequivocal link between Jacob Treutz in Apfelstetten and Jacob Treitz in Philadelphia.

Let us now address the "inconsistencies" that seemed problematical to Hempel.<sup>31</sup> If we postulate that they are one and the same man, then we must conclude that the first wife died, likely on the Atlantic voyage, for Jacob to become eligible to marry soon after arrival in Philadelphia. If so, there would be no record of such a death. Death aboard ship was common in those days, and particularly so in the year 1749.<sup>32</sup> Or perhaps she perished shortly after arrival, in a yellow fever epidemic, while Jacob survived. In any event, we have no record of her death, including back in Germany. Note that widowers in those days were typically quick to remarry.

And then there are the children. Magdalena Treutz had three children by her first husband, Georg Lehyr, and then Jacob and Magdalena had four children of their own. At the time of emigration, however, there remained just two step-children and one child from his marriage in Apfel-



## The Search for Jacob Treitz

stetten, the others having all died in Germany. The requirement of signing an oath of allegiance to the Crown applied only to men at least sixteen years old, not to women and children, so there is no record of how many children Jacob Treitz actually had with him when he arrived in Philadelphia. The stepson, born in 1733, would have been age 16, but his signature is not on the list from the same ship as Jacob Treitz, and therefore he presumably did not immigrate at that time. The one natural son would have been six years old when sailing on the Atlantic, and Hempel quotes Gottlieb Mittleberger's contemporaneous observation that "Children between 1 and 7 years of age rarely survived the sea voyage."<sup>33</sup> Of course, the children did not have to die to allow him to marry. But when the family transferred to Nova Scotia aboard the sloop *Lovey* 17 years later, they had four children as recorded by John Huston just one month after the settlers' arrival.<sup>34</sup> The four, probably in birth order, are Rosanna (who would go on to marry Christian Stief, the third of the seven Stief sons), Abraham, Jacob and Christian (who would go on to inherit half his father's property in Monckton). They are all children of Jacob and Christina Treitz. What became of the three (not six as Hempel wrote) other children that Jacob Treutz may have departed from Germany with? The stepson, according to Yoder, apparently came across the Atlantic in 1750 on his own, 17 years old, and signed the oath of allegiance. The step-daughter (age 14) and the natural son (age 6) are the only two children still unaccounted for in the records. So the inconsistencies—or, at least, gaps in the record—have not all been reconciled by the evidence recently adduced from both sides of the ocean.

On the other hand, we must say that if Jacob Treutz is not Jacob Treitz, then there are several

remarkable coincidences that together seem quite improbable.<sup>35</sup> The perfectly dovetailed timing supports the proposition that they are the same person, as the well-documented German narrative ends in April, 1749 and the almost as well-documented North American narrative begins about June, 1749. The locations also align, as the German record ends in Apfelstetten, and the American record begins in the Palatinate. Moreover, we have uncovered no others with a similar name who might confound the picture.<sup>36</sup> Indeed, the name Treutz/Treitz, while not uncommon elsewhere in Germany, is rare in Württemberg according to Wollmershäuser, and unusual in Pennsylvania Germans according to Yoder. Jacob Treutz's birth year of 1714 fits satisfactorily with Jacob Treitz's death c 1792. We now have Jacob Treutz's father's will confirming his and his sister's move to "the island of Pennsylvania." There is a possible Pennsylvania record of the sister, and there is no other known Jacob Treutz/Treitz in Pennsylvania at that time who could qualify as the brother mentioned in the will. Thus, at the current state of this search, we are still left with some inconsistencies (mainly the disappearance of the first wife, one child and one stepchild, all without death records, which would not be an uncommon occurrence) to balance against otherwise extraordinary coincidences (matching dates, nearly identical names and geographical proximity). The issue cannot be considered proven, but at least there is a strong possibility, one might say even a probability, that Jacob Treutz of Apfelstetten is indeed Jacob Treitz of Monckton. If any reader should happen to have any information that would be helpful in this search, please contact the author at [philsteeves@gmail.com](mailto:philsteeves@gmail.com).

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### GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

#### *Generation One*

1. **Jakob Treutz** (Treuz, Treytz, original form probably Trüz) was an inhabitant of Bitz, Württemberg. He was born c. 1647 according to the age at death. He was from Margrethausen, Lautlingen Catholic parish, and he converted to the Lutheran religion at the time of his first marriage 18 Jul 1675 in Bitz to Maria Frener, who was born c. Feb 1642 according to her age at death. She died 15 Nov 1709 at age 67 years and 9 months in Bitz. He was then re-married 4 Mar 1710 in Bitz to Anna Maria Keller from Unterwalden Lucerne Canton, who died 10 Jul 1741, age 76. Jakob Treutz was buried 30 Aug 1713 in Bitz, age 66.

## The Search for Jacob Treitz

+2 Hans Jakob Treutz, born or baptized 26 Jan 1684, died 17 Apr 1755

### Generation Two

2. **Hans Jakob Treutz** (Treuz, Treyz, Treutsch, Treiz), was born or baptized 26 Jan 1684 in Bitz, a son of Jakob Treutz and Maria. He was married 4 Feb 1704 in Bitz to Anna Barbara Schumacher, baptized 8 Sept 1682 in Trailfingen, daughter of Conrad Schumacher and Ursula, died 24 Nov 1734 in Bitz. Jakob Treutz died 17 Apr 1755 in Bitz.

- i. CATHARINA TREUZ, born or baptized 22 Dec 1704, died 16 Dec 1754 unmarried
- +3 ii. ANNA MARIA TREYZ, born or baptized 8 Mar 1710, moved to "the Island of Pennsylvania"
- iii. URSULA TREUTZ, born or baptized 16 Jan 1712
- +4 iv. HANS JACOB TREUTSCH, born or baptized 24 Aug 1714, moved to "the Island of Pennsylvania"
- v. ANNA BARBARA TREUZ, born or baptized 22 Mar 1719
- vi. MAGDALENA TREUTZ, born or baptized 14 May 1724

### Generation Three

3. **Anna Maria Treyz**, daughter of Johann Jakob Treutz, a farmer in Bitz, was born 8 Mar 1710 in Apfelstetten. She was married 1 March 1734 in Apfelstetten to Michael Fischer who was born or baptized 29 Sept 1710 in Apfelstetten. They emigrated to America in 1749.

4. **Johann Jacob Treutsch** (as spelled on his baptism record; it is spelled Johann Jacob Treutz on his first marriage record, Jacob Tritz or Treitz in his signatures in America, and Jacob Trites on the Articles of Agreement) was born or baptized 24 Aug 1714 in Bitz. He became an inhabitant of Apfelstetten, Württemberg by 1737. He was married 24 Jun 1737 in Apfelstetten to Magdalena Mantz, who was born or baptized 23 Jan 1703 in Apfelstetten. She was a daughter of Johann Mantz, the mayor of Apfelstetten, and Magdalena, and she was the widow of Georg Leyhr, farmer in Apfelstetten who died 1 Nov 1736. They emigrated from Germany to America in 1749.

*(Editor's note: this is the point where uncertainty arises as identified by Dr. Steeves above on p. 5 and in the accompanying article by Les Bowser - is Johann Jacob Treutsch/Treutz the same person as Jacob Treitz?)*

Jacob Treitz (probably the same man) immigrated to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1749. He was married about 1750 to Christina (or Christiana) Gmelin, daughter of Matthias Gmelin and Maria Barbara, born in Germany about 1716, widow of Gottfried Leibgarb; she died in New Brunswick, date unknown, maybe after 1792. One record claims she was killed by flies.<sup>37</sup> Jacob Treitz died c 1792, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Canada.

Johann Jacob Treutsch and Magdalena Mantz had the following children:

- i. JOHANN MARTIN TREUZ, born or baptized 2 Nov 1738, died 17 Oct 1746
- ii. JOHANNES TREUZ, born or baptized 7 Mar 1740, died 16 Oct 1746
- iii. JOHANN JACOB TREUTZ, born or baptized 1 Mar 1743
- iv. JOHANN MARTIN TREUTZ, born or baptized 20 Dec 1746, died 26 Feb 1747

Johann Jacob Treutsch and Christina Gmelin had the following children:

- i. ROSANNA TRITES, was born about 1751. She had one daughter by Robert Cummings, a Philadelphia land agent, apparently without marriage. She later was married to Christian Stief, son of Heinrich and Regina Stief. She died about 1825.
- ii. ABRAHAM TRITES, was born about 1752. He was married to Margaret Jones about 1775, daughter of Charles Jones, and died 29 Nov 1810 in the 59<sup>th</sup> year of his age, buried in Wilson cemetery, Allison, NB.

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- iii. SEBASTIAN TREUZ, baptized 17 Feb 1754 at Germantown, no further records.
- iv. JACOB TREUTZ (CREUTZ), was born 11 Feb 1755, baptized 24 Aug 1755. He was married to Rosanna Ricker, daughter of Jacob Ricker, Jr. He died intestate in Oct 1802.
- v. CHRISTIAN TRITES, was born 12 Jun 1759. He was married to Catherine Jones in 1781/82. He died 22 Jun 1836, buried in the Free Meeting House Cemetery, Moncton.
- vi. ? HANNAH TRITES, born about 1763.<sup>38</sup>

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### NOTES

1. Les Bowser, "John Hall and the Eleven Families at Monckton," *Generations*, Summer 2006, pp. 40-44.
2. Les Bowser, "Heinrich Stief Has Been Found," *Generations*, Spring 1998, pp. 44-45.
3. Philip Steeves, "The Search for Heinrich Stief's Birth Record," *Generations*, Fall 2014, pp. 3-8.
4. Les Bowser, *The Search for Heinrich Stief*, (Halifax, Nimbus Publishing Ltd, 2001), pp. 197-201.
5. Rick Crume, "The German Origins of Charles Jones, aka Johann Carl Schantz, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Monckton, New Brunswick," *Generations*, Winter 2008, pp. 40-42. At the time he wrote this article, Crume was uncertain of the date of Carl Schantz's birth/baptism. He was working from microfilm records from the Family History Library, which clipped the date as the volume is tightly bound. Friedrich Wollmershäuser recently accessed the original record, *Auszug aus den Kirchenbüchern der evang. Pfarrei Gondelsheim*, now archived in Karlsruhe, Germany, and determined that Johann Carl Schantz was born on 2 Dec 1721 and baptized the next day.
6. Rainer Hempel, *New Voices on the Shores*, (Toronto, German-American Historical Association, 2000), p. 184.
7. Pincombe, C Alexander and Larracey, Edward W, *Resurgo*, Moncton, The City of Moncton, 1990, cited in Hempel, *Ibid*, p. 231.
8. Ralph Strassburger & William Hinke, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers Facsimile Signatures, 1727-1775*, Vol. II, (Pennsylvania German Society, Norristown, 1934), p. 466.
9. *Ibid*, p. 466.
10. Detail of the signature of Jacob Treitz on the back image of Moncton, Nova Scotia, town charter (DAMS #11728), John Hughes papers (0302), Jan 27, 1766, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
11. Strassburger and Hinke, *Op. cit.*, p. 465.
12. Les Bowser, "The Signature(s) of Heinrich Stief," *Generations*, Summer 1999, pp. 14-16.
13. Strassburger and Hinke, *Op. cit.*, p. 610.
14. *Ibid*, p. 479.
15. Les Bowser, "The Dragon, the Lydia, the Fane – 1749," *Generations*, Summer 2008, pp. 54-61.
16. Les Bowser, "Who was the Wife of Jacob Treitz?," *Generations*, Winter 2007, pp. 10-13.
17. Frederick Weisner and Debra Smith, *St Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Germantown (Now Part of Philadelphia), Pennsylvania, 1745-1841*, (CGRS, Picton Press, 2000) Vol. 2, cited in a personal communication from Michael Foy.
18. Les Bowser, "The Will of Matthias Gmelin," *Generations*, Spring 2008, pp. 60-63.
19. Les Bowser, "Sailing from Philadelphia," *Generations*, Winter 2008, pp. 2-4.
20. Several genealogies on Ancestry.com have Jacob Trites being born in 1720 in Osnabrück, but without any documentation. This speculation is altogether unreasonable, as Osnabrück is in the northwestern part of Germany, and immigrants from that region generally departed from Bremerhaven. However, it is clear from the ship's records that Jacob Trites arrived in Philadelphia from Rotterdam. The 1720/Osnabrück notion seems to have been conflated with Esther Clark Wright's baseless conjecture about the family origin of Heinrich Stief in her book *The Petitcodiac*, a regrettable error persistent throughout Ancestry.com.
21. Don Yoder, *Pennsylvania German Immigrants 1709-1786* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co, inc, 1980), p. 126. This seminal book provided the crucial initial clues to the German origins of first Michael Lutz to Muriel Lutes Sikorski, next Heinrich Stief as related by Bowser in Chapter 13 of his book, *Op. cit.*, and now Jacob Treitz as described herein.

## The Search for Jacob Treitz

22. Hempel, *Op. cit.*, p. 110.
23. Personal interview with Don Yoder, 10 Aug 2015.
24. Proceedings of the Württemberg Privy Council, year 1749, Session of 24 Apr 1749, p. 179.
25. Stadarchiv Ebingen, Bestand Ebingen, Inventuren und Teilungen band 18 (Marriage inventories and probate records for Bitz, 1756-1759), pp. 38-59, Picture 38V.
26. In many German dialects including Swabian, "ei" and "eu"/"äu" were pronounced identically, so that the name Treutz would have been pronounced "trites." This is the same dialect variation that leads to Pennsylvania Deutsch being called Deitsch by Klees (see endnote in Bowser, *Op. cit.*, p. 220), a pronunciation also favored by Yoder in personal conversation with the author. The first name in America and the *rufname* in Germany are invariably spelled "Jacob" even though both the father and grandfather are spelled "Jakob."
27. "Pennsylvania, Births and Christenings, 1709-1950," FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/V2FW-7G4>; accessed 22 Nov 2014). Michael Fischer in entry for Catharina Fischer, 21 Oct 1768; Birth, citing Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; FHL microfilm 20357; cited in a personal communication from Michael Foy.
28. Don Yoder, *Op. cit.*, p. 85. Yoder thinks he may be Johann Georg Leyss listed on the *Phoenix*, 28 Aug 1750 in Hinke Vol. I, p. 439. Wollmershäuser says this may have come from Gerber.
29. Esther Clark Wright, *Samphire Greens* (Hillsborough, NB, The Steeves Family, inc, 1961), p. 6.
30. The Articles of Agreement of 27 January 1766 included the statement: "For the True performance of all and singular the Covenants and Agreements herein made the said parties mutually bind themselves their Heirs Executors, Administrators and Assigns each to the other in the Sum of One Thousand pound Sterling..." John Hughes papers (0302), Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
31. Hempel, Rainer, personal communication by email 2 Jul 2015. Hempel specifies inconsistencies in spelling, consistent and occasional misspellings in English, gaps in church records, and the probability of so many deaths (ocean voyage or yellow fever epidemic) with Jacob being the only survivor.
32. Hannah Benner Roach, *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. XXII, No 4, 1962, p. 226.
33. Hempel, *Op. cit.*, p. 129.
34. Les Bowser, "Afterword: A Late-Breaking Discovery" in *The Search for Heinrich Stief*, (Halifax, Nimbus Publishing Ltd, 2001), p. 203.
35. I have discussed this with Hempel and he is still not persuaded that the Apfelstetten Jacob Treutz is the Monckton Jacob Treitz. He did conclude in his book that "The Jacob Treitz who was born about 1720 emigrated from the Palatinate or Saarland during the main exodus of the late 1740's and early 1750's. He probably took the Rhine as the traditional means of transportation to Holland and from there a ship to America." *Op. cit.*, p. 54.
36. There is a Jacob Tritsch who arrived on the *Neptune* on 24 Sep 1751 listed in Strassburger and Hinke, *Op. cit.*, p. 551. The signature, however, is plainly no match for the Treitz signature on the Articles of Agreement. Another possibility is Johann Jacob Creutz, listed in Yoder, *Op. cit.*, p. 321, but this signature from the *Edinburgh* on 14 Sep 1753 also does not match.
37. Hempel, *Op. cit.*, p. 425.
38. *Ibid*, p. 426. All three of Jacob and Christina Treitz's sons had a daughter named Hannah, and Hempel suggests that these are perhaps after a sister.

*Additional note just prior to submission for publication: Sadly, Dr. Yoder, widely considered the Dean of German-American Studies in Pennsylvania, passed away unexpectedly on the day after my interview with him at his home in Pennsylvania, during which he examined the facts presented here and declared, "I don't see how there could be another Jacob Treitz; it is an unusual name. I'm sure this is your ancestor. It has to be, with the right time and everything."*



# Mind the Gap! - Genealogical Conclusions about the Monckton Settlers of 1766

Les Bowser

We've all been there.

You have a preponderance of evidence — names, dates and locations — with everything fitting nicely into the anticipated genealogical scenario. You feel that the search is finished.

Yet there remains in the back of your mind the nagging doubt that something is missing. And when you step back from the thrill of the hunt, you see clearly what's absent: the proof. Without verifiable proof, all the evidence is simply evidence — you haven't proved anything and your quest is not finished; in some cases it has only begun.

I had that nagging feeling after I completed the *Generations* article in 2008 about where exactly the settlers of Monckton township lived in Pennsylvania and how well they were acquainted before their eventual departure to the Petitcodiac River in 1766. ("Locating the Monckton Settlers: Roxborough, PA," Fall, 2008)

As readers will recall, the evidence for the location points to an area in north Roxborough, 12 miles from Philadelphia. The evidence comes from two sources. Judge Botsford and Rev. Mühlenberg. In 1885 Botsford conducted pioneering investigations into New Brunswick's early settlers, and wrote that the families from Pennsylvania settled "about 12 miles above Philadelphia." Rev. Mühlenberg, the pastor of St. Michael's Church in Philadelphia, in 1760 described some of the future Monckton settlers as "living right close" to the Barren Hill Church, 12 miles from Philadelphia. With those two clues in hand, and knowing the settlers in 1765 had declared their residence as Roxborough, I set out in 2008 to trace the route from downtown Philadelphia to Barren Hill, 12 miles north along Ridge Road, which was the main thoroughfare through Roxborough.

But the 12<sup>th</sup> milestone on Ridge Road in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was situated almost two miles beyond the Barren Hill Church. There seemed to be a discrepancy in the evidence. Why would Mühlenberg state they lived right close to the church if they lived two miles beyond? Something wasn't right. Was one of my sources at fault?

No, they were both right.

Judge Botsford was correct because the settlers remembered the 12<sup>th</sup> milestone being near their

houses and that's what they told their descendants. Having no access to the few maps of the area, milestones served as their road signs. With the information chiseled into the stones, these little monuments were erected beside the roads where travelers could see them. The stones were useful for people going in either direction and especially useful as the indication of someone's abode. A waggoner delivering a load of hay to a farm located ¼ mile north of the 12<sup>th</sup> milestone would have no excuse if he got lost. For anyone living near a milestone, the number was an easily remembered fixture in a world of changing people and events. Neighbours came and went, as did landmark trees, but the stones were meant to last.

Rev. Mühlenberg was also correct about the location because he was referring not to Ridge Road, but to the Germantown Road. The long Germantown Road swings north before it bends back to almost touch the Ridge Road at Barren Hill. Travelling on the Germantown Road from Philadelphia to his home in Trappe, Mühlenberg had obviously seen the 12<sup>th</sup> stone, located just a few hundred feet from the Barren Hill Church.<sup>1</sup>

The two sources of information coincide, and we can now know with certainty where some of the future settlers of Monckton lived during their time in Pennsylvania. Today, descendants of those settlers can walk the tree-lined streets around St. Peter's Church and cemetery in Barren Hill, listening in their imaginations to the footfalls of their long-departed ancestors.

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<sup>1</sup> Joshua L. Baily, Jr., "The Old Milestones About Philadelphia," *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1919) <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41945470>.

My original theory that the distance from Philadelphia to Roxborough was measured in nautical miles was also incorrect. See "Early Milestones" by James F. Magee, Jr., from an undated newspaper article in the archives of the Roxborough-Manayunk-Wissahickon Historical Society; also Wm. Streckfuss, 1973, "Milestones in History," R-M-W Hist. Soc.

The settlers apparently named Roxborough as their place of residence either because they lived near the northern border, or because they had moved there between 1760 and 1765.

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Because some or all of the settlers lived close together, we might wonder if they had known each other before their stay in Pennsylvania. We know, with great probability, that three of them arrived in Philadelphia in 1749 at almost the same time: Heinrich Stief, Jacob Treitz and Carl Schantz (later called Charles Jones).

So we must ask: Did some of them travel down the Rhine River together? Or did any of them know each other before they departed their German villages?<sup>2</sup>

These questions bring us to settler Jacob Treitz.

Sometimes described as the 'father of Moncton,' in 1775 Jacob obtained 2190 acres of land in the southeastern corner of Monckton township. By then the township had ceased to exist as an entity. The Philadelphia proprietors had fallen out over matters of debt, and several of the families had moved downriver to the township of Hillsborough.<sup>3</sup>

Although nothing is known about Jacob's background in Europe, there exists a remote piece of evidence in Württemberg records: a man named Jacob Treutz, living in the village of Apfelstetten, received permission from ducal authorities to emigrate to America in 1749. That was the same year that Monckton's Jacob Treitz arrived in Philadelphia. Jacob's marriage to Christina Gmelin occurred not long after his arrival. And it just so happens that this village of Apfelstetten is located an hour's walk from the place where Heinrich Stief originated: Münsingen. Thus there is every possibility that the Stief and Treutz families knew each other before they departed for the Rhine River and America. They may have travelled together.

Is the Jacob Treutz of Apfelstetten the same Jacob Treitz who came to Monckton in 1766? With those three pieces of evidence — name, date and place — it would be tempting to say yes.

But not so fast: there is additional evidence that doesn't entirely fit the scenario. The Jacob Treutz who departed Apfelstetten was a widower with a six-year-old son plus two teenaged stepchildren. No subsequent record of the three children or of Jacob Treutz's wife, Magdalena Leyhr, has been

found despite extensive investigations. Dr. Philip Steeves, who in 2014 discovered the birthplace of Heinrich Stief, initiated a complex, year-long genealogical search in Germany and the USA without any conclusive results. One could suggest, of course, that all the others in the Treutz family perished on the Atlantic crossing. Such tragedies sometimes did happen. But suggesting so might tempt us to speculate on a conclusion. And as every genealogist must admit, speculation is rarely a fruitful endeavour.

Until the proof is found, the mystery must remain. Did Jacob Treitz of Monckton originate in Apfelstetten, a village only four kilometres from Heinrich Stief's village of Münsingen?

Readers wishing to follow up on this story with questions or comments are invited to contact Dr. Philip Steeves at [philsteeves@gmail.com](mailto:philsteeves@gmail.com) or the author at [cedargrove@gmail.com](mailto:cedargrove@gmail.com).

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

<sup>2</sup> see "The Dragon, the Lydia, the Fane — 1749," *Generations*, Summer, 2008

<sup>3</sup> C.A. Pincombe & E.W. Larracey, *Resurgo: The History of Moncton*, Vol.1 (City of Moncton, 1990) pg. 71

# The *Esther's* Evacuees

Stephen Davidson

*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 the Loyalist Trails UELAC Newsletter issues of May 17, 24, 31 and June 7 in 2015. © Stephen Davidson*

## Tragedy Averted

Although forgotten, it was the deciding moment in the lives of two hundred people and their thousands of descendants. A loyalist evacuation ship, the *Esther*, was almost shipwrecked on its way to the mouth of the St. John River in September of 1783. Had it been wrecked on the dangerous shoals off of Nova Scotia, the ripple effects of the *Esther's* destruction would have reshaped the history of both Upper Canada and New Brunswick.

The New Jersey Volunteers would have lost the 127 men in its 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion. **Egerton Ryerson** would never have founded Upper Canada's public school system. In Ontario, **Norfolk County** would not know the descendants of Hugh Alexander nor would **Prince Edward County** have any of the descendants of Peter Wannamaker. Communities all along the lower part of **New Brunswick's St. John River** would have lost their founding settlers. Two of the most significant memoirs of the loyalist experience would never have been recorded.

This article will examine how the loyalist evacuees aboard the *Esther* escaped a tragic end, how they fared in New Brunswick, and how some of them found their way to Upper Canada in the 1790s. It all began in the third week of September 1783 in New York City during the final days of British occupation.

Under the watchful eye of the British commander-in-chief, **Sir Guy Carleton**, fleets of ships filled with loyalist refugees and soldiers were leaving New York City to find sanctuary in Nova Scotia, Great Britain, the West Indies, and Quebec. The earliest of these fleets arrived at the mouth of the St. John River in May, followed by others in June, July and August.

By September, it was becoming harder to find evacuation vessels, and Carleton was often forced to use less than seaworthy ships. Some vessels made as many as three round trips between New York and Nova Scotia in 1783. Time was at a premium; the patriots who were anxious to take back New York were breathing down Carleton's neck; it was also hurricane season for the entire eastern seaboard. No matter what the season, the powerful tides of the Bay of Fundy and its dense fogs were always ready to overwhelm any ship's captain unfamiliar with Nova Scotia's rocky coast.

By the third week of September, just over a dozen vessels under the protection of a Royal Naval frigate left New York City, bound for the mouth of the St. John River. Among the three thousand loyalists who were seeking sanctuary were members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, the Regiment of the Maryland Loyalists and Ludlow's New York Regiment. They planned to settle near the site of modern-day Fredericton before the winter's snow began to fall.

The men in these loyalist regiments had fought in some of the major battles of the American Revolution, defending Staten Island, New Jersey's Egg Harbour, Savannah, and Fort Ninety-Six. They were at the Battle of Eutaw Springs; others defended the Pensacola Garrison in West Florida. They had survived an outbreak of smallpox and the wrath of their patriot neighbours.

**Lt. Col. Richard Hewlett** was overseeing the settlement of nearly 4,000 men, women, children and slaves. The lieutenant colonel, his wife and their ten children had stowed all of their worldly goods into the *Martha's* cargo holds. Fortunately, Hewlett and his family chose to sail up the coast on either the *Sovereign*, the *Britain*, the *Two Sisters*, the *Apollo*, the *William*, the *Montague*, the *King George*, the *Elizabeth*, the *Palliser*, the *Ann*, the *Mars* or the *Duke of Richmond*. Of one thing we can be certain, the Hewlett family was not aboard the *Esther*.

The historian Polly Hoppin has determined that forty loyalist vessels shipwrecked during their evacuation from the United States. The September fleet under Lt. Col. Hewlett's command was heading for one of the most dangerous regions of the north Atlantic. Seal Island, the southernmost point of land in Nova Scotia, was at the end of a

## The Esther's Evacuees

series of shoals and islands stretching twenty miles out from the colony's coast. The rip tides and currents of the Bay of Fundy hurled ships onto these submerged rocks – shoals that were often hidden in the thick Fundy fogs.

In a letter written to Sir Guy Carleton on September 29<sup>th</sup>, Richard Hewlett reported that all of his troops had arrived at their destination except for the *Esther* and the *Martha*, stating that “no certain accounts have been received since their sailing” in New York.

Anxious to be taken to their new homes before it got much colder, the loyalist passengers unloaded their goods and made camp above the Reversing Falls. While some set up tents as temporary shelters, others looked into hiring small craft to take them up the St. John River to St. Ann's (the future Fredericton). No doubt a few refugees were muttering under their breath about how the tardiness of the *Martha* and the *Esther* was inconveniencing everyone else.

The impatient loyalists had no way of knowing the tragedy behind the *Martha's* delay. The evacuation ship had run onto the shoals near Seal Island, and within a matter of hours, powerful waves had broken the vessel into a thousand pieces. All ten of the slaves aboard had drowned. 72% of the children died as well as 71% of the women. Of the 181 passengers, only 57 men, 6 women, and 5 children had survived the shipwreck.

Unaware of the *Martha's* fate, **Captain Robert Gill** of the *Esther* was lost and worried. Although he had taken loyalist refugees to Port Roseway on the *Esther* back in April and July, familiarity with the region did not guarantee safety. This was the beginning of the hurricane season. Anything could happen.

One Maritime historian later summed up the *Esther's* situation in these words. “{She} got out of her course and narrowly escaped destruction.” One of the *Esther's* female passengers later remembered, “Our ship, going the wrong track, was nearly lost”.

These are rather vague memories of the *Esther's* near-death experience. However, **Hannah Ingraham**, just eleven years old that September, provides us with the best details of what happened. “We had a bad storm in the Bay, but some Frenchman came off in a canoe and helped us (piloted us, I suppose).”

The Frenchman who Hannah remembered would have been an Acadian fisherman. After being expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755, a number of these French families made their way back to the colony. They were allowed to settle along the south shore where they established farming and fishing communities before 1776. It is interesting to note that an Acadian was one of those who had helped the survivors of the *Martha's* destruction, providing food and shelter for the shipwrecked loyalists.

It is clear that the *Esther* was in the same part of the ocean as the *Martha* had been. The accounts of passengers on both evacuation ships refer to a storm, conditions which made them lose their bearings, and receiving aid from nearby Acadians. In the *Martha's* case, the ship ran onto a shoal that held it fast while waves shattered it to pieces. Fortunately for the *Esther*, a man who knew the area was able to guide them away from dangerous shoals and point them toward the mouth of the St. John River. It was a near-death experience. Had it not been for the lone Acadian, the passengers of the *Esther* might have met the same fate as their fellow loyalists aboard the *Martha*.

### Almost Three Hundred Saved

Counting men, women, children and slaves, 3,826 people were evacuated from United States by the fleet of ships that left New York City in September 1783. **Lt. Col. Richard Hewlett**, a married man with ten children of his own, was charged with seeing that the loyalists arrived safely at the mouth of the St. John River and that they were settled in their new communities before the snow fell.

Things did not get off to a very good start for Hewlett. When the fleet arrived in the port that would become Saint John, New Brunswick, two of his ships were missing. What had become of the *Martha* and the *Esther*? Both ships were carrying close to two hundred loyalists; both ships had to navigate through treacherous waters.

Two days after the majority of the loyalist refugees had disembarked from their evacuation ships, Hewlett received good news and bad news. In a letter to his commander in chief, Sir Guy Carleton, Hewlett wrote, “I have the honour to inform your Excellency of the arrival of the ship *Esther*”.



## The Esther's Evacuees

However, the news about the *Martha* was not so encouraging. Somehow word had reached Hewlett that the evacuation ship had "been wrecked on a ledge of rocks off the Seal Islands between Cape Sable and the Bay of Fundy". It would be almost two weeks before Hewlett would know how many --if any-- of the passengers had survived the shipwreck. Of one thing he was certain, Hewlett and his wife would never see all of the household items and personal belongings that they had stowed away in the hold of the *Martha*. Meanwhile, the rest of the fleet's passengers waited in their tents above the St. John River's reversing falls. They would only proceed to their new settlements once the *Martha's* survivors joined them.

During those days of waiting, the passengers of the *Esther* disembarked, no doubt thankful that they had escaped the forces of nature that had destroyed the *Martha*. **Mary Barbara Fisher**, an *Esther* evacuee, later recounted her first impressions: "When we got to Saint John, we found the place all in confusion; some were living in log houses, some building huts, and many of the soldiers living in their tents."

**Hannah Ingraham**, reflecting upon a voyage that had almost been her last, said "There were no deaths on board, but several babies were born. It was a sad, sick time after we landed; in St. John we had to live in tents; the government gave them to us and rations, too. It was just the first snow then, 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."

The only manifest for the *Esther* that has survived\* says nothing of 33 year-old Mary, 11 year-old Hannah or the babies that were born during the *Esther's* northward voyage. It only records the names of 127 members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers. If one only had this document, it would be easy to assume that the *Esther* only carried male passengers.

However, other sources from this era reveal that Mary and her husband, **Lewis Fisher**, travelled with four children. **William Price** and his wife **Sally** sailed with their children **James**, **John**, **Edward** and **Margaret**. Sir Guy Carleton's ledger, the *Book of Negroes*, reveals that three enslaved Africans accompanied the loyalist passengers. 21 year-old **Maria** had been purchased by **Captain Donald Campbell** of the New Jersey Volunteers --

as had her three year-old son, **Mingo**. **Abraham**, a 21 year-old man, was described as "the captain's property" -- that man being a **Captain McLeod**. So how many people, then, were actually aboard the *Esther*?

In her research for *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, the historian Esther Clark Wright determined that the totals for various loyalist populations were generally three times that given for the number of men or heads of families. Wright came up with a formula for estimating the average number of dependents likely to be attached to each male loyalist. She multiplied the number of men by 2.25. Using this system of reckoning, the 127 soldiers whose names appear on the *Esther's* manifest were probably part of a group of passengers that numbered at least 286 people.

The manifest of the *Esther* may fail to provide many important details, but it does reveal that most of its passengers were natives of New Jersey. The next largest group hailed from New York, a group that was further delineated by those who came from Staten Island or Albany County. Only one or two were born in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ireland, Scotland, England and Germany. When an occupation was noted (and it usually wasn't), most of the soldiers had been farmers before the war. A cart man, merchant, tavern keeper, shoemaker, clothier, and carpenter were the only other trades, and they each only appear once.

The number of passengers on the *Esther* diminished within five days of their ship's arrival. **Captain Waldron Blaau** (sometimes spelled **Blaan**) died just five days after arriving at the mouth of the St. John River. A veteran who had served during the entire war, he left behind his wife **Eleanor** and a daughter. These two returned to New York City where Patriots restored their house and lands that had been confiscated during the revolution. **John and Vincent Swim**, **David and Frederick Burkstaff**, and **Moses McComesky** are all New Jersey Volunteers who are noted as having been in Blaau's Company.

Finally, on Friday, October 10, those on lookout duty at Fort Howe spied a number of small craft entering the harbour. When sixty-eight people came ashore, they were found to be the only survivors of the *Martha's* 181 passengers. There, but for the grace of God, could also have been those who had sailed on the *Esther*.

## The Esther's Evacuees

On Monday, October 13, the various troops who had sailed with their families in the September fleet (including the New Jersey Volunteers on the *Esther*) were officially disbanded. Now they could begin to make their way up the St. John River to their promised land grants. All they needed to do was hire enough small craft to transport 2,000 of them on a nine-day journey to Ste. Anne's Point. Added to this problem was the matter of how they were to build their homes in the bush. The British government had supplied these loyalists with small hatchets instead for axes!

### Survive and Thrive

The 127 men of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers and their dependents had endured hardship and persecution during the American Revolution. Sailing together on the *Esther*, they had narrowly escaped death at sea. Now, in the early days of October 1783, they faced their greatest challenge – surviving the northern winter.

The nearly three hundred souls who had been passengers on the *Esther* had been given land grants at Ste. Anne's Point. This had once been an Acadian settlement and would become, by 1785, Fredericton, the capital city of the new colony of New Brunswick. After a nine-day journey from the mouth of the St. John River, the disbanded soldiers and their families finally arrived, "much discouraged at the gloomy prospect" before them.

Other loyalists who had arrived in the summer had "made better preparations for the winter" by building log cabins. The passengers of the *Esther* would have to live in old army tents. **Mary Fisher** remembered, "We pitched our tents in the shelter of the woods and tried to cover them with spruce boughs. We used stones for fireplaces. Our tent had no floor but the ground. The winter was very cold, with deep snow ... which lay six feet around us, helped greatly in keeping out the cold."

**Hannah Ingraham**, an eleven year-old in 1783, later recalled, "We lived in a tent at St. Ann's till father got a log house raised ... We all had rations given us by the Government, flour and butter and pork; and tools were given to the men, too...."

No doubt the Ingrahams's experience was similar to that of the other evacuees who had sailed on the *Esther*. Hannah also remembered:

"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 the bread and all sat round the bowl to eat our breakfast that morning ... It was not long before father got a good floor down of split cedar, and a floor overhead to make a bedroom, and a chimney built."

Mary Fisher, a mother of four children, and a friend to the other female passengers, had especially sad memories of the first winter at Ste. Anne's Point.

"Many woman and children, and some of the men, died from cold and exposure. Graves were dug with axes and shovels near the spot where our party had landed, and there in stormy winter weather our loved ones were buried. We had no minister, so we had to bury them without any religious service, besides our own prayers."

Desperate as the times were, the Fisher family -- along with most of the other passengers from the *Esther*—survived their first winter in what was to become New Brunswick. Perhaps even more amazing is the fact that some of the implements they used during that first year are still in the possession of Fisher descendants: a chair, a copper kettle, a musket, Lewis Fisher's powder horn, and a single pewter plate.

With the coming of the spring, some of the *Esther's* passengers moved further up the St. John River, while others occupied land down river in the old Planter community of Maugerville. Despite being so widely separated, the veterans and their families would always be bound together by their common experiences of war, persecution, and their flight to sanctuary.

At this point, the story of the survival of the *Esther's* evacuees ends, and the individual stories of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion's veterans and their families begin. Although almost all of the 127 men who boarded the *Esther* have left descendants, data from this period makes references to only about 60 of these veterans. Examining every one of these documentary fragments is beyond the scope of this series, but a few will demonstrate the experiences of these refugees and show how significant it was that the *Esther* did not "go down with all hands" in the fall of 1783.

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Besides being a loyalist soldier, **Cornelius Ackerman** was also a Mason. From 1793 to 1800, the Hiram York Lodge #23 met at his Fredericton home on the second Thursday of every month. **Stephen Jarvis**, who would later establish his family in Toronto, was one of Ackerman's fellow lodge members. Ackerman's first wife, **Elizabeth Blauvelt** died during the war, and he married a widow named **Frances Vanderbilt**. By the time of his death in 1846, he had had seven children by his wives.

New Jersey's **John Coffman** acquired land along the Nashwaak River near Fredericton. His surname was originally spelled **Kauffman**, a German name meaning "merchant". Beginning in 1805, John began to sign himself as "**DeMerchant**". Today there are about 14,000 descendants of this loyalist – none of whom would be alive had the *Esther* been shipwrecked.

**Lieutenant Richard Cooper's** friends within the battalion always remembered when, while they were in South Carolina, his light company stood guard over a broken wagon as it was being repaired. When two hundred rebels suddenly surrounded the wagon, demanding that Cooper's men put down their guns, the loyalist replied, "Light Infantry never surrender!"

After dashing behind some nearby trees, the company fended off the enemy that outnumbered them ten to one until help arrived. Cooper became the toast of the town and his bravery was noted in the General Orders. However, when this *Esther* passenger died in 1799, the newspaper only noted that his widow, **Althea**, was administering his estate.

Not many of Cooper's fellow New Jersey Volunteers were able to sail down to Saint John in 1787 to appear before the loyalist compensation board. Not only did most of the men fail to be compensated for their wartime losses, but posterity has been robbed of testimony that would reveal more of their wartime stories.

**Lieutenant Justus Earle** and **Captain Edward Earle** submitted a joint claim for compensation. Formerly of New Jersey, these brothers had settled on Grand Lake in Queen's County. Justus had once been a prisoner of war in Philadelphia; Edward had joined the British in 1776 as soon as they had come into New Jersey. Two of the Earle brothers' sisters had died during the war, and a third, **Hannah**, had married **William Sorrel**. The latter had been the

3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion's quartermaster. Although they had been on the *Esther* with the brothers, the Sorrels eventually settled in Shelburne, Nova Scotia. The 200-acre farm that the Earle brothers had shared in Hackensack (including its 20 cattle, 29 sheep and 5 horses) was "chiefly pillaged and taken for the use of the {rebel} army".

### The Legacy of the *Esther's* Passengers

A favourite pastime of many a historian is wondering what might have happened if one single event in the past could be changed. What if Kennedy's car had taken an alternate route through Dallas? What if the royal family had been killed in the London Blitz? For one group of loyalist descendants, a good question might be, what if an evacuation vessel, the *Esther*, had not escaped shoals and stormy weather in September of 1783? How might the history of Canada been changed?

The *Esther* carried close to three hundred men, women, children and slaves to the mouth of the St. John River. Its passengers settled in a variety of communities near modern day Fredericton, New Brunswick – and some eventually made their homes in Upper Canada. These are the stories of just some of those loyalists who narrowly escaped death at sea – and the legacy they left to the land that gave them sanctuary.

**Elizabeth Post** had endured more than most women during the American Revolution. Her husband, **Richard Wannamaker** died in a rebel jail in Philadelphia in 1780 after fighting for the crown for four years. Elizabeth spent the remainder of the war with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers. Rebels had seized the Wannamaker hundred-acre farm, making it impossible for her to return home. Sometime after learning of Richard's death, Elizabeth did what many soldier's widows were compelled to do – married a man within her husband's battalion. After sailing on the *Esther*, Elizabeth and her new husband, **Sergeant John Post** settled in Maugerville, New Brunswick.

**Sgt Abraham Vandereck** was one of those *Esther* passengers who had to spend his first New Brunswick winter in a tent with his cousin, **Cornelius Ackerman**. Later, Vandereck and his wife **Hannah** established an inn in Fredericton with Ackerman. They received permission from the colony's legislature to keep a "publick house and to retail spirituous liquors". Vandereck had served in **Lt. Col. Abraham Van Buskirk's**

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regiment, but his commanding officer opted to settle in Shelburne, Nova Scotia. Benedict Arnold praised Van Buskirk for his great services during the raid on Fort Griswold in New London, Connecticut. The war hero eventually became one of Shelburne's first mayors.

A history of New Brunswick's Queens County sheds light on **Mordecai Starkey's** fortunes in the province. He eventually settled near other Esther passengers on the Washademoak Lake. The story of how he purchased a yoke of oxen and a cow in Fredericton and then drove them to his home by following along the lakeshore and compelling them to swim across streams was often retold around evening fires. Although a member of the local Baptist church, Starkey's home was a resting place for travelling ministers of many denominations. The New Jersey Volunteer died at 92; his wife **Mary** died at 85 in 1855.

Most of the passengers of the *Esther* arrived in New Brunswick with very little; but some enjoyed great prosperity in the years following 1783. At his death in 1825, **John Prince** was able to bequeath land, cows, steers and sheep --as well as money-- to his wife **Abigail** and their adult children (**Abraham, Elias, Joel, James, Harry, William, Irion, David, George, Acha and Barbara**). Prince's real estate was valued at £1,700 and "Chattles stock &c" were worth £200. This New Jersey Volunteer did not stay near his old companions, but established his home along the Kennebecasis River in Hampton. Given the number of children he had, there is no question as to how many people living today owe their existence to the safe arrival of the *Esther*.

Benjamin Ingraham's wartime "adventures" included battles in the Carolinas, nearly dying of yellow fever, and recovery from a severe wound sustained at the Battle of Camden. The musket ball was never removed from his hip and he took it to his grave. His children were just eleven and ten years old when the family sailed north on the *Esther*. His daughter Hannah's memories and those of fellow passenger **Mary Barbara Fisher** are two of the most important accounts of loyalist settlement in New Brunswick. Had the *Esther* gone down at sea, their vivid memories would have been lost to posterity.

Not all loyalist veterans remained in New Brunswick. **Sgt Abraham Rattan** received an initial land grant of just two acres, but petitioned

for 200 more. Perhaps it was his disappointment at not receiving more land that led to his return to New Jersey where he remained for the rest of his life.

**Jacob and Elizabeth (Owens) Wood** initially settled along the Nashwaak River near Fredericton. Many loyalists found this land to be too hilly and unsuitable for growing crops. Finally, in 1805 the couple and their sons moved to what is now Charlotteville in Upper Canada. The Woods went on to develop lands in Elgin and Kent counties. Like the other passengers on the *Esther*, they owed their existence to the fact that their ship's captain was guided away from the shoals off of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Loyalists sought refuge together with fellow soldiers, fellow townsfolk and with relatives. This was true for **Joseph Ryerson** and **Samuel Ryerse**. Nine years apart in age, the brothers stayed geographically close throughout their lives. Born in Paterson, New Jersey, they both enlisted to fight against the rebel forces, both evacuated on the *Esther*, and both settled along the St. John River in New Brunswick.

By 1799, both loyalist brothers had settled near Vittoria in Upper Canada's Norfolk County. Joseph Ryerson, who had joined the army at 15, lived to be 93 years old. He and his wife **Mehetabel Stickney** raised six sons, five of whom became Methodist ministers. One of those five was the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, an influential figure in the development of Upper Canada's public school system and its Methodist congregations.

Samuel Ryerse (he had retained the Dutch spelling of the family name) died of tuberculosis at the age of 60. The sawmill and gristmill that he built at Young Creek became the basis for the village of Port Ryerse. During the lifetime of this former *Esther* passenger, Samuel held many important government offices --including that of district court judge-- and was a leader in Upper Canada's military and administrative affairs.

Other *Esther* evacuees who are known to have made Upper Canada their final home were **Peter Wannamaker, Hugh Alexander, and Jonah Allen**. **Tyler Price's** father, William, was also a member of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion who settled in New Brunswick.

This brings to a close the story of the *Esther's* evacuees, loyalists who contributed to the development of Upper Canada and New



## The Esther's Evacuees

Brunswick – contributions that were almost nipped in the bud on the stormy waters of the Atlantic in September of 1783.

Author's P.S. This article might also have never been written. Benjamin Appleby, my 4-G grandfather, was one of the *Esther's* passengers.

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Loyalists of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers aboard the ship "Esther" River Saint John, Fall 1783 (Extracted from *The King's Loyal Americans: The Canadian Fact* by B. Wood-Holt, Saint John, N.B., 1990, Appendix I) (contributed by Gayle Pittman)

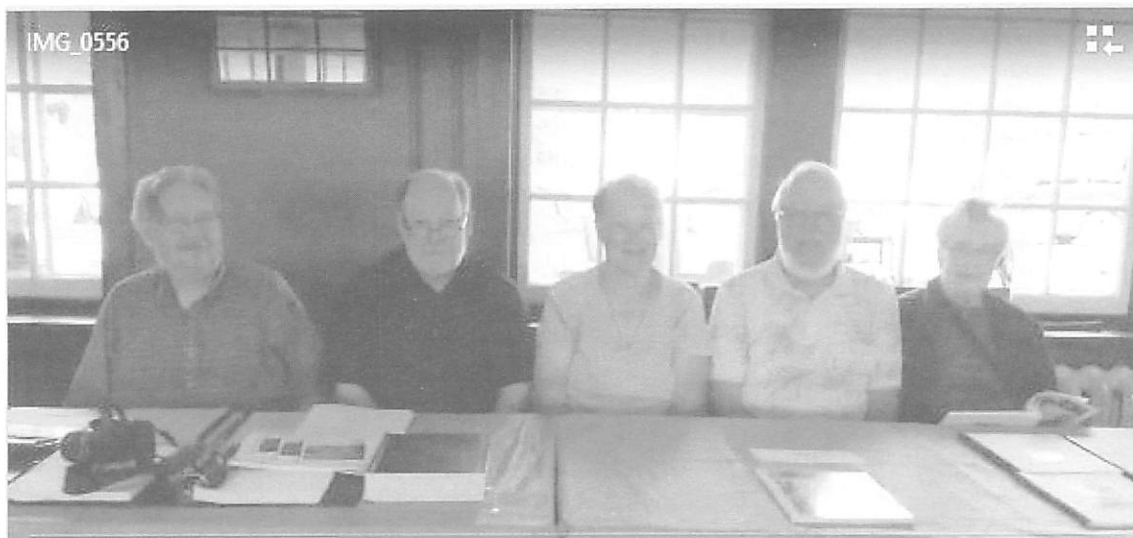
Head of Family	Rank	Fro	Occup.	Crab(b)	James	NJ	
Abel John		m NJ	farmer	Crispie(n)	Matthew	NJ	
Acker Jacob		NJ		Cunningham	Rich	NJ	
Ackerman Abr		NJ		Darington	William	NJ	
Ackerman Cornelius		NJ		Demarest	Simon	NJ	
Ackerman James		NJ		DeWitt	John	NJ	
Ackerman Morris		NJ		Earl(e)	Edward	Capt NJ	farmer
Alexander Hugh		NJ		Earl(e)	Edward	Sgt NJ	
Allen Jonah		NJ		Earl(e)	Justus	Lt NJ	merchant
Allen Lawrence		NJ		Ferris	John	NJ	clothier
Allen Peter		NJ		Fisher	Lewis	NYSI	farmer
Allen Thomas		NJ			(Ludwig)		
Appleby Benj	Sgt	NY		Fletcher	James	NJ	
Appleby John				Flinn	John	NJ	
Baker Josiah		NJ		Fraser	James	NJ	
Bell William		PA	farmer	Freeland	Nicholas	NJ	farmer
Blaau Waldron	Capt	NY	farmer	Gardiner	Miles	NJ	
Blauvelt Cornelius		NJ		Gibson	John	Sgt Scot	
Bourn Francis		NJ		Hammel(l)	Dr. John	Surge on NJ	
Bowen Francis		NJ		Hanselpacker	Philip	Cpl NJ	
Bridal John		Scot/P A NJ		Harding	James	NJ	
Brown Adam		NJ		Harris	James	NJ	cartman
Brown John		NJ		Heslop (Hislop)	John	Lt NJ	
Brown Jonathan	Sgt	NY		Higgins	William	NJ	
Brown William		NJ		Hore	Henry	Sgt NJ	
Buchanon Samuel		NJ		Huff	Henry	NJ	
Burk(e) Rich	Sgt	NJ		Hunt	Daniel	NJ	
Call John		NJ		Ingraham	Benj	Sgt NYAC	farmer
Cameron Duncan		NJ		Johns(t)on(e)	Robt	NJ	
Camp John, Jr.	Fife	CT		Jones	Hugh	NJ	
Campbell Donald	Esq. Capt	Scot		Jones	Samuel	NJ	
Campbell Robert		NJ		Jou(w)et(t)	John	Ens NJ	
Carter Thomas				Kell(e)y	Luke	NJ	
Castilla Francis		NJ		King	John	NJ	
Chew William	Lt	NJ		Lambert	George	Lt Eng	
Christie James	Sgt	NJ		Lee	Edward	Sgt NJ	
Coffman John		NJ		Lutkins	Herman	NJ	
Cole David		NJ	carpenter	Max(s)on	Nathan	Sgt NJ	
Connelly John		Ir/NJ		McCommiskey	Moses	NJ	
Cooper John	Cpl	NJ		McNally	Thomas	NJ	
Cooper Rich	Lt	NJ	farmer	Mecaliff	Peter	NJ	tailor

## The Esther's Evacuees

Mupphy	William	NJ		Starkey	Hezekiah	NJ	
Nice	Cornelius	PA	farmer	Starkey	Mordecai	NJ	laborer
O'Brien	Patrick	NJ	tavern keeper	Stewart	James	Sgt	farmer
Parker	Benjamin	NYAC	farmer	Swim	John	NJ	
Pearson	James	NJ	Shoe- maker	Talbert	Osourn	Cpl	
Pennery	Thomas	Cpl	NJ	Taylor	Henry		
Post	John	Sgt	NJ	Taylor	James	Sgt	Scot
Price	William	Sgt	PA	Tetley	Jonathan	Cpl	
Prince	John	NJ		Thom(p)son	Robt	NJ	
Pross(t)er	Benj	Cpl	NJ	Thom(p)son	William		merchant
Rattan(s)	Abr	Sgt	NJ	Van Allen	Henry	Ens	NJ
Re(i)dnor	Conrad		NJ	Van Buskirk	Abraham	Lt	NJ
Re(i)dnor	Peter	Cpl	NJ			Col	farmer gristmill
Reilly	John	Cpl		Van Hoozen	Ephraim		NJ
Ro(d)gers	Thomas			Vanderbeck	Abr	Sgt	NJ
Rouse	David	Sgt	NJ	Wa(c)lsh	William		NJ
Ryers(e)	Samuel	Capt	NJ	Wannamaker	Henry		NJ
Ryerson	Joseph	Lt	NJ	Wannamaker	John		NJ
Sarvenier	James	Lt	Ger/NJ	Wannamaker	Peter	Cpl	NJ
Simmons	Thomas		NJ	Wilkins	Thomas		
Simonson	John	Lt	NY	Wood	Jacob		NJ
Smith	Abr		Eng/NJ	Woodward	Robt	Ens	
Sorrel	William		NJ	Worth	John		
Spear(s)	John	Cpl		Wright	James		

## McAdam Railway Days - July 1, 2015

*contributed by Carol Brander*



L to R: Andy Gunter, Don Doherty, Carol Brander, Frank Morehouse, Ruth Cleghorn Ker. Railway Days in McAdam, July 1, 2015.

# New Brunswick Soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the Great War (1914-1918)

*Marianne Donovan*

**Freeman Douglas Lewis** was born on August 21, 1898 in Youngs Cove, Waterborough Parish, Queens Co. as one of four sons of George E. Lewis and Maude L. Gilbert.

A year into The Great War, new recruits for The Canadian Expeditionary Force were desperately needed. Anxious to meet their quotas, recruiting offices throughout the country would accept verbal statements for dates of birth because this was a time when many people did not have an actual birth certificate. "Fudging" dates of birth was a frequent practice of under-aged young men who were anxious to "do their bit," especially if they were of sufficient height, well built, in good health and other family members or friends were joining up.

Freeman was a year under-age and single when he volunteered for service on October 21, 1915 in Saint John, by stating that his year of birth was 1897 instead of 1898. His Attestation document which showed his height as 6 ft. 1 inch tall and employed as a Millman would indicate a prime candidate for service. He was assigned Regimental Number 303426 and was attached as a gunner to the 4<sup>th</sup>. Siege Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery.

Freeman died at Lake Edward Sanatorium, Queens County, New Brunswick on April 20, 1918 after suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis for a year. The length of time between the dates that he signed up when he appears to have contracted the disease and died is an indication that he must have been overseas and then sent home. Tuberculosis was a scourge of all military forces regardless of on which side they were fighting and also for the general populace overseas and at home in this time period.



Freeman is buried under a military stone at the Coles Island United Baptist Cemetery and commemorated on the Royal Canadian Legion #60 monument on Route 105, Queens County. Each year, page 449 of The Book of Remembrance in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill, Ottawa displays his name on September 25<sup>th</sup>.

**John Edmund Gilbert** was born on June 25, 1897 in Youngs Cove, Waterborough Parish, Queens Co., as the eldest son of John Edmund Gilbert and Mabel Alice Cole. He was a first cousin of Freeman Douglas Lewis as his father John and Freeman Douglas Lewis' mother Maude were brother and sister.

John signed his Attestation on November 13, 1915 in Saint John, just three weeks after Freeman and was assigned Regimental Number 330153 and attached to a Heavy Artillery Group. His height was shown as 5 ft. 9 in. and like Freeman he stated that he was single and a Millman. The Document also indicates that both men had their documents signed by the same magistrate. As relatives, neighbours and potentially working at the same mill, they likely made a joint decision to enlist.



According to his late daughter-in-law, Norma (Worden) Gilbert, John was gassed in Belgium and this caused him health problems for the rest of his life.

John died at Youngs Cove Road, Johnston Parish, Queens Co., on October 21, 1947 and his death certificate indicates that he died of pulmonary tu-

## New Brunswick Soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the Great War (1914-1918)

berculosis, pernicious anemia and a duodenal ulcer and that he had not been able to work since 1930. He is buried at Coles Island United Baptist Cemetery and his grave stone indicates that he had been

awarded the Military Medal. It is located only a short distance away from Freeman's.

## New Brunswick Strays

*Marianne Donovan*

**MARTINDALE, Irene** - Passed away at C.E.E. Hospital, Petrolia on Friday, July 17, 2015. Born in New Brunswick, Irene Martindale (nee Martin), 94 years, was of Petrolia and formerly of Port Colborne. Irene was predeceased by her husband Lloyd (1990). She will be missed by her sons Ron and Anne Martindale of London and Ted and Rita Martindale of Camlachie, her grandchildren Ron and Shelley Martindale, Julie and Ken Venhuizen, David Martindale and Emily Cho, and Kevin Martindale, and her great grandchildren Drew, Sam, Will, Jessica, Nicole, and Ava. Irene was predeceased by her parents Lance and Melma Martin, her sisters Mary French, Hazel Brennan and Grace Foster, and brothers Gisbert, Auley, and Orville Martin. A service remembering Irene's life will be held on Wednesday, July 22, 2015 at 2:00 p.m. from the Needham-Jay Funeral Home, Petrolia. A private interment will be held at a later date in Maple Lawn Cemetery, Port Colborne. Memories and condolences may be shared on-line at [www.needhamjay.com](http://www.needhamjay.com). (London Free Press July 21, 2015)

**RICHARDSON, Charles Frederick** . Age 93, of London, Ontario died October 11, 2015 with his beloved family by his side. Born July 19, 1922 in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, he was the son of the late Frederick E. Richardson and Hazel (Thompson) Richardson. Charlie served as a Major in the North Shore Regiment for the Canadian Armed Forces during WWII, and was a D-day veteran who was among the first wave to land on Juno Beach. He was happily married to his childhood sweetheart, Margery, for 66 years. Charlie's heart overflowed with love, gratitude and peace. He would be quick to tell you that his admirable qualities came from knowing his Lord Jesus. We are confident he is with his precious Lord right now and one day he will have a body that death cannot touch. We are grieving and rejoicing so greatly

right now that our hearts can hardly handle it. He leaves behind a legacy of lives that are forever changed from knowing him. Charlie is survived by his wife, Margery; daughter, Ruth (Tom) Miles; daughter-in-law Sandra Richardson; grandchildren Dodie (Ian) Bates, Tara Richardson, Jacob (Dana) Miles, Hailey (Mike) Carnegie, Joel (Anna) Miles; and 9 great-grandchildren Caileigh and Aselin Bates, Ezra, Adah and Bryn Miles, Charles, Hadson and Georgia Carnegie, and Henry Miles. Charlie was preceded in death by his brother James, his sisters Lois and Helen, and his son James. A memorial service will be held at 11 :00 a.m., Thursday October 15, 2015 at North Park Community Church on 1510 Fanshawe Park Road East, London. Memorial Funeral Home, 1559 Fanshawe Park Road East, London. (London Free Press October 14, 2015)

**WILSON, Brian William** - of Port I Stanley, went to be with the Lord on Monday, July 13th, 2015, at the age of 58. Dearly loved husband and best friend of Teresa Corbeil and loved father of William and Joseph (Cheyenne). Loved brother of Joan Breuninger (Walter), Robert Wilson, Gloria Betts (late Danny), David Wilson (Lois), late Bruce Wilson, Peggy Smith (Clayton), Patricia Wilson and Carman Wilson (Debbie). Brian was born in Minto, New Brunswick on February 6th, 1957, the son of the late Lome and Edythe (McDonald) Wilson. He has resided in this area for the past 35 years. He worked for Yarmouth Metal Fabricators. He was an avid outdoorsman and enjoyed east coast trout fishing and working on an engine. A public memorial service to celebrate Brian's life will be held at their home at 424 George St., Port Stanley on Saturday, July 18th at 1:00 p.m. Cremation has taken place. Williams Funeral Home, 45 Elgin St., St. Thomas in charge of arrangements. (London Free Press July 15, 2015)

# Nicholas and Sarah (Oliver) Rideout Family of New Brunswick and Maine

by George H. Hayward

**Nicholas Rideout Jr.** of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., New Brunswick, was born in Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, 17 Feb 1738. He married (1), 8 Dec 1761, in Georgetown, Sagadahoc Co., Maine, **Sarah Oliver** of Georgetown, born about 1740. Sarah predeceased Nicholas, and after her death he married (2) about 1788, **Miriam Treadwell** (widow of Ephraim Treadwell) of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B..

Nicholas was a son of Nicholas Rideout Sr. and Mary Ingersoll Rideout. Nicholas Sr. was born about 1705, in England, a son of Abraham and Mary Rideout. He came to America on the ship *Chandler* from Kent, England, and settled at Back Cove, Falmouth, Maine. In 1730 he married **Mary Hunt Ingersoll**, born 12 Nov 1708 (daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Hunt) Ingersoll).

Nicholas Rideout Jr. worked with his father, who was a ship builder in Falmouth, and in 1757 he was a member of the Georgetown militia.

Nicholas and Sarah joined the Maugerville colony that migrated to the Saint John River in New Brunswick in 1763. Some say Rideout ships transported several families, their household furnishings, farming utensils and livestock.

In a grant to James Chadwell and 67 others, dated Halifax, 2 Jul 1770, Nicholas Rideout was granted 500 acres of land in the Maugerville Township.

In Maugerville, Nicholas is said to have been fairly well-to-do, and owned several vessels. No will or estate papers have been located to verify the worth of his estate.

The Rideouts espoused the cause of the revolutionists during the Revolutionary War of 1775-1783. In Kidder's *Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia During the Revolution* is an extract of a letter from Colonel John Allan to the Massachusetts Council in Boston, dated

25 Feb 1777: "I must beg leave at this time to acquaint your Honors, that the inhabitants of the County of Sunbury in Nova Scotia has authorized me to appear in their behalf and agreeable to instructions would make known their warm and zealous attachment for the United States. Esteeming themselves the subjects of the States and are determined to defend the cause to their utmost."

John Allan was made 1<sup>st</sup> Colonel for an expedition to the St. John River. ["John Allan's Invasion of the St. John River B 1777"]. In Sunbury County documents we read that "Colonel Allan is stopping with the Rideouts in Maugerville," Kidder says, Col. Allan sent a very particular letter to Mr. Rideout of commendation for his attachment to the cause desiring him to procure something that was needed, and send it in Rideout ships.

Most Rideouts in New Brunswick are descendants of Nicholas and Sarah (Oliver) Rideout. Their children, all born in Maugerville with the possible exception of Nicholas who may have been born in Georgetown before the family removed to Maugerville, were:

1. **Nicholas Rideout III** was born in 1763. He married (1) **Rebecca Treadwell** (daughter of Ephraim and Miriam Treadwell), born about 1766, probably in Maugerville. She was living in 1800, evidenced by her name on a deed, but died before 1802. He married (2) 28 Jun 1802, **Jane Munro** (daughter of Evan and Mary Munro) born about 1767 in Maugerville. Nicholas and Jane lived in Maugerville for a few years after their marriage, but a deed in 1818 gives their residence as Wakefield, Carleton Co., which was likely in that part of old Wakefield that was later set off as the Parish of Brighton or Peel. [In "Rideouts in America," Golda (Rideout) Soffe recorded Nicholas' wife as

## Nicholas and Sarah (Oliver) Rideout Family

*Hannah* Treadwell, which is believed to be incorrect.]

Elizabeth S. Sewell, *N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888*: Niclas Rideout and Jane Munro were married 28 Jun 1802.

### *Children by Rebecca Treadwell*

i **Thomas Rideout**, born 15 Dec 1790. He married, 25 Jul 1815 in Maugerville, his cousin, **Hannah Rideout** (daughter of Oliver and Susannah (Seaman) Rideout), born about 1795 in Maugerville. On the 1851 census of the Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B., Thomas was listed as age 59, farmer, his wife Hannah, age 56, with two children. Hannah was a widow, age 66, on the 1861 census of the Parish of Peel. On the US census of 1870 she was listed in Bridgewater, Maine, living with her son Hosea.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury Co., N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888*: Thomas Rideout of the Parish of Maugerville and Hannah Rideout of the same place were married 26 Jul 1815 by Elijah Miles, J.P., in presence of James Ingraham and Phebe Black.

### *Children by Jane Munro:*

ii **Rachael Rideout** was born about 1805. She married, 13 Jul 1829 in Carleton Co., **Jeptha Hubble** of Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B. The 1851 census of the Parish of Burton lists Japtha Hubble, age 53, his wife Rachel, age 45, and eight children.

*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 377: Rachel Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Jeptha Hubbel of the Parish of Burton were married 13 Jul 1829 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of M.E. Brown and Thomas Rideout Jr.

iii **George Rideout**, born 2 Jan 1806. He married, 18 Jul 1829, his cousin **Catherine Rideout** (daughter of Nathaniel Rideout and Hester Stewart) born about 1807, probably in Maugerville, died in 1890 in Carleton Co. This was

Catherine's second marriage. Her first husband was **Amos Chase**.

*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 377: George Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Catherine Chase of the same place were married 18 Jul 1829 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Samuel Nevers and Thomas Whitfield.

iv **Jane Rideout**, born about 1808.

v **Mary Ann Rideout**, born about 1810, married 25 Dec 1828, **James Swim**. They lived in Carleton Co.

*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 352: Mary Ann Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and James Swim of the same place were married 25 Dec 1828 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Jephtha Hubbel and Joseph Rideout.

vi **Polly Rideout**, born about 1812, married **John Day**.

vii **Matilda Eleanor Rideout**, born 24 Sep 1814. She married, 11 Feb 1856, **James Rideout** (son of Thomas Rideout and Hannah Lunt) born 5 Jul 1814. [See 2:ix following.]

viii **Samuel E. Rideout**, born about 1815, married **Hannah \_\_\_\_**, born about 1816. The *1851 census, Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co.*, lists Samuel, age 36, his wife Hannah, age 35, and two daughters.

ix **John Rideout**.

x. **Sarah Rideout**.

xi. **Naomi Rideout**. She married, 16 Jul 1829, John Johnson.

*York Co., N.B., Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 378: Naomi Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and John Johnson of the same place were married 16 Jul 1829 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Frederick I. Whitfield and Henry Holmes.

xii. **Deborah Rideout**.

2. **Thomas Rideout**, born about 1765, probably in Maugerville, but possibly in Georgetown, Maine. He married, 19 Jun 1795 **Hannah Lunt**. Thomas died in 1846.



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About 1818, Thomas and Hannah removed with their family from Maugerville to what is now the Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B., where they lived the remainder of their lives.

Thomas' will was dated 2 May 1846 and was proved 22 Jun 1846. A deed indicates Hannah was living in 1845, but she was not named in Thomas' will. That may mean she died late in 1845 or early 1846.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury Co. N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888: Thomas Rideout and Hannah Lunt were married 19 Jun 1795.

*Children, all born in Maugerville:*

- i **Joseph Rideout**, born about 1797. He married (1), 5 Oct 1820, **Deborah Palmer** (daughter of Daniel Palmer and Sarah Whitmore), born 17 Sep 1795, died 7 Apr 1863. He married (2) **Margaret Burke** (daughter of Oliver Rideout and Susannah Seaman), born about 1807 in Maugerville. Margaret married first, Henry Holmes, and second Samuel Burke. Joseph Rideout was her third husband.
- ii **Thomas Rideout**, born about 1798. He married, 1 Apr 1826, **Eunice Dow**, born about 1804. They lived in the Parish of Peel, Carleton Co., and are listed on the 1851 census as Thomas Rideout, age 53, farmer, Eunice, his wife, age 47, with five children.

*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 285: Thomas Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Eunice Dow of the same place were married 1 Apr 1826 by John Bedell, J.P., in presence of [Asaph?] Marshail and Moses Rideout.

- iv **Sarah Rideout**, said to have been the eldest daughter. The story is told that she was getting ready to be married when she died suddenly, one account says of a throat infection. The dates of her birth and death are unknown. She has been placed arbitrarily here, between her brothers Thomas and Daniel.

- iii **Daniel Rideout**, born 24 Jun 1800. He married, 10 Feb 1827, **Mary Jane Hallett** (daughter of Robert Hallett and Mary Lomax), born 14 Apr 1809 in Upper Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B. Daniel died 4 Jun 1874 in the Parish of Simonds, Carleton Co., N.B. They lived all their married lives in Simonds

*York Co. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 296: Daniel Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Mary Hallett of the same place were married 10 Feb 1827 by John Bedell, J.P., in presence of Moses Rideout and Sarah Hallett.

- v **Mary Ann Rideout**, born about 1801. She married **Thomas Boyd**. He was born about 1793, on the Isle of Man, and came into New Brunswick in 1811. On the 1851 census, they were living in the Parish of Simonds, Carleton Co., N.B., he 58, she 50. Mary Ann died 29 Mar 1875, in Simonds.
- vi **Moses Rideout**, born about 1804. He married, 31 Jan 1828, **Jane Laskey**. On the 1851 census, they were living in that part of the Parish of Brighton that was later set off as the Parish of Peel, both age 47.  
*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 307: Moses Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Jane Laskey of the same place were married 31 Jan 1828 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Daniel Rideout and Hannah Rideout.
- vii **Charles Rideout**, born 10 Oct 1809. He married (1) 11 Nov 1830, **Mary Boyer** (daughter of Charles Boyer and Elizabeth Kinney), born about 1813. On the 1851 census, they were living in the Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B., he 41, she 38. He married (2), 25 Aug 1859, **Rachel Bubar** (daughter of Samuel Bubar and Mary Elizabeth Savage), born 26 May 1823 in the Parish of St. Marys, York Co., N.B., died in Jul 1880. Charles died 1 Jun 1893.

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York Co., *N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 381: Charles Rideout of the Parish of Brighton and Mary Boyer of the Parish of Wakefield were married 11 Nov 1830 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Asa C. Boyer and James Rideout.

- viii **Hannah Rideout**, born about 1812. She married, 26 Mar 1829, **Jesse D. Snow** (son of Edward and Sophia Snow), born about 1806 in Nova Scotia. On the 1851 census, they were living in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.; he 45, she 39. Hannah died 26 Oct 1854.

York Co., *N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 351: Hannah Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Jesse Snow of the same place were married 26 Mar 1829 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Mary Rideout and William Snow.

- ix **James Rideout**, born 5 Jul 1814. He married (1), 21 Sep 1836, **Mary Harmon**, of Peel. He married (2), 11 Feb 1846, **Matilda Eleanor Rideout**. James died 19 Jan 1900.

- x **Nathaniel Rideout and Nicholas Rideout**. Golda Soffe, in *Rideouts in America*, lists sons Nathaniel, born about 1805, and Nicholas, born about 1806. There was room for them between Moses, born 1804, and Charles, born in 1809, but they were not named in Thomas Rideout's will, and their names do not appear on the 1851 census. That may mean they died young if, in fact they were, in fact, sons of Thomas.

3. **Oliver Rideout**, born about 1767, in Maugerville. He married **Susannah Seaman**, 17 Nov 1794. She was born about 1770 in Wakefield, Middlesex Co., Mass. Deeds show they were living in Maugerville as late as 1821 and were in Carleton Co. by 1826. Golda Soffe, in *Rideouts in America*, said Oliver married (2) Lucinda \_\_\_\_\_ in 1844. He died before 1846.

Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury Co. N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888*: Oliver Rideout and Susannah Seaman were married 17 Nov 1794.

*Children by Susannah Seaman:*

- i **Hannah Rideout** was born about 1795. She married **Thomas Rideout**, see 1.i above.
- ii **Abraham Rideout**. Birth date unknown. He never married. He was dead by 1840 according to a deed disposing of his property. It is said that he drowned.
- iii **Susannah Rideout** was born about 1798. She married **Stephen Harmon** 7 Sep 1815 in Maugerville, (son of Benjamin Harmon & Sarah Hill). On the 1851 census of the Parish of Brighton, Carleton Co., N.B., Stephen was listed as a farmer, his age was given as 58 [born about 1793], Susannah's age was given as 53 [born about 1798].

Elizabeth S. Sewell, *Sunbury Co., N.B. Marriage Records*: Susannah Rideout of the Parish of Maugerville and Stephen Harmon of the same place were married 7 Sep 1815 by Elijah Miles, J.P., in presence of Thomas Rideout and Samuel Small.

- iv **Isaac Rideout** was born 6 Mar 1799, in Maugerville. He married (1) **Lena Farley** 31 Jan 1829 in the Parish of Wakefield. She died before 1851 and he married (2) **Abigail Brooks**. On the 1851 census his age was given as 52 and Abigail's as 29. His occupation was given as blacksmith. On the 1861 census they were still living in the Parish of Wakefield. He died 9 Apr 1885.

York Co., *N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 352: Isaac Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Lenia Farley of the same place were married 31 Jan 1829 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Charles Rideout & Jacob Rideout.

- v **Naomi Rideout**, born about 1803. She married (1) **John Johnson**, 16 Jul 1829

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in the old Parish of Wakefield. She married (2) **Jeremiah Lloyd**, 4 Jan 1843. On the 1851 Census they were living in the Parish of Wicklow, with eight children.

*Carleton Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 191: Jeremiah Lloyd of the Parish of Wicklow and Naomi Johnston of the same place were married 4 Jan 1843 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Nathan Rideout and Edward Wheeler.

vi **Tamar Rideout** was born 28 Jun 1804, in Sheffield. She died of pneumonia, at the home of her son Cyrus in Bridgewater, Maine, 19 Feb 1883. She married **Moses Shaw Snow**, (son of Josiah Snow and Elizabeth Shaw) in 1822. They moved from Carleton Co. to Mars Hill, Maine, about 1845. Moses was born in Granville, Nova Scotia, 21 Apr 1789, and died in Mars Hill, Maine, 7 Jun 1847. He came with his parents and some of his brothers to Carleton Co, about 1814. They settled on the second tier of lots on the west side of the St. John River in the Parish of Wakefield, at Rosedale. For a number of years following his death, Tamar remained on the farm with her sons. Later she visited around, spending much of her time in Bridgewater with her son Cyrus. She was a little bit of a lady, very strict in moral and religious matters, but did enjoy her pipe. She knew by memory long passages from the Bible, and used to quote them to herself after she became blind in her later years.

vii **Jacob Rideout**, born 8 Jan 1806, in Maugerville. He married (1) 7 May 1831 **Mary Nevers Kearney** (daughter of Samuel Kearney & Mary Nevers), in Carleton Co., N.B. He married (2) 18 Nov 1860, **Julia Ann Squires**, in Carleton Co. Jacob and Julia moved to Castle Hill, Maine, before 1880. Jacob died there 14

Aug 1890. Julia died in South Portland, Maine, in 1905.

*York Co. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 411: Jacob Rideout of the Parish of Brighton and Mary Kearney of the Parish of Kent were married 7 May 1831 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Porter Ross & Asa B. [Connely.]

*Carleton Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 526: Jacob Rideout of the Parish of Peel and Julia M. Squires of the Parish of Kent were married 18 Nov 1860 by Rev. Charles McMonagle, in presence of \_\_\_\_\_ Squires and Brinda Squires.

viii **Margaret Rideout**, born about 1807, in Maugerville. She married (1), 11 Dec 1827, in Carleton Co., **Henry Holmes**. He was born Henry Burnham, in Machias, Maine, 10 Feb 1793. His mother was Martha "Patty" Burnham (daughter of Job Burnham and Mary O'Brien), who was not married at the time. She married John Holmes 19 Apr 1798, when Henry was five years old, and he was brought up Henry Holmes. Margaret and Henry lived in the Parish of Wakefield. He died before 1851 for on the census that year Margaret was listed as wife of her second husband, **Samuel Burke** in the Parish of Wakefield. After Samuel's demise, Margaret married (3), her cousin, **Joseph Rideout** (son of Thomas Rideout and Hannah Lunt). They were listed on the 1871 census.

*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book 302*: Margaret Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Henry Holmes of the same place were married 11 Dec 1827 by Richard Ketchum, J.P., in presence of Edward Kermott and Thomas Rideout Jr.

ix **Jeptha Rideout** was born about 1809, in Maugerville, and died 21 Jun 1881 in Perth, Victoria Co., N.B. He married, 30 Nov 1830 in Carleton Co., **Ann Dixon**.

*York Co. Marriage Records, Book A*, p. 379: Jeptha Rideout of the Parish of

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Wakefield and Ann Dixon of the Parish of Kent were married 30 Nov 1830 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Jacob Rideout & [McLainey?]

- x **Nathaniel Rideout** was born 21 Oct 1810. He died young.
- xi **Thomas Oliver Rideout**, born about 1811, in Maugerville. He married **Sarah Estabrooks**, d/o Ebenezer Estabrooks & Charlotte Lounsbury. She was born about 1817 in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B.
- xii **Prudence Rideout**, born about 1812, in Maugerville. She married, 14 Dec 1826, in Wakefield, **Asa Kinney Boyer** (son of Charles E. Boyer and Elizabeth Kinney.)  
*York Co. N.B. Marriage Records, Book A, p. 288: Prudence Rideout of the Parish of Wakefield and Asa Boyer of same place were married 14 Dec 1826 by John Bedell, J.P., witnesses Jacob Rideout & Isaac Rideout.*
- xiii **Nathaniel Rideout**, born 10 Feb 1816, in Maugerville. He married, 14 Apr 1840 **Hester A. Lockhart**. She was born 6 Sep 1823, and died 5 Nov 1889. She was buried in Somerville, Carleton Co., N.B.
- xiv **Ruth Rideout**, born about 1819, in Maugerville. She married **Jacob DeWitt**.  
*Carleton Co. Marriage Records, Book A, p. 139: Ruth Rideout of Wakefield & Jacob DeWitt of the same place, married 26 Oct 1840 by Josiah S. Browne, J.P., in presence of Thos Rideout Jr. & James Bubar.*

4. **Abraham Rideout**, born about 1770, in Maugerville, son of Nicholas Rideout and Sarah Oliver. He married, 25 May 1797, **Mary Munro**, daughter of George Munro. They lived on the Nashwaak. Abraham's death date is uncertain. Golda Soffe, in *Rideouts in America*, said he died 9 Feb 1803, in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., but his daughter Phoebe was born about 1822, when

he was about 48, so he probably died after 1822.

*Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury Co., N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888: Abraham Rideout and Mary Munro were married 25 May 1797.*

Children of Abraham Rideout & Mary Munro

- i **George Rideout**, born about 1803.
- ii **William Rideout**, born about 1805, in Nashwaak, York Co., N.B. He married 30 Jan 1824, **Mary Ann Clark**. She was born about 1807. They lived first in Nashwaak, where their first child was born, then in Blaine, Maine, where the remainder of their children were born.
- iii **Michael Rideout**, born 16 Dec 1808, in Nashwaak. He married (1) **Martha Collins**, born abt. 1811 in the Parish of St. Marys, York Co., N.B. He married (2) 7 May 1863, **Elizabeth Yeomans**. She was born about 1820 in the Parish of St. Marys.
- iv **Sarah Rideout**, born about 1810, in the Parish of St. Marys, York Co., N.B. She married, 12 Dec 1822, **James Clark**.  
*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A, p. 192: Sarah Rideout of the Parish of St. Marys and James Clark of the same place were married 12 Dec 1822 by Rev. James Somerville, Missionary, in presence of William Rideout and G. Barton.*
- v **Nathaniel Rideout**, born about 1811, in Nashwaak, York Co., N.B. He married, 21 Jan 1836, **Elizabeth Brown**. She was born about 1815 in the Parish of St. Marys, York Co., N.B.  
*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A, p. 496: Nathaniel Rideout of the Parish of St. Marys and Eliza Brown of the same place were married 21 Jan 1836 by James Harrison, J.P., in presence of Cyrus Perkins and Stephen Estey.*
- vi **Henry E. Rideout**, born about 1816. He married (1) 18 Oct 1843, **Ann Collings**.

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She was born about 1825 in N.B., died 18 Aug 1862. He m. (2) **Elizabeth** \_\_\_\_\_. Henry was a millman. He lived in the Parish of St. Marys, York Co., N.B. until about 1850, and later in Bridgewater, Maine.

vii **James A. Rideout**, born about 1821 in Nashwaak, N.B. He married **Elizabeth A. Montieth**. She was born in England, about 1820, and died 6 Jul 1866. James died 10 Aug 1892, in Unity, Walso Co., Maine.

viii **Phoebe Rideout**, born about 1822. She married, 27 Oct 1829, in the Parish of St. Marys, York Co., N.B., **John Cameron**.

*York Co., N.B. Marriage Records, Book A.*, p. 358: Phebe Rideout of the Parish of St. Marys, and John Cameron of the same place were married 27 Oct 1829 by James Harrison, J.P., in presence of Charlotte Wark and William Rideout.

5. **Sarah Rideout**, born about 1772, in Mougerville, daughter of Nicholas Rideout and Sarah Oliver. She married a **Mr. Brown**.

6. **Molly Rideout**, born about 1775, in Mougerville, daughter of Nicholas Rideout and Sarah Oliver. She married a **Mr. Carroll**.

7. **William Penn Rideout**, born about 1776, in Mougerville, son of Nicholas Rideout and Sarah Oliver. He married, about 1799 in Mougerville, **Mary Sutton**. She was born about 1779. William was a farmer. He was grantee of two lots of land in the Parish of Blissfield, Northumberland Co., N.B. 20 Jun 1809, lots 35 and 38 on the Southwest

Miramichi River, a total of 330 acres, where they lived. Golda Soffe, in *Rideouts in America*, said William served during the War of 1812. He is said to have died in Washington Co., Maine, in 1866.

8. **Hannah Rideout**, born about 1779, in Mougerville, dau. of Nicholas Rideout and Sarah Oliver. She married, 20 Jan 1793, **Samuel Treadwell**, son of Ephraim and Miriam Treadwell.

*Elizabeth S. Sewell, Sunbury Co., N.B. Marriage Records, 1766-1888*: Hannah Rideout and Samuel Treadwell were married 20 Jan 1793.

9. **Grace Rideout**, born about 1781, in Mougerville, daughter of Nicholas Rideout and Sarah Oliver. She married **Jonathan Adans** of the Parish of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N.B.

10. **Nathaniel Rideout**, born 5 Sep 1784 in the Parish of Mougerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., son of Nicholas Rideout and Sarah Oliver. He married, 6 Mar 1806, in Nashwaak, York Co., N.B., **Hester Stewart**. She was born 22 May 1789, in Nashwaak, died 28 Oct 1864 in Bridgewater, Maine. Nathaniel died in Bridgewater 18 Aug 1862.

11. **Benjamin Joseph Rideout** was born about 1786 in Mougerville, son of Nicholas Rideout and Sarah Oliver. He married (1) **Martha "Patty" Lightfoot**. She was born about 1789 and was of Bayside, Charlotte Co., N.B. when she married Benjamin. Patty died 1 Jul 1853, and Benjamin married (2), 2 Nov 1854, **Anna Taylor**. [Note: Some researchers list twins, Benjamin and Joseph Rideout.] □

We all get heavier as we grow older, because there's a lot more information in our heads.

That's my story and I'm sticking with it.

# Book Announcement - *The Burdens of Loyalty*

Stephen Davidson

*The Burdens of Loyalty: Refugee Tales from the First American Civil War* was originally published as an e-book in 2007. The New Brunswick Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association is now making it available in paperback as of **December 18, 2015**. Fully revised and expanded, the 2015 version includes maps and photographs as well as an anecdotal manifest of the passengers who sailed on the *Union*, the first loyalist evacuation ship to arrive in New Brunswick in 1783.

Author Stephen Davidson traces the events in the lives of John and Hepzibeth Lyon from their home in Redding, Connecticut to a refugee camp on Long Island to their journey aboard the *Union* and finally to their settlement in Kingston. As the reader follows the Lyon family from Connecticut to New Brunswick, the stories of over 110 loyalists are recounted - the stories of those who were neighbours, fellow refugees, fellow passengers, and fellow pioneers of the Lyons. *The Burdens of Loyalty* offers unique glimpses of life in a loyalist refugee camp, tales of loyalist raids of patriot

towns, the stories of Black Loyalists, Jewish loyalists and even octogenarians. Descendants of the loyalists featured in this book now live along the St. John River, in Saint John, Kingston, Woodstock, Gagetown, and Shediac.

Thomas B. Allen, a writer for *National Geographic Magazine* and the author of *Tories: Fighting for the King in America's First Civil War*, cited *The Burdens of Loyalty* in his book's bibliography, saying "Stephen Eric Davidson especially helped me understand the pride of present-day Loyalists. His work on the Loyalists past is a model for genealogists, for he adds human details and family stories to the "begat, begat, begat" of traditional genealogies."

Priced at \$28.00, the book will be available from UELAC - NB Branch, PO Box 484, Saint John, NB E2L 3Z8 and selected gift shops. It can also be ordered on-line at

<http://www.uelac-nb.ca/shop.htm>.

## 111 Loyalist Refugees: The Names of those whose Tales are Told

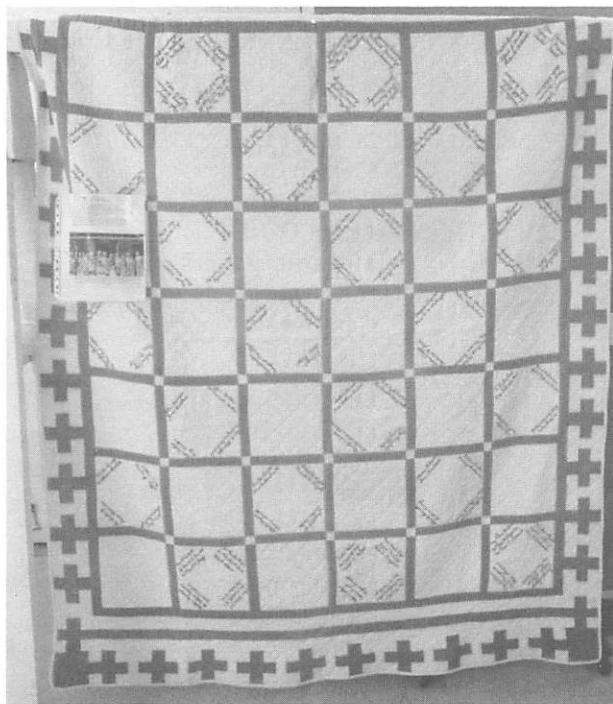
-----, Sukey	Dickson, Joseph	Ketchum, James	Raymond, Mary
Bates, Walter	Flaglor, Simon	Ketchum, Samuel	Roberts, Nathan
Beardsley, Rev. John	Flaglor, Sarah	Lane, Ephraim	Rowland, Rev. John Hamilton
Bedell, John	Fowler, John	Losee, Simon	Rowland, Mary
Benedict, Eli	Franklin, William	Lumsden, George	Sayre, James
Boone, Samuel	Frost, William	Lyon, Abigail	Sayre, Rev. John
Boone, William	Frost, Sarah	Lyon, Hepzibeth	Scribner, Elias
Burdick, Freeman	Gable/Gabel, David	Lyon, Hezekiah	Scribner, Heseekiah
Burdin, Thomas	Hand, John	Lyon, John	Scovil, Rev. James
Burlock, Hester	Harris, Mercy	Lyon, John Jr.	Seely, Seth
Burnett, William	Hendrickson, John	Lyon, Joseph	Slocum, Ebenezer
Carle, Thomas	Holmes, William	Lyon, Peter	Slocum, Eleazor
Carrington, Abraham	Hopper, George	Lyon, Reuben	Slocum, Sarah
Caswell, Joseph	Hoyt, Israel	Lyon, Ruth	Smith, Bowen
Chace, James	Hoyt, Jesse	Lyon, Sabra	Smith, Joseph
Chandler, Joshua	Hubbard, Matthew	Lyon, William Henry	Squires, Seth
Chick, Johannes	Hyde, Thomas	Marvin, John	Stephens, Henry
Clarke, Dr. Joseph	Ingraham, Benjamin	Maybee, Jacob	Straight, William
Closs, Caesar	Ingraham, Hannah	Maybee, William	Sweet, George
Comely, Robert	Ingraham, Jerusha	Miles, Samuel	Tisdale, Ruth
Corey, Gideon	Jarvis, John	Nichols, Ruth	Trecartin, Martin
Deforest, Ephraim	Jarvis, Munson	Northrup, Benajah	Trecartin, Rebecca
Dibblee, Frederick	Jarvis, Samuel	Northrup, Sarah	Tucker, Solomon
Dibblee, Fyler	Jarvis, Stephen	Patchen, Andrew	Underwood, John
Dibblee, Nancy	Johnson, Gabriel	Pickett, David	Upham, Joshua
Dibblee, Polly	Johnson, Sylvia	Rathburn, Joseph	Whelpley, Oliver
Dibblee, Ralph	Joslin, Andrew	Raymond, Jesse	Whitney, Sylvanus
Dibblee, Walter		Raymond, Silas	
Dibblee, William			



# The WWII Signature Quilt

Barbara Pearson

In the 1940's the local branches of the Women's Institute of New Brunswick designed and created quilts to raise funds for the Canadian Red Cross to support the WWII war effort. One such quilt is the Signature Quilt made by the Lower Millstream Women's Institute in 1940-41 in the Lower Millstream Hall. We have a picture of the Branch members from the Album of the Sharp family of Lower Millstream taken by Jean Sharp in front of the Hall in the summer of 1942. Mable Hall's daughter, Ruth, was born Oct 9<sup>th</sup> 1940 and is about 2 years old in this picture. All the ladies of that day are long since deceased including Ruth.



The local Millstream area residents were invited to have their names embroidered on the Quilt for a fee. There are 192 signatures in 21 quilt blocks including those of Jean Sharp and her family.

The design for the quilt was a white base with red trim around the blocks and red crosses around the border. The embroidery is in red thread in the

fine handwriting of members of the Institute. There is no record of the amount paid to have one's signature on the quilt. The assembly of the quilt can be dated before Dec 1942 as many of the young ladies of the area had their maiden names embroidered on the quilt.

Tickets on the quilt were purchased by the Millstream area residents for 25 cents. The funds raised were donated to the Red Cross. The quilt was won in a raffle by Mable (Holder) Crealock and has been in the family for the past 74 years. Mable's daughter, Gail Morris, has donated the quilt to the Kings County Museum. This quilt is one of four that were being quilted at the same time in the Lower Millstream Hall according to the WI News in the Kings County Record of 1940.



Block 21

The Lower Millstream Women's Institute Branch had been organized July 15<sup>th</sup> 1911. It is now 104 years old. There are fewer members now as the lifestyle of women has changed socially and economically.

## The Names of the 192 Residents of the Millstream Residents Embroidered on the 21 Quilt Blocks in the Lower Millstream Women's Institute Quilt of 1940-41

No. 1

1. Gnr. Holder L.E.
2. Gnr. Mitchell H.V.
3. Pte. Holder G.M.
4. Kathleen Hayward

5. Pte. William Hayward

6. Jessie P. Crealock
7. Mrs. W. Crealock
8. Sgt. Howard E. Fenwick
9. Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Gregg

10. Tpr. And Mrs. Charles Stewart

11. Mr. and Mrs Charles A. Stewart
12. Helen B. Stewart

## The WWII Signature Quilt

### No. 2

1. Joseph Craft
2. Austin Trites
3. Clarke Moore
4. Isaac Smith
5. Eules Smith
6. Mrs. Eules Smith
7. Ethel McKnight
8. Maude McKnight

### No. 3

1. Victor Smith
2. William Bartlett
3. Lillian Long
4. Mrs. May Higgs
5. John Steen
6. Andrew McKnight
7. Ken Doherty
8. Lewis Pedersen

### No. 4

1. John Walker
2. June Walker
3. Jean Walker
4. Mr. and Mrs. Austin Walker
5. Mrs. A. Eldridge
6. Mrs. Marjorie Carmichael
7. Hope Walker
8. Inez Walker

### No. 5

1. Mrs. E. W. Brown
2. Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Smith
3. Anna Sharp
4. Mr. and Mrs. D. McFarlane
5. Helen Coy
6. Mrs. H. C. Coy
7. Winnifred Brown
8. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Walker

### No. 6

1. Amine Wilcox
2. Pat Campbell
3. Mrs. Q. L. Roach
4. Mrs. Roy Stapleford
5. F. Singer
6. Sadie Singer
7. Edna Stockton
8. Margaret McShane

### No. 7

1. Myrtle Snider
2. Edris Robertson
3. Neil Coy
4. Elizabeth Coy
5. S. J. Myles McAuley
6. L.A. K. Jean McAuley
7. W.W. McAuley
8. Mrs. W.W. McAuley

### No. 8

1. Carol Stewart
2. Celia Stewart
3. Madge Holder
4. Elsie Holder
5. Ansel Holder
6. Mr. and Mrs. W. Holder
7. Gordon Holder
8. Herbert Holder

### No. 9

1. Joyce E. McKnight
2. Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Crealock
3. Mrs. Roy Hayes
4. Mrs. J. K. Graham
5. L. C. Holder
6. Mr. and Mrs. G. McMulkin
7. Lois Seymour
8. Mr. and Mrs. S. Seymour

### No. 10

1. Betty McVey
2. Capt. H.L. Chappell
3. Mrs. H.L. Chappell
4. Mafer and Pearce
5. C. Young Hickman
6. Hazel D. White
7. N.B. Armstrong
8. Ethel M. Wallace
9. Hazel M. Parlee
10. David Chappell
11. Gordon Chappell
12. Donald McVey

### No. 11

1. Mrs. Herb Long
2. Joyce M. Long
3. Miss N. Musgrove
4. Mrs. M. Crothers
5. Mrs. Matthew Crothers
6. Mrs. W. Northrup
7. Helen Crothers
8. Heber Smith
9. Winfred Ganong
10. Leslie Holder
11. Pte. Crealock B.J.
12. Mabel E. Holder

### No. 12

1. Mrs. J. Ellison
2. Mr. C. Musgrove
3. Olive Shewan
4. Mr. and Mrs. H. Titus
5. Mr. and Mrs. B. Dagnino
6. Mr. and Mrs. C. Leonard
7. Mrs. Fred Sharp
8. Sybil Sharp
9. Elsie E. Estabrooks
10. George Sharp
11. Arthur Sharp
12. Mr. and Mrs. G. Ritchie

### No. 13

1. Eddie Parlee
2. Murray Buchanen
3. R. Stewart Moore
4. Mrs. R. Stewart Moore
5. Charles Connell
6. Arthur Long
7. Arden Geldart
8. Don Bartlett

### No. 14

1. O.S. George Moore
2. Lt. Col. Lawrence Moore
3. Arthur Watters
4. Mrs. C. Northrup
5. F. R. DeBoo
6. Mrs. F. R. DeBoo
7. David Robinson
8. Sgt. C.H. Jarvis R.C.A.F.

### No. 15

1. Roy Dunfield
2. Murray Parlee
3. Carolyn Quick
4. R. M. Buchanan R.C.A.F.
5. Arthur Quick
6. Mrs. Arthur Quick
7. A.K. Kyle R.C.N.V.A.
8. Gnr. Donald Campbell

### No. 16

1. Laura E. Copp
2. Frederica H. Jones
3. Marjorie Chapman
4. Mrs. D. W. McKnight
5. Pearl Brown
6. Helen MacFarlane
7. Mrs. Percy Morton
8. Mrs. Norman Goddard

### No. 17

1. Dolly Wiles
2. R. G. MacAuley
3. Mrs. Don Geldart
4. Donald Geldart Jr.
5. Mr. George Sharp
6. Junior Cunningham
7. Clara Cunningham
8. John Cunningham

### No. 18

1. Libby Scribner
2. Walter Kyle
3. Percy Belding
4. George Doherty
5. Henry Munroe
6. Kenneth O'Brien
7. William Belding
8. Douglas Baxter

### No. 19

## The WWII Signature Quilt

1. Osn. Wm. McKnight
2. Gnr. Ken McKnight
3. Helen McKnight
4. Sadie A. McKnight
5. Donald McKnight
6. Shirley L. Pollock
7. Evelyn J. Pollock
8. Mrs. De Witt Johnson

No. 20

1. Izzetta Gaunce
2. Frank Gaunce
3. James Macauley

4. Mr. and Mrs. I. Ewing
5. Doris Ewing
6. Gerald Ewing
7. Joe Ewing
8. Mr. and Mrs. W. McVey
9. Mr. and Mrs. H. Harding
10. Howard Harding
11. Mr. and Mrs. Harding
12. Marjorie Harding

No. 21

1. Etta Ferris
2. Edna A. Moore

3. Isabel Keith
4. Maud Upham
5. Mary E. Harrison
6. Della K. Robinson
7. Dorothea Toy
8. Isabella Patton
9. Helen Hubbard
10. Edith Brooks
11. Alfred J. Brooks
12. Gertrude M. Brooks



### The Members of the Lower Millstream Women's Institute Branch in 1942

**Back Row (L to R)** - Estella Holder, Margaret Ritchie, Malina Dagnino, Merle Crealock, Beatrice Stewart, Phyllis McVey, Lydia Crothers, Annie Walker, Edna Northrup, Sadie McKnight, Ethel Harding, Mable Gregg

**Front Row (L to R)** - Alberta Coy, Stella Seymour, Unknown (but could be Charlotte Lester), Emma Stewart, Mable Hall, (with daughter Ruth), Hilda Diblee

1. Stella Holder - Born Estella Merle Gregg, Mount Hebron, Kings Co., N.B. 28 Dec. 1890, to Peter R. Gregg and Mary Louise Spicer. Married William Chase Holder 30 June 1914.

2. Margaret Ritchie - Born Margaret B. Crawford abt 1880. Married George Ritchie from Pearsonville about 1911. They lived on a farm next to Fred Sharp in Lower Millstream. This farm was later owned by the Secord family. It is presently owned by Howard Gillies.

3. Malina Dagnino - Born Melina Blanche Carmichael, 23 Oct 1892, Pearsonville, Kings Co., N.B. to Fred and Marjorie (Ward) Carmichael. She was the widow of Ober Hughes and married Benjamin Dagnino, 2 July 1931 St. Paul's Church, Saint John, N.B.

4. Merle Crealock - Born Lollodge Merle Kelly 23 Jan 1891 to Oliver Oscar Kelly and Margaretta Elizabeth Keirstead at Lancaster, St. John West, N.B. Merle married Hedley Wilmer Crealock 16 July 1913.

5. Beatrice Stewart - Born Beatrice Melitta Coy 28 August 1884, Fredericton, N.B. to Joseph Bonnell and Charlotte McNeil. She married Charles Alexander Stewart 25 Oct 1905, Baptist Church, Sussex, N.B.

6. Phyllis McVey - Born Phyllis Alberta Houston, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Phyllis married William Arthur MacVey of Passekeag, Kings Co., N.B. in Moose Jaw, Sask. in 1927.

7. Eliza Crothers - Eliza (McEwen) Crothers, born 6 Sept 1880, Walker Settlement, wife of Mat-

## The WWII Signature Quilt

thew Crothers of Walker Settlement, died 8 Aug 1962, Apohaqui.

8. Annie Walker - Born Annie R. Corbitt in 1895. Married Austin Harold Walker, lived on the Corbitt farm opposite George Hall's farm on the Lower Millstream Road.

9. Mrs. W. Northrup - Edna Mable Perkins, wife of Weldon Bradley Northrup, born 30 Nov 1884, Belleisle Creek. The family lived in Lower Millstream in 1942, later moved to Saint John by 1952.

10. Sadie McKnight - Sadie Annie McAuley, born 25 Aug 1895 in Lower Millstream to John Eakin McAuley and Sarah Patterson. Sadie married Joseph Alfred McKnight on 12 Sept. 1917, Lower Millstream United Baptist Church.

11. Mrs. Harding - Ethel Fanny Harding, wife of Howard, lived on the Lester Road. The family had emigrated from England and very active in the community.

12. Mrs. Gregg- Mable Margaret Magee, born 15 Sept 1878, Petitcodiac Kings Co., N.B. She married George W. Gregg of Mount Hebron on 6 June 1900 in Boston, Mass.

13. Mrs. H.C. Coy- Alberta May McAuley, born 9 April 1884, Lower Millstream, died 1957, married Henry Charles Coy 29 July 1903, Lower Millstream, at the Residence of John E. McCully.

14. Mrs. Stanley E. Seymour - Stella Mildred Cosman, born 15 Dec 1910 Havelock, Kings

County. Married Stanley E. Seymour 12 Dec 1929 at the Head of Millstream United Church.

15. Unknown - Could be Charlotte Worden, born 7 July 1871, Springfield, married Benjamin Lester 27 Dec 1893. She was the first President of the L.M. WI in 1911.

16. Emma Stewart - Born Mary Emma Ward, 10 Oct 1908 in Saint John. She married Earl Robert Stewart 9 Sept. 1926, Baptist Parsonage, Sussex, N.B.

17. Mable Hall and Ruth - Mable Marguerite Gaunce, born 3 Dec 1900, Carsonville, married Charles Elmer Hall 28 Sept 1932 at her father's home in Carsonville. (here with daughter Ruth, born 9 Oct 1940.)

18. Hilda G. Diblee - Born about 1919 in Belleisle, died in 2000, buried Union Cemetery with her parents Charles T. and Hazel Irene (Perkins) Diblee, a sister to Phyllis (Diblee) Goddard, school teacher.

19. Jean Sharp - Born Jean Adams 19 Jan 1893, Strathadam, Northumberland Co., Miramichi, N.B. Jean came to the Millstream to teach at the local school. She married Frederick Samuel Sharp of Lower Millstream in 1920. Jean's children's names are on the quilt. Jean passed away July 4<sup>th</sup> 1950. Jean took the picture so is not in the 1942 picture in front of the Millstream Hall.

## More on D. M Sterns, teacher

Mark Gallop

In reading the article *Roll of Honour - 1873* in the *Summer Generations* (p. 46), I came across a "person of interest" to me: Mr. D.M Sterns, teacher at Primary School No. 20. I think this is probably Daniel Milner Stearns, a Nova Scotia teacher who is said to have accompanied my great grandfather on a journey from NS to Quebec and eventually become a prominent clergyman in Pennsylvania. This journey is recounted in the 3rd paragraph of *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* write-up on my g-grandfather, which I authored:

[http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/willis\\_alexander\\_parker\\_16E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/willis_alexander_parker_16E.html)

Several entries in the Johnson index at PANB associate Stearns with a sojourn in that city. Here is one example:

*Rev. D.M. STERNS, pastor of the Olivet Congregational Church, Boston, a former resident of Saint John, is on a visit here.*

(Date August 8 1884, County Saint John, Place Saint John, Newspaper *The Daily Telegraph*)

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For the year ending: December 2016

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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
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8.	

**CHARITABLE STATUS**

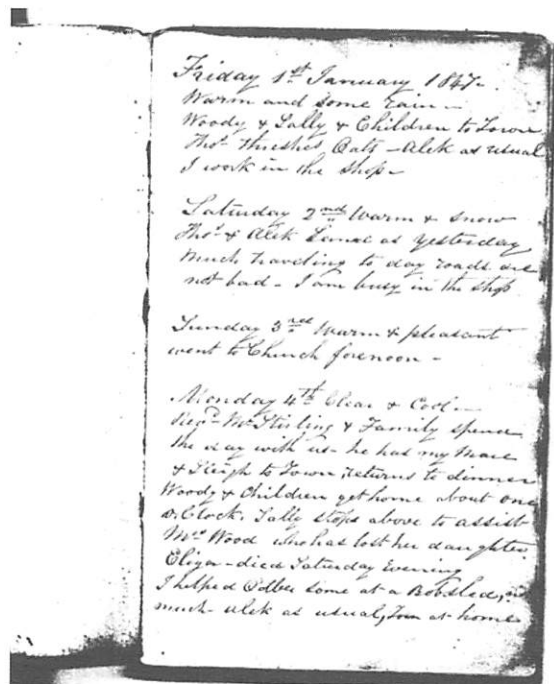
New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Inc., a Provincially Registered Society, received Federal certification as a charitable organization effective January 1, 2003. In order to enhance and improve service to its members and remain financially stable, the society will provide official tax receipts for 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.



# Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 2)

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. Part 1 (1815-1818) was in the Fall issue. Most entries that were just weather descriptions have been omitted. This issue contains the diary entries from January 1847 to October 26 1847.



Elizabeth (Betsy) (Carman) Miles  
1800-1858

**Friday January 1, 1847** - Warm and some rain. Woody & Sally & children to Town. Thos. threshes oats- Alek as usual. I work in the shop.

**Saturday 2nd** - Warm & snow. Thos. & Alek same as yesterday. Much travelling today roads are not bad- I am busy in the shop.

**Sunday 3rd** - Warm & pleasant - went to Church forenoon.

**Monday 4th** - Clear & cool- Rev'd Mr. Stirling & Family spend the day with us -he has my mare & sleigh to Town, returned to dinner. Woody & children get home about one o'clock. Sally stops above to assist Mrs. Wood who has lost her daughter Eliza -died Saturday evening. I helped Odber some at a bob sled, not much -Alek as usual, Tom at home.

**Tuesday 5th**- Warm & some rain, helped Odber all day at his bobsled & finished it. Sally comes

home at dusk - Alek as usual, Tom cleans up oats afternoon say 25 bushels.

**Wednesday 6th** Clear & cool - George, Jane and Aunt Betsy, spend the day with us-and Auntie Banks- Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Carman, Sarah Ann, and Elizabeth, James & Mrs. Smith, & Odber & Nancy- join our party in the evening- Alek hauls 4 loads wood for Dennis & 1 for me-Tom cleans up 58 bushels oats- making in all threshed by Tom this time 83 Bushels White Oats. I made a sled for Tom with Woody's help.

**Thursday 7th** -Clear morning not cold- George, Jane & Betsy come about eleven o'clock puts his horse with old Jenny, take in Sally and go on to Uncle James'- Woody & Alek clearing roads in the woods. Tom threshing barley- I done sundry jobs in the shop and yoked a pair of young steers. Clouds up before noon and rains before sun set- wind from N. East-not cold- Price of flour in Fre-

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

derickton from 40/ to 42/6- Corn meal 30 to 32/6- Oats 2/3 to 2/6 -Hay about 40/ to 45/ per ton. Cord wood about 12/6 per cord -dull- Potatoes 2/ per bushel, meat very low- very little cold weather yet, don't recollect ever seeing so warm a winter so far- The ice is considered very unsafe- snow has laid on it ever since it first froze up- the snow about two feet deep in the woods-at our place, my hay appears to be going, faster than the season- must feed with more care

Friday 8th -Violent wind from the West- grows cool- Geo & his load return at dusk. Alek & Tom thresh barley - Woody sees to cattle. I write all day- wind continues fresh at 9 P.M. and very cold-

Saturday January 9, 1847 - Clear & cold. Went to Registers Office and cancelled a mortgage given by Edward Bartlett to the late Elijah Miles- another by William Alterton (Ed: Atherton?) to the late Frederick W. Miles and another by George H.N. Harding to myself & the late George Miles- paid for the same 9/ -dined with Squire Hubbard- & took tea with Mr. Stirling- got home at 8 o'clock- fine traveling, pretty cold. Alek cleans up barley bushels- Woody repairs a single horsesled & haws a load of wood- Tom at home-

Sunday 10th - Clear & cold. Attended Church afternoon in Maugerville- Ann at home- Sally is suffering much with the ague in her face- Woody goes to his mothers.

Monday 11th- Clear & cold went to town with Duncan DeVeber. Bought several things from G. & Thompson- without pay. Rec'd from the Bank for Sister & Elizabeth dividends £21 and paid the same to Sister- had no paper and consequently took no receipt- Rec'd from G & Thompson for Mother's Bills sold them £27-18-9. Woody goes to mill takes 9 bushels Buckwheat- & 6 Bushels barley- got all ground & home at sun set. Tom & Alek threshing barley-

Tuesday 12th Clear & cold -attended Court- Common Pleas- opened the Court & Presided as Chairman- one cause tried by Jury- fees paid 3/4- License granted to William Smith and John Pollok for six months- and concluded to grant no more licenses after the expiration of that time. Mr. James Payne paid to me for Estate of G. Miles -dividend for 12 1/2 lots on the Oromocto Island @ 2/11 1/4 a lot is 36/8 1/2. Woody haws wood. Alek & Tom thresh barley.

Wednesday 13th Clear & cool, very pleasant, went to Court again. The Court order the Clerk to

make out an requisition to the Governor to appoint Thomas Hartt Jr. & Moses Coburn and Thomas H. Smith Magistrates for Sunbury. Mr. Charles Clowes is proposed by Mr. Hubbard-seconded by Mr. Wilmot & supported by Mr. Priestley, C. Hazen & H.T. Partelow opposed by Hayward, Burpee, Harrison, Tilley & myself on the grounds that there is no necessity for more magistrates in Burton there now being 5-out of 13 in that parish.

Wednesday January 13, 1847 - An application is made by Niel Camp to have the gaol limits extended. The Court were unanimously opposed to the prayer of his petition with the exception of H. L. Partelow-who was in favor of it. The Court were also unanimous in the above recommendations for the three new Magistrates with the exception of H. L. Partelow who moved that Linus Sealy be named in place of Thomas Hartt- his motion not being seconded the Question was not put. Mr. Hubbard stated that Mr. Lunt had requested him to ask the Court what were their reasons for discontinuing him as Commissioner of Highways- the last year- and that he was requested to speak to Mr. Wilmot about it- I gave my reasons for leaving him out as follows "that the parish lost a great deal of labour by the appointment, and that Mr. Lunt was seldom to be found at home and done but very little duty as Commissioner- the reasons appeared to be satisfactory to Mr. Wilmot - there the matter ended- Mr. Harrison stated that Col. Miles had acted consistently as he recollected he (Col. Miles) had once objected to the appointment of his late brother G. Miles for the same reasons- "the loss of statute labour to the parish"- Woody haws wood, Alek goes to the woods, Tom threshes barley- Paid to Mother £27- 18-9 being the amount received from G. & Thompson for her Bills.

Thursday 14th - Cloudy & warm, attended Court again the County & Parish accounts were all settled up, assessments ordered- The treasurer accts. all settled up to date the errors all rectified- & the true balance in his hands agreed upon-Court adjourned about seven o'clock-& we all parted in peace. Woody haws hay for Odber who has several teams and gets all his hay from The Island 9 loads- Alek saws wood & attends the cattle & Tom at home-Paid Lynch for 3 days expences [sic] 7/6- and to Mr. Stirling for Arch' Shields 5/-took Mrs. Miles to Betsy's, stays all night.

Friday 15th Clear & cold morning-writing forenoon- Collected for Church Society from Mrs. Dan

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Sterling 5/- Mrs. Saml' Smith 2/6- Woody hawls 2 loads wood Alek to Town. Tom threshes barley. Clouds up afternoon looks like snow. Snow falls about 2 or 3 inches during the night-becomes warm & misty.

Saturday January 16, 1847 - Cloudy, warm & misty all day, not well, bad cold- wrote to Maj. Hayward to call over and settle, that I wanted some money sent a statement of 2 notes- he had gone to the Valley- wrote to James Mitchell- he comes over immediately and pays to the Est. of Geo. Miles £6..9..2..- being a dividend for the eleven acres on the Oromocto Island the 10th January 1843- and which he (Mitchell) had had the use of for four years- refused to pay any interest. Stays all the afternoon & keeps one idle. Woody hawls 2 loads wood, Alek works in the woods part of the day and Tom threshes barley- Mrs. Miles is at Betsy's yet.

Sunday 17th - Clear, cold, fresh wind N. West. Odber goes for his mother & to Church. I am not well. Sally, Woody, myself at home all day- Ann comes home at dusk- very hoarse, bad cold- Miss Perley was buried today in Sheffield, died at Fredericton last Friday- walked to meeting last Sunday apparently in good health -we have many warnings Oh! that we may be found ready-

Monday 18th - Clear & cold. Getting ready to go to R. Carmans for oats, Mr. Samuel Carman comes and meets Samuel Boon and Gilderoy Carr at my house. Settles with Boon for Estate of R. Milner. Boon pays him 60/ cash and an acct for Boards 75/- and gives a note for 31/6- they include 8/9 for costs to Wilmot - detain me till noon. After dinner Woody goes with the horses & sled to R. Carmans for oats & I go in the sleigh begins to snow- the oats are poor, not well cleaned & weigh not quite 32 lbs to the bushel. Carman is not home- we leave the oats there and come home empty. I went to Betsy's, paid her five pounds of the Mitchell money-told Mother I had sent a receipt to Mr. W.O. Smith and an order for her money. The letter went by Sam Boon to be given to Alek Boon.

Tuesday 19th A beautiful morning. Clear & pleasant, a light snow about 5 inches deep fell last night. About ten the wind breezes up- and the snow flies rapidly. Edward comes just about ten to go to James' but we conclude it is rather too blustering to set out. Odber assists to butcher Old White No-horn, pretty good - Edward stops with us all day. Stephen Carman has old Jenny to go to the point, comes back and sleeps with Edward. Alek has hard

times to get the cattle taken care of and get in wood, no time to saw or cut any.

Tuesday January 19, 1847 - Woody puts a rivet in a whifeltree and bores 3 holes in it, afternoons work- very cold. Tom threshes.

Wednesday 20th- Clear & cold. Snow much drifted along the road, not very good going on the river, no snow flying today. Edward & Stephen go home about nine this morning. Cut up 3 quarters of beef, give about half of one quarter to Stephen, & Louisa Perley. Woody goes to town afternoon- Alek as usual Tom cleans barley.

Thursday 21st- Clear & pleasant weather. Woody hawls 2 loads dry hemlock & one of green hardwood. Alek to the woods forenoon-then saws & Tom at home. I shoveled snow & worked some at the barn. Does me no good

Friday 22nd- Clear & cold. Tom cleans barley. Woody & Alek hawls hay from John How's Barn 3 loads. I make up a statement of Wm. Burpee's notes. Major DeVeber and Lady spend the evening with us. Young Mr. Reece spends the night with us.

Saturday 23rd. Cloudy & cold. Woody & Alek hawl 3 loads hay from John How's barn finish. I am writing and making up accts all day-wrote to George by Mr. Reece and sent a letter to T&J Langin- a dun. Odber goes to town, has old Jenny- gets a barrel rye flour from Coburn for me pd 30/.

Sunday 24th Clear & cool- not very well. Woody, Ann & Sally go to Church afternoon

Monday 25th Clear & cold -Woody hawls 4 loads wood- Alek saws wood and goes to the woods. I went to town- got my coat, made by Welner & paid him 20/- for making, -got some things from G. & Thompsons

Tuesday 26th Clear & cold. Woody hawls wood. Alek as usual-Tom for himself. Mrs. Miles & myself went to Mr. Stirlings- dined there and left about 5 o'clock begins to snow. Rec'd from Mr. Covert on my way down 20/ for the Church - Credited the same on his acct- & paid to Mr. Stirling 70/ on account.

Wednesday January 27, 1847 - Some snow not cold- Woody hawls 2 loads wood, Alek saws & I took Mr. Samuel Carman home afternoon- Mr. Hatheway calls in the evening takes tea & leaves at 8-

Thursday 28th -Cold & bad roads- went to Fredericton. The House of Assembly meet - and

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

choose John W. Weldon for their speaker, attend in the Council Chamber- hear the Governors Speech and soon adjourn- went to my sisters and suffered much from tooth ache all night.

Friday 29th – Clear & cold. Had a tooth taken out by a Doctor Adams, a Yankee & paid him 5/- he took out 2 old snags besides- returned to quarters & put in a sore day from a violent headache.

Saturday 30th – Violent wind & snow storm- Attended to duty in the House.

Sunday 31st – Clear & cold- attended Church morning- Bishop preached, combines faith and works – gives works a very prominent place.

**Monday 1st February 1847**– Clear & very cold – attended to duty in the House, answer to speech, delivered.

Tuesday 2nd – Clear & cold, bad roads- attended to duty in the House.

Wednesday 3rd – Much warmer- attend to duty- rains from 8 all night.

Thursday 4th – Strong southerly wind. Attend to duty in the House.

Friday 5th – Cloudy, not cold – attended to duty in the House first Grant in Supply. £1500- for relief of starving Irish & Scotch.

Saturday 6th – Pleasant, not cold. Attend to duty in the House- Woody comes up afternoon & I come home with him.

Sunday 7th – Not cold, roads bad, at home all day.

Monday 8th – Cool, went to town, attended to duty in the House.

Tuesday February 9, 1847 - Clear & cold- attended to duty in the House.

Wednesday 10th-Warm & pleasant- attend to duty in the House. Petition of A. R. Wetmore & others complaining of the false & illegal return of the Sheriff, & other things presented by ---- Ritchie a Member for St. John.

Thursday 11th - Pleasant weather- attended to duty in the House- came home with my brother James in afternoon- he stops with us all night.

Friday 12th- Rather cold- Woody goes to mill for Odber- I ride up with him- Mr. Burpee pays to me on account of his notes £118 and I pay to Jas. Miles £25- Attend to duty in House.

Saturday 13th – Clear & cool, attend to duty- Woody comes up for me & I come home- W.

Carman Junior comes home with me- Sally is quite sick-

Sunday 14th – Clear & cold- went to Church with W. Carman & Woody, dined at Betsy's- home to tea.

Monday 15th – Cloudy, some snow- Woody takes W. Carman & myself up to attend to duty in the House.

Tuesday 16th – Clear & cold- attend to duty. Odber is up today.

Wednesday 17th – Warmer, some snow. Attend to duty in the House. Odber & George are both up today.

Thursday 18th – Clear & pleasant. Attend to duty in the House.

Friday 19th – Clear & cold. Attend to duty. Harry Partelow writes all day for Wetmore & Scoullar - up stairs.

Saturday 20th – Clear & pleasant. Attend to duty & come home with Woody- Sally not much better-

Sunday February 21, 1847 - Clear, cool and pleasant. – heard Mr. Fitch in the morning-at Baptist Meeting House dinner at Betsy's- and went to Church afternoon- full Church.

Monday 22nd - Clear & cold. Attended to duty in the House.

Tuesday 23rd - 25th ditto ditto

Friday 26th – Clear & pleasant. Attend to duty in the House- dine with the Speaker – large party – Boyd, drunk when he came

Saturday 27th – Clear & pleasant- was not in the House today. Came down with F. W. Hatheway as a Witness & went to the Court House

Sunday 28th – Snows, hail & rain fiercely forenoon- heard Mr. Robinson preach at Miss Stirlings in the evening – good sermon from 1st Peter 4th C. 18 verse “ If the Righteous scarcely be saved, where shall etc etc.

**Monday March 1st 1847**– Clear, cold & fresh wind- went to town with Woody- Committee meet on the scrutiny, Botsford opens for Petitioners-occupies about an hour & adjourn.

Tuesday 2nd – Cold & windy. Extracted a tooth for Miss Gilbert- Attend to duty in House – last day for receiving Petitions.

Wednesday 3rd – Clear & cold & fresh breeze. Attended to duty in the House. Committee meet

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

and adjourn same as yesterday on account of the absence of Wilmot & Gilbert-

Thursday 4th – Clear & pleasant, attended to duty in the House – Committee does meet and adjourn till tomorrow.

Friday March 5, 1847 - Clear & cold. Committee meet- Ritchie opens bold and does well - about 1 and 1/2 hour.

Saturday 6th – Committee meet & decide that the omission of Priestly and his son to sign their names shall not violate the Election.

Monday 8th- Cloudy & thick fog. Went to town with Woody. Committee meet- A. R. Wetmore proposes to Hayward, to give up the contest, provided we will pay our own costs, to which we agree and the committee report forthwith that we were duly elected & clear the Sheriff from any blame whatever.

Tuesday 9th - Clear, cold & fresh wind. Attended to duty in the House. Hayward absent. Supposed to be sick.

Wednesday 10th – same as yesterday

Thursday 11th – Violent wind all day & all night- Hayward absent yet, sick.

Friday 12th – Cold & fresh wind yet attended to duty in the House.

Saturday 13th – Same as yesterday. Hayward absent yet. I came home. Woody stops at his Mothers’-

Sunday 14th – Clear, cold & windy. Attended Church in Maugerville forenoon, dined at Betsy’s – went to Burton Church afternoon & from there to Hayward’s & found him in bed, with all the attention of an Eastern Monarch- stopped with him until nine & came home.

Monday 15th - 17th – Clear & cold. Attended to duty in the House- busy day.

Thursday 18th – Same as yesterday. The new Stone Chapel, called St. Ann’s consecrated today by the Bishop John Fredericton.

Friday March 19, 1847 - Clear, cool & pleasant. Attended to duty in the House.

Saturday 20th – I wrote a subscription for Coburn who lost his house by fire got about £7- Subscription besides £10 – by self & Hayward, My sister sends a suit for Mr. Coburn.

Sunday 21st- Warm & some rain in the morning. Ann & Woody- Caroline & wee George attend

meeting in Lincoln afternoon. I was at home all day- not well.

Monday 22nd – Cloudy, cool. Attended to duty in the House today. Hayward attends having been absent 2 weeks.

Tuesday 23rd - Same as yesterday.

Wednesday 24th – Snow, rain & sleet. Attended to duty in House. Hayward present paid Ritchie for his services in the Scrutiny demanded by A. R. Wetmore against Hayward & myself for which we each paid half; £20- that is Hayward ten, myself ten.

Thursday 25th – Clear, cool, & fine. Attended to duty in the House. Hayward present.

Friday 26th – A lovely morning. Same as yesterday.

Saturday 27th – Rainy. Attended to duty in the House – and paid to Moses Coburn £7.5 – being the amt. rec’d for him on subscription up to this time.

Sunday 28th – Cloudy & cool. Attended service in the Old Church (Fredericton) morning, Stone Chapel afternoon and Methodist Chapel, evening.

Monday 29th – Cold, clear & pleasant. Attended to duty in the House.

Tuesday 30th & 31st– Same as yesterday.

**Thursday 1st April, 1847** - Clear, cool & pleasant. Attend to duty in the House, leave about 4 with Woody for home- taken on the way with a most violent headache which lasts till midnight- leaves me weak & feeble.

Good Friday, 2nd April. Cloudy with easterly wind, chilly. Ann & Woody go to Church- I remain at home- not well.

Saturday 3rd- Cloudy, not cold. Ann and Wood. Carman go to the Lake to see our son George- I stop home-not well.

Sunday 4th – Clear & fine. At home all day. Easter Monday 5th- Weather fine. Attend a meeting at the Church. Elect Officers for the coming year. Raise sixteen dollars towards Insuring the Parsonage House- two dollars is got in Burton by the Rector. Ann & Wood get home at five.

Tuesday 6th – Clear & warm. Woody goes to the Nashwaak Mills- went up with him on the sled- & attend to duty in the House. Spend a very pleasant evening at Mr. Asa Coy’s – lost a pocket handk/-

Wednesday 7th & 8th – Cloudy, some snow, not cold. Attend to duty in the House all day.

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Friday 9th – rained all night and snows nearly all day- attend to duty in the House.

Saturday 10th – Clear morning, clouds up & snows about two o'clock- Woody comes up for me, brings Ann, Lucy & little George- upsets the sleigh & throws the children in the water. Ann gets to sisters but not long enough to sit down. They leave for home about four. I am not very well & as it is damp remain in Town – having attended to duty in the House- took a pill.

Sunday April 11, 1847 - Cloudy, chilly & unpleasant – kept house all day- Anthony goes to Church morning.

Monday 12th – Clear & cold. Stiff breeze N.W. Ice remains pretty good yet- teams from Sheffield today by ice- attend to duty in the House.

Tuesday 13th- Clear & cold, ground frozen hard- attended to duty in the House all day made out list of Bye [sic] Road Commissioners.

Wednesday 14th – Very fine morning- Clear & warm. Young Burpee brings a load of hay to my place from Sheffield 21 cwt 12(Ed:?) for £3.1.1 pd. The Lt. Governor came down on horseback at 12 noon & prorogues the Legislature- all hands for home. Clouds up & fresh westerly wind- I get home after five- not well. Rec'd pay £59.5

Thursday 15th - Cloudy all day, fresh wind. Busy writing all day – Alek chops wood. Col. Carman came last evening- from (Ed: St's am ?). Woody at sundries & goes a fishing.

Friday 16th – Cloudy, not warm. Writing great part of the day again. Alek & Woody same as yesterday. Col. Carman goes to see Archie all day.

Saturday 17th – Clear morning, snows afternoon. Working same as yesterday. Odber goes to town on ice with horse & sleigh. Sally Clowes dies & Jas. Mersereau, son of Andrew dies.

Sunday 18th – Cloudy, snows nearly all the forenoon. Soft and wet - at home all day travelling bad- clears up towards evening. Cool.

Monday 19th – Clear morning & cold- has frozen hard during the night. Went with horses & sled to the Meeting House, took Ann, wee George & Caroline to the funeral of James Mersereau Caroline's brother – sermon by Mr. Magee buried at the Court House Hill- Crossed on ice on foot- I did not go over- we went to Betsy's dined and came home –road not good-considerable bare ground. Woody & Sally at home. Woody catches a mess of suckers- Alek takes care of cattle, chops wood & etc.

Tuesday April 20, 1847 - Very fine & warm. Odber & Woodforde attend the funeral of Sally Clowes. O. Carman, C Harrison, G. Priestly Jun., Duncan DeVeber, W Covert, Col. Camp, Pallbearers.

Tuesday 20th April, 1847- 58 years old this day- How many have been called from time to eternity, within the last year whilst I remain a spared monument of the long suffering and goodness of God. This day, is the remains of the daughter of an old friend- committed to the grave, whose Father was two years younger than myself and has been numbered with the dead about nine years. How ungrateful am I, to the great reator, for all His mercies; for time and opportunities for the great work of preparing to meet my God, may I be ready by his grace, assisting me, for the change that must soon take place, Lord be merciful to me a sinner. And in tender mercy look upon each one of my family, and for the sake of the dear son pardon our offences- Cleanse us from all our sins and renew a light Spirit within us.

Wednesday 21st – Cloudy & some rain afternoon. Not well today. Col. Carman comes with Richard on horseback. Richard goes to town. Not much done at our place.

Thursday 22nd – Cloudy & rain. The Rector comes with sleigh & 2 horses about two o'clock. Stops till nearly six. Pay him eight pounds 8/2 on account of salary- my cold increases and I am in some pain & very weak. The ice remains firm in the river- no travelling on it except crossing the river at Fredericton & other places. Hay is very scarce generally. Mine is too near the end.

Friday 23rd – Cloudy, rather unpleasant. Kept house all day- not well – not much done.

Saturday 24th – Clear & cold – froze hard last night – crossing on ice at Fredericton on foot. Rode to the woods on Cate- Alek & Woody chops wood etc Martins come, looks something like spring grows warmer .

Sunday 25th – Clear & cold morning. Ground warmer. Woody goes above on Dolly-Birds begin to sing. Some snow in the garden yet and large quantities about the fields near fences the ice remains firm in the river yet. Woodfords' cow calved Heifer red, some white.

Monday April 26, 1847 - Cool rain. Odber goes to town, lent him 40/ & sent Killeens Note to Asa Coy Esq. Endorsed these on 40/ which Killeen



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paid to Mr. Coy a few days since & which I sent for by Odber today. Col. Carman is with us yet, very smart & happy apparently.

Tuesday 27th - Rainy day- The ice starts about two rods quite across the river just opposite my open ditch- Woodford goes to his Mother's in a waggon -the Col. goes to Uncle Sam's - sold a young cow to John Rusk for £6 in cash-called to see Fred Ladds very poorly- very thin & weak- Bil How works here today -Alek chops wood- Woody & the Col. returns

Wednesday 28th - Very cold and hard wind from N.West all day. Bil How hawls wood out to Tom's- Alek about the barn & wood pile- Woody in the shop, - Mr. Gill spends the day with us-& the Col. - the ice remains the same as yesterday. Hay goes fast.

Thursday 29th - Cloudy & cool. Bil How hawling out wood again. Woody helps him. Alek saws wood. I feed the cattle & ice remains solid- having run about 15 rods- the Col. goes to Betsy's.

Friday 30th - Cloudy & cool. Bil hawls wood. Alek saws wood. Woody goes to his Mother's. I feed the cattle- Old Beauty calves. Snow about 2 inches deep this morning.

**Saturday 1st May 1847**- Cool & clear part of the day with squalls of rain & wind. Woody & Bil making fences. Alek saws wood. I feed the cattle- the Col. returns afternoon- Higgins comes in. Ice remained stationary, turned young cattle out and brot [sic] them in at night.

Sunday 2nd - Clear & pleasant. Drove young cattle to the woods again. Woody goes for them at night appear to be willing to stop out- this night the snow falls again about two inches.

Monday 3rd - This morning has a melancholy appearance- the ground covered with snow- Hay is very scarce generally we hear that many cattle are dying for want of feed at the Nashwaak and Harvey Settlement- & many other places- Thank Heaven mine are not suffering yet- we hope to see warm weather soon the ice remains in the river yet at our place and above. Started a few rods again last night. Cloudy & some rain.

Tuesday 4th- Clear & fine- rather cool. Ice runs off moderately-turned the young cattle to the woods. Woody & Alek & W. How fencing- Ann goes to Uncle Sam's- Wrote to George by Mr. Reese. Priestly begins to plough.

Wednesday 5th - Clear & warmer. The ice runs off in small cakes today the Steamer Fredericton gets up to the Oromocto- Woody & Bil fencing- Alek to work with Old Jenny & cart. I wrote three leases.

Thursday 6th - Clear & fine, smart, white frost this morning- grows warm- Steamer Fredericton goes to Fredericton this morning about seven o'clock- the water is very low for the season- the young cattle remain in the woods- feed scarce- Col. Carman with us yet. Went to U.S.[Ed: Uncle Sam Carman] on his way home. Ploughed and planted a few potatoes in the garden to day and set up a hot bed- the Meteor Steamer goes in to Baker Creek. Ice runs thick small cakes.

Friday 7th - Another beautiful morning. Alek & Bil bush & stone the bank. Woody ploughs. Steamers moving. 1 wood boat went up -Boom Co. swing the Boom.

Saturday 8th - Cloudy & warm. Alek & Bil cleaning ditches. Woody & I work some in the swamp near the back barn. Sold Woody's cow to Richard Power for £6.10 Power paid £3.0 & I paid to Woody the balance £3.10 & took Powers note for that sum. Col. Carman gets back and goes to Uncle Sam's again. Woody goes to town and stops all night.

Sunday 9th - Clear & fine. Went to Church with Odber in his waggon- roads are not very bad- Mr. Jun. DeVeber sick.

Monday 10th - Clear & warm-water rises fast to day begins to run in the ditches & fill the swamps- Woody & Alek ploughs some of the front -Bil throwing manure from the windows - I worked some in the garden-went to Mr. DeVebers twice.

Tuesday May 11, 1847 - Clear & cool morning. Ice running thick in the river & much timber going, the Boom broke - Bil works for Odber. Woody & Alek to work in swamp near back barn.

Wednesday 12th - Clear & warm. Woody sowed 6 bushels Blk Oats on sod land ploughed last fall. Alek worked some in the garden & so did I- Mr. DeVeber is very sick yet go twice a day to see him and Fred Ladds who is also sick yet. The new Steamer St. John goes down about noon having gone up last night for the first time.

Thursday 13th - Cloudy morning & cold. Col. Carman leaves our place for home. Woody goes to town- their land is to be sold today, the day clears up warm. Samuel Smith alters a boar for me. Go to Mr. DeVebers after dinner. Archibald Shields rais-

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ing his house frame. Alek planting potatoes in the back garden.

Friday 14th – Cloudy morning- clears up warm. Woody ploughs. Alek works about the garden. I trimmed the apple trees & bushes G. Stirling and Lady, Mr Jaffery & Mrs Carman, James & Miss Carman to tea.

Saturday 15th – Clear & pleasant rather cool nights. Water rises slowly begins to run over the causeway at Cranes- John How has the oxen today. This makes 5 days he has had them. Woody sows oats- 9 Bushels white bought from P Crane @ 3/3. Tom Doherty burning old stuff in the swamp, Colt pasture. Woody sowed 1 1/4 Bushels barley near back barn & 1 1/2 Bushels black oats on the ground planted last year by Mcloskey. I went to town Rec'd from the Central Bank for Haywards Check £11.

Sunday 16th – Clear, warm & very pleasant at home all day –the water running over the causeway at Cranes & raising- called to see Mr. DeVeber in evening-better.

Monday 17th – Very fine. Mr. Stirling comes for his oats. Alek ploughed. Tom in garden with me. Woody, sundries.

Tuesday May 18, 1847 - Cold, rain. The old sow had 11 live pigs & 3 dead this morning. Tom & Alek works today. Scaffolding up potatoes and other things.

Wednesday 19th- Cloudy & warm. Alek & Woody put out some manure & other things. Tom at home. I trim & set currant bushes & go to see Mr. De Veber afternoon- the fever abates- he is very weak. The water still rising slowly- runs over the causeway at Cranes–about knee deep in some places.

Thursday 20th – Cloudy, misty. Tom works in the garden part day. Mr. Sam Carman calls & gets summons for Lowney to give up possession of house. Call to see Mr. DeVeber. Alek & Woody plant a few potatoes above the barn.

Friday 21st – Cloudy, not cold. Alek goes to town with Woody in the big waggon to move Mrs. Smith. Tom plants some potatoes for me. Mrs. Smith did not move-Woody & Alek spend the day.

Saturday 22nd – Clear & warm. Woody clears [Ed: conch or couch?]. Alek & Tom put out manure and plant some black Christy's above the barn. Woody sows 6 Bushels oats for J How on

back ridge- sow 4 beds beets 1 carrots & 1 parsnips-& other things. Water begins to fall.

Sunday 23rd – Clear, warm & fine. Bil How finds Woody's heifer in the woods has calved- Alek brings her in- without the calf-poor & weak. Woody & R. Carman go to Betsy's. Call on Mr. DeVeber-some better.

Monday 24th - Cloudy. Woody haws stove for new Church with Odber, J How, Bil, Coleman, Cott, & Mike. Alek ploughs back garden & furrows & manures for corn. Tom works with me about the garden etc water falls. Rains hard at night.

Tuesday 25th – Cloudy & warm. Woody, Alek & Tom go to look for the calf, find it and the black Jane with another calf- bring all in- plant some potatoes & plant corn & beans.

Wednesday 26th – Fair. Put out manure & plant potatoes & S. Carman begins after dinner.

Thursday May 27, 1847 - Clear & fine. Alek ploughs for Tom. Woody & Bil Howe plant potatoes & S. Carman works at frames & tasks.

Friday 28th- Clear & warm. Alek ploughs for Tom. Bil & Woody planting –Stephen going on-Water left my causeway last night. Grass grows well.

Saturday 29th – Clear morning. Alek ploughs on the Walker Lot & Woody sows 3 Bushels barley - & grass seed- and Alek harrows it in – Bil clears off drift stuff. Stephen at the porch- I went to see Mr. DeVeber. Richard H. Carman drives to the woods 8 head of cattle – in good order –Bil got in my bull- transplanted squash & tomato. G Barker starts with raft at 5 afternoon.

Sunday 30th – Clear fine morning. Went to Church (on horseback) Afternoon the roads are rather miry in places –water about 3 feet deep in Hardings Creek- no ploughing done below yet.

Monday 31st – Clear & fine. Alek ploughs, harrows & furrows for potatoes. Tom & Bil haws off drift stuff. Bil helps Odber bark lathwood afternoon. I send Edward a plough – Mr. Stirling 2 gardens raked -& Mother one –sold old Tommy Buchanan a pig. The peas are about 2 inches high, the potatoes about 3 inches & look strong and healthy. Beets are up- potatoes hoed. Woody went to Mr. Gills for the calf [Ed:?].

**Tuesday 1st June 1847** – Clear morning. Alek harrowing & furrowing forenoon. Bil & Tom put out manure forenoon for me and in afternoon for

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Tom. Woody & I turn out Mr. Carmans calves & repair fence all the forenoon. Rains some at 3 o'clock. Margaret Cain quits, paid up 100/. John How sheared 13 sheep for me yesterday, marked 5 ewe lambs & 2 rams- one lamb got out without mark- altered 2 calves & 2 pigs.

Wednesday 2nd – Cloudy. Alek ploughed, Woody sowed Bushels barley on the front Bil puts out manure & plants. Tom for himself. I hoed potatoes & Woody at sundries. Stephen begins this week.

Thursday 3rd – Clear & cold morning. Frost nips the potato leaves some. I went to town. Alek plants for himself & so does Tom. Owen & Bil put out manure & plant for me. Woody ploughs some.

Friday June 4, 1847 - Clear & warm morning-rain is much wanted. Alek ploughs, Tom, Bil & Owen put out manure & plant- Woody cuts potatoes.- Stephen as usual.

Saturday 5th – Clear & warm. Alek ploughs, Owen planting & Woody & Bil How work for McLosky -Tom for himself, Stephen at the old trade. I in the garden. Cool at night.

Sunday 6th – Pleasant, rather cool. Attended Sunday school & Church above.

Monday 7th – Clear & warm. Alek ploughed. Woody finished planting the back piece potatoes. McLosky & Bil How put out manure for McLosky on shares – Owen absent. Stephen comes before dinner. Odber gets home evening with a very sore nose- some Irishman having struck him in Portland with an ugly stick in the dark- George Treadwell was with him but, runs- Has done well with his lumber.

Tuesday 8th – Clear & warm. Alek ploughs & harrows-Tom does chores. Stephen works part of the day at fencing for himself. Woody-sundries-Sally goes to Uncle Sam's & is taken sick there her mother goes up in the evening & stops all night with Nancy & Woody- I paint.

Wednesday 9th – Clear & warm. Woody sows 3 bushels White Oats on the front & 15 bushels black oats. Alek harrows & Bil with oxen. Tom at home; McLosky planting. Stephen Carman shingled for me till breakfast & then planted his potatoes. I attended a meeting of Board of Education at Mr. Stirlings [Ed: W'son?] Milly Examination.

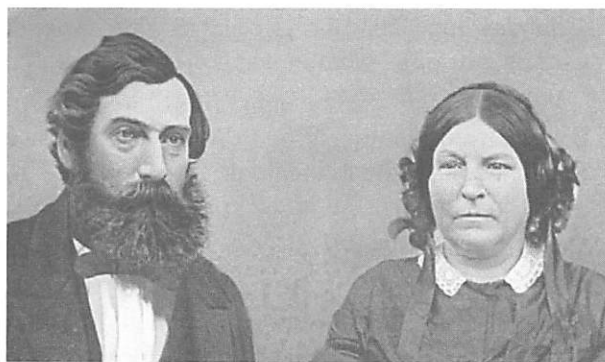
Thursday 10th - Rain forenoon. Alek at sundries. Woody goes to town afternoon. Ann goes to see Sally at Mr. S'l Carman's and Stephen begins

work at ten o'clock. Clears about four, warm & pleasant. Sally pretty comfortable.

Friday 11th – Clear & windy. Alek ploughs on the front for potatoes for Tom. Bil at sundries-Woody goes to Mr. Carmans twice. Sally not so well. Owen & Bil put out manure for Tom afternoon. Tom, can't come his wife away.

Saturday June 12, 1847 - Rainy forenoon. Bil works for & with Tom planting potatoes 1/4 day-Alek ploughs some afternoon. Sundry jobs done today. Grass grows great. Stephen works all day.

Sunday 13th – Clear & pleasant. Not well today-at home all day. Odber & Nancy go to Church in a waggon-rather a rough ride.



Thomas Odber Miles Jr. Nancy Amanda (Perley) Miles

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Monday 14th – Cloudy morning. Bil & Tom put out 2 loads manure for Tom. Alek ploughs on Walker Lot before breakfast. Sold Odber 60 3/4 lbs. wool sheared from eleven sheep- not washed-rains at 8 o'clock. Bil goes home Alek oils harness- Stephen comes in the evening- lent G.Taylor the horse cart- Thunder & great rain in the night.

Tuesday 15th – Rainy day. Alek does many jobs-Woody & J. How set a bear trap. [Ed: Stephen cooks his thumb in the -leg, ley, seg, sey, ??] and makes a small desk for J. Carman -works at shingling about 2 hours. I work about the porch & Odber goes to Court as a Juror. I did not feel well enough to go in the rain- much water has fallen. Bil Howe brought me six Lilley plants yesterday & we set them out in garden. Mr. Wilmot presides at the Court.

Wednesday 16th – Cloudy, fresh wind. This being the day appointed by the Government for fasting & prayer – we have no work to do-Stephen goes home in the morning-Woody & Alek go to

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Church forenoon- I am at home all day. Ann, Woody & children go to see Sally who is yet at Uncle Sam's- Clears up fine & warm.

Thursday 17th – Showers- some hail. Alek ploughs for J. How to plant- Bil helps Odber with oxen.

Friday 18th - Clear & warm. Alek ploughs for Bil & Owen to plant- Tom plants on share on the front- Stephen makes water gutters –Woody hoes corn & beans- Bil sundries- I, garden & bring Sally home very thin & feeble.

Saturday 19th – Clear & warm. Bil & Owen putting out manure to plant on shares. Tom shovelling up ridges- Alek ploughs for Fred Ladds 1/2 day- Woody goes to town. Stephen at his jobs.

Sunday June 29, 1847 - Clear & fine. Attended Church morning –went in waggon- roads bad.

Monday 21st – Some rain. Alek ploughs front. Bil & Owen planting Woody sows buckwheat etc Stephen comes late to breakfast .

Tuesday 22nd - Showers Bil and Owen finish planting Alek ploughs Stephen works Woody sets bear trap.

Wednesday 23rd -Showers Alek ploughs Bil and Tom shovels- Stephen makes boxes for three cellar windows Woody repairs back fence and not much else. Saw the first fire fly this year Pansies in full bloom Odber planting and sowing yet.

Thursday 24th -Beautiful growing weather Alek ploughs Bil to town Tom at home Woody begins to hoe potatoes settled with Stephen Carman and paid him 40/ cash owed him 32/ he goes home at night.

Friday 25th - Very warm and clear Woody sows buckwheat on the front Tom shovels up ridges Alek harrows till noon then haws earth with Dolly Bil hoes potatoes lettuce plenty.

Saturday 26th -Very warm. Alek, Tom & Bil shovelling & hawling earth on front swamp for Buckwheat sowed 6 ridges evening by Woody. Made some fence near Alek's. Sister with us- Jas Carman Sarah & Elizabeth to dinner. Potatoes are in blossom & look well in garden. Vegetation is rapid –prospects favourable for a good crop-the garden is much finer than I have ever had it at this season done sundry jobs as usual.

Sunday 27th – Clear & hot at home all day. Anthony & his sister come morning- Sister & Anthony go home evening- Woody to town

Monday 28th – Clear & very warm. Alek, Bil, Tom, Owen, & Woody work on the front making up ridges- heavy shower afternoon and at night. I am jobbing as usual.

Tuesday 29th - Cloudy & warm. Alek, Bil, Tom, & Woody same as yesterday- great growing weather- Rains all the afternoon. Bil & Tom goes

Tuesday June 29, 1847 - home after dinner George & Jane comes- Mr. Fitch & Uncle John Estabrooks dine, sup and lodge with us.

Wednesday 30th – Cloudy & warm. Alek repairing fence. Woody to town at the sale of land- George & Jane to town-return at 6 and go to Betsy's- I work in the garden all day- Some timothy grass headed out.

**Thursday July 1st-1847** - Cloudy & warm. Woody sows buckwheat. Alek harrows. Bil works on the road with oxen for me. Tom works in swamp from after breakfast till noon. I am about the garden. Alek hoes his potatoes afternoon. Margaret commences in evening to milking.

Friday 2nd – Clear & warm. Bil works on the road with oxen for me- Alek harrows ground for turnips after spreading a deal of manure on it & then furrows it- Woody on the road.

Saturday 3rd – Clear & warm. Alek works on the road for himself & takes the oxen for me, Bil for himself- Woody ditto- I am very busy all day & enjoy as good health as usual, do many jobs & among others, paint the roof of the well-house, and continue at work until nine at night when I came in and in a few minutes after felt a dizziness in my head which I attributed to smoking too long- made my way to bed but found my left side becoming useless- very fast without the least pain. Mrs. Miles rubbed my left arm & hand some time, but I am not aware that it done any good as there was no pain. I soon fell asleep and slept well all night.

Sunday 4th – Cloudy & warm. Awoke much refreshed and felt very comfortable, but on attempting to rise I found my whole left side unwilling to perform its duty- my hand nearly useless & becoming numb- and powerless quite fast. Managed to shave with the right hand, the left side of my mouth drawn down some. Woody went for Dr. Woodforde after breakfast & got back about 3 o'clock. He brot [sic] a large dose of Calomel and jallop-& a draft to be taken forthwith the Dr. returned & sent two blisters. Put one on my shoulder about 10- which drew well- rather a busy night.

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Monday July 5, 1847 - Cloudy, looks like rain. Alek works on road & takes oxen for me-Woody for himself- I am no better - my hand quite powerless- had many calls- walked in the garden & about the house considerable- left leg pretty weak.

Tuesday 6th - Clear & warm. Feel very weak this morning- hand no better, leg much the same- Alek hoes potatoes- Woody ditto. Odber's man Mickey, hoes for us after breakfast. Peter Reece to tea & Samuel Carman, Mr. & Mrs. Stirling & children call & get tea.

Wednesday 7th- Clear & hot. Woody & Sally go above & children. Alek hoeing- mows the grass in the back garden & make hay of it. Mickey & John Ladds hoe for me on Odbers acct. Alek hoes- & harrows. My leg is some stronger- but my hand remains useless- no better.

Thursday 8th - Clear & hot. Alek & Bil How hoe potatoes- Woody works in garden- I remain much the same- think my hand gains a very little- no pain- very weak.

Friday 9th - same as yesterday. Put in 4 cocks of hay. George & Jane returned- I am better.

Saturday 10th - Warm & dry. Alek making compost & Woody repairing big waggon. I am not so well as yesterday but trust I shall recover the use of my hand- looks like rain.

Sunday 11th - Cloudy & warm. Not so well today. Mrs. Miles & Woody go to Church afternoon- George & Jane comes evening- Major Hayward calls to see me.

Monday 12th - Cloudy & warm. Very growing weather- not much better this morning the Orangemen walk in Fredericton & many other places, and the Catholics attack them, and they have a serious row- several shots are fired, & in Woodstock we hear there are several killed.

Tuesday 13th - Cloudy, some rain. Alek to town- Woody repairs waggon. Rains at night. Mr. Freeman stops with 20 cattle.

Wednesday July 14, 1847 - Clear & cooler - very fine. Alek mows some white weed & hoes potatoes- Woody drives cattle to the woods & paints a little on waggon. I went to Betsy's afternoon, not very smart.

Thursday 15th - Clear & windy. Alek hoes potatoes- Woody goes to Mrs. Rainsfords with his mother. Bil How mows afternoon in part and helps put in a load of hay. I am painting & other things- my hand improves slowly.

Friday 16th - Warm & clear. Woody goes with Thos. Nason for boards- Alek hoes potatoes. Bil mows most of the day. Put Kate to Hatheways horse York- ensured at 50/- paid 5/- had new potatoes at dinner

### 16th NEW POTATOES

Saturday 17th - Clear & hot. Worked in garden forenoon and attended the funeral of Walter Taylor afternoon at the Church which was full- This lad, about 12 years old came to his death by the kick of a black mare as he sat in a waggon behind her- his sister was driving- he lived about 80 hours- but was quite insensible the whole time. Alek finishes hoeing potatoes the second time. Bil How at the hay afternoon. Woody & Bil go for boards to McEwins do not bring them, too much wind. Rains at night.

Sunday 18th - Clear & warm. Attended Church forenoon Maugerville- a collection made for Church Society. Ann & the rest of the family went above to Church afternoon, young DeVeber preached.

Monday 19th - Cloudy & rain. Woody & Bil go for boards & got home after dusk- with the boards. Alek at sundries.

Tuesday 20th - very warm. Alek & Bil hawling up boards- Woody mows white weed & Ann & myself go to Mr. Stirlings to dinner- a shower afternoon- cut the first cucumber today and took it & a mess of new potatoes to the Rector- Jms. How had Dolly & cart to town.

Wednesday 21st - Clear & very hot with thunder showers. Alek & Bil haying. Woody & Tom & myself sticking boards and taking acct of them. Mr. True came for Sally True's bed - paid 6/3 for the tick- which cost 11/3- the 5/ we allow for the use of it- & all satisfied.

Thursday July 22, 1847 - Clear & warm. Bil hoes his potatoes forenoon and has Dolly to plough them. Alek & Tom haying & Bil 1/2 day. Woody to town -all day.

Friday 23rd - Clear & hot. 3 men haying & Woody uses the horse rake for the first this year. Jas. Carman & 2 sisters spend the day & Jas. Pays me 88/8 for boards.

Saturday 24th- Clear & warm. Alek & Bil haying. Woody paints the harrows & helps get in hay. Tom hoes his potatoes - I am busy at Church accts part of the day.

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Sunday 25th – Cloudy & cooler. Attended Church afternoon.

Monday 26th – Cloudy morning- clears up warm & then showers – hard wind. Mr. Stirling & family spend the day with us- Alek ploughs some back of the road- not much done today.

Tuesday 27th – Clear & cool – fresh wind from North – Alek, Tom & Bil at the hay- Woody at Mr. Stirlings painting. George goes to town with me afternoon. Mother taken very ill yesterday. Sir John Harvey inspects the troops at Fredericton. Corn silked out.

Wednesday 28th – Cloudy morning. Ann & myself went to see Mother & staid all day & night, some better. Rains great part of the day- Alek works some in the swamp piling - & Woody at sundries- very cold night.

Thursday 29th – Clear & warm. Alek, Bil & Tom haying- & Woody & I. Ann & I came home before breakfast.

Friday 30th – Clear & warm. 3 men haying and Woody, Sally & I went to see Mother. We think her a little better. I went to Mr. Stirlings, dined there he is not well got home about 5- Sister comes with Barnard Brown.

Saturday 31st – Cloudy morning. three men mow before breakfast and work in swamp till dinner, rains afternoon. Bil & Tom go home. John How butchers Woodys old sheep.

**Sunday August 1, 1847** - Warm & pleasant. Ann is not well. Sister, Woody, Sally & myself attend Church forenoon- Sacrament admin.

Monday 2nd – Much rain before daylight. Cloudy & wet all day. Alek not well, at home all day. Tom & Woody transplant turnips- back of new barn.

Tuesday 3rd- Clear & warm. Alek, Tom & Bil at the hay. Hired Andrew Ryan at 70/ per month- begins at noon- put in 3 loads hay. Ann, Sally & Jane at A. DeVebers.

Wednesday 4th – Clear & warm. All hands haying put in two loads hay- I painted McLoskeys Dresser Ann, Sally, Jane & Woody, to tea at Mr. DeVebers.

Thursday 5th – Clear & warm. Alek, Bil, Tom & Andrew haying. Sally, Jane & Woody at Mr. Stirlings all day- put in 2 loads hay.

Friday 6th – Cloudy morn- I get in a load of hay before breakfast- begins to rain, Woody makes binders Alek sick & home all day.

Saturday 7th – Cloudy & rain. Andrew reaps barley- Bil mows forenoon. Tom haws chips with Dolly. Alek sick goes to town, Woody to town- Margaret goes to Dennis' Sunday morning

Sunday 8th – a great rain all day- all at home, read a good book. Mrs. Mcloskey confined – has a boy.

Monday 9th & 10th – Cloudy & rain. Andrew haws manure with Dolly. Alek sick yet, Bil splits wood by job.

Wednesday 11th – Clears up warm. Bil goes to town. Tom & Andrew & Alek at the hay – McLoskey has the horses & waggon to go for the Priest & Doctor & takes them back after noon.

Thursday 12th – all hands at the hay.

Friday August 13, 1847 - Rains morn- clears afternoon.

Saturday 14th – Clear- Woody goes to New Castle with Mr. Stirling- 4 men at the hay

Sunday 15th - Clear & fine. Severe attack of cholera this morning. Sally goes to town takes old Mrs. Smith home & returns at dusk-sick we put in a sore night. Odber drives our horses to Church with Ann, Caroline & wee George. Mr. Ketchum preaches.

Monday 16th – Clear & fine- very weak today- Alek sick. Bil, Tom, Andrew & Sam now at the hay and Shields afternoon – and Charlie King also- Woody gets home after dark had a very pleasant time to New Castle- Mr. Stirling much pleased.

Tuesday 17th – Cloudy morning. Put in a little barley- 3 men mowing. Alek sick. Bil absent afternoon – a great run today.

Wednesday 18th – Rainy- Woody goes to town. Alek ploughs before breakfast in back swamp- Andrew, Tom & C King assisting him. Tom goes home after breakfast. Bil absent.

Thursday 19th – Cloudy morning- William Carman Junior comes with US [Ed. Uncle Sam] to breakfast- weather clears up- the men all work- put in 4 loads hay, mow some & reap the barley on the front. Ann & myself get tea at U Sams- looks like fall of the year.

Friday 20th – Cool & clear – 2 men reaping oats- the remainder at the hay. I set fire to several piles of old wood & repaired brush fence at Portobello.



## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Saturday 21st – pretty good hay day. 2 men reaping oats- remainder haying. I went to town. Received for Sister from the Central Bank £21 & paid the same to her and took tea. Rec't for the same, purchased several things & paid for all except molasses & vinegar at P. Smiths.

Sunday August 22, 1847 - Clear & pleasant- attended Church afternoon – Mr. Neils preaches a good sound sermon- to a large congregation- a great display of carriages today. Woody & Sally go to town.

Monday 23rd – Cloudy at times & a shower at noon- 3 men reaping barley- 3 mowing forenoon & Woody & I spreading.

Tuesday 24th – Clear & warm- all hands haying- I went to town- heard the Bishops charge to the Clergy- 43 in number- all in their black gowns- nothing like Puseyism [sic] in the Charge.

Wednesday 25th - Clear & fine- all hands at the hay- I attended the funeral of Mrs. Nathaniel Hubbard as a pall bearer- with J.M. Wilmot, John Hazen Esq., Charles Clowes, G.B. Covert, & David Lovett -got to the Church about 12 noon- funeral sermon preached by the Rev. JM Stirling, who spoke in the highest terms of the amiableness and Christian like character of the deceased. Dined at Mr. Stirlings with L. D. Lee Street who did not appear to mourn very seriously the loss of his sister.

Thursday 26th – Clear & fine- all hands at the hay- Mrs. Clowes Carman with us- The Rev. Mr. Robinson & wife & Mr. S. Carman and wife dined with us & spent the afternoon – then went to Mr. Carmans put in 52 dozen barley and 7 loads hay.

Friday 27th – good hay day- Bil How mows & finishes my mowing- let some grass to John How & Tom- Alek & Andrew reap oats – Chas King goes home – no company today- picked peas for seed.

Saturday 28th – Cloudy at times. Alek & Andrew reaping and put in a load of hay. Higgins comes and we look over accts.

Sunday 29th – Cloudy- attended Church forenoon- WO Smith at Church & A Barker they dine with us- Ann & Woody go above to Church afternoon.

Monday 30th – Foggy- getting ready to set out for St. John- put up 9 bushels oats for WO Smith @ 3/- Went on board the New Brunswick,

Steamer, at 10- and arrived at Indian Town 1/2 past 5- went to WO Smiths-lodged there.

Tuesday 31st – Thick fog all day- went to Musquash afternoon with Mr. & Mrs. Carman.



POCKET FOLDER OF  
T. THOMAS ODBER MILES  
DATED 1830

**Wednesday September 1st 1847** - very thick fog all day- rode out a few miles on St. Andrews road.

Thursday 2nd – foggy yet- dined at Parson Robertsons – with Mr. & Mrs. Carman & Miss Jane. Called on Mrs. Tilton & took passage in the coach for St. John- got there before 6- - lodged at Mrs. WO Smiths.

Friday 3rd - Fog & light rain- spent the day in town –haven't seen the sun since I came to St. John.

Saturday 4th – Foggy yet- a very heavy shower at 11 o'clock- left Wms. about 4pm- took passage in the NB Steamer at 6- evening- with a great number of passengers, and after a sleepless night arrived safe at home on Sunday morning at 1/2 past 5.

Sunday 5th – Cloudy & some rain- attended Church forenoon at Mr. Stirlings; heard Mr. Jaffrey.

Monday 6th – Clears up today. Edward Ryan begins work for me this day-agrees to work a year for twenty pounds- with board & lodgings- pays for his own washing- him & Alek reap oats today. Ann



## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

& myself call to see Jas. Carman who is apparently very near death – he appeared to meet death with comfort & perfect resignation to the divine will. May his end be peace.

Tuesday 7th – Clear & warm. James Carman revives & appears better, John M. Wilmot Esq. Departed this life at 10 o'clock this morning- I went over to his place afternoon- Tom at home. Alek & Edward reaping oats. Bil How has the waggon & old Jenny to town- John How puts in the last of the hay. Mrs. G. Taylor Jun. dies.

Wednesday September 8, 1847 - Clear & pleasant. Alek & Edward reaping oats. Ann, Woody, Sally & children attend the Sunday School feast- I attend the funeral of J.M. Wilmot at 3 o'clock as Pall bearer- James M. Carman departs this life at 9 o'clock evening.

Thursday 9th – Cloudy & some rain. George & Jane come & go to Fredericton. Mother & Betsy spend the day with us- the men & Woody work in the back swamp. I am not well today.

Friday 10th - Rainy day- George buries Mrs. Gavin[Ed: ?] Taylor Jun. Alek & Edward at sundry jobs- Woody & I in the shop.

Saturday 11th – Cloudy but pleasant- Alek & Edward reaping. All our family attend the funeral of J. M. Carman who is buried near the new Church in St. Mary's by the Rev. Mr. Jaffrey- the Rev. J.M. Stirling preaches a funeral sermon in the new Church- to a large congregation.

Sunday 12th – Cloudy- all went to Maugerville Church forenoon- Ann & Woody goes above afternoon.

Monday 13th – Cloudy yet- Maggy goes to town- pd her 20/- Rec'd from A. Johnson & Son this day;

3 dozen liquid Opodeldoc [sic] @ 15/ £2:5

1 “ Indian vegetable Bitters 12/6

2 “ Sugar coated pills @ 10/ 1-0-

1 “ Blood root pills @ 10/ 10-

Pd them for last year 48/4 4-7-6

Dug 10 barrels potatoes to take to town- they begin to rot- Alek & Edward reap some- Woody & I clean the garden in part.

Tuesday 14th – Heavy rain during the night- cloudy & some rain forenoon- Woody & the men making up the line fence between Walker Lot & Priestly in swamp very warm weather- Indian corn is a good crop generally- wheat about an average

crop- not much sowed about here- I have none- the prospect for a potato crop is very poor- the tops were all dead by rust about the first of this month- they look as if a fire had passed over them.

Wednesday September 15, 1847 - Cloudy with showers- Alek & Edward reap & dig potatoes. Woody takes a load of potatoes to town- sold @ 2/-. Odber pays Jn- Harding £6-10-11- in full for rent of Barker farm for 1842- Sally to town with Nancy.

Thursday 16th – Cloudy – 2 men reaping. Woody to town with potatoes. Ann & Sally to town- Mr. Stirling dines with me.

Friday 17th - Woody & Alek put in load oats- Edward reaping & Alek part of day. Mr. Stirling has Jenny to town.

Saturday 18th – Pleasant day- Mrs. Miles & myself went to the Ridge- Alek & Edward reaping oats- Woody, sundries.

Sunday 19th - Pleasant weather- went to Keswick Church. Rev. Mr. Dunn preached his farewell sermon and warned his hearers against having anything to do with the Orange Lodge, as he considered one party as bad as the other.

Monday 20th – Cloudy – we left my brothers [Ed: James Augustus Miles] about ten, drove to Fredericton dined with my sister & got home about five. Hayward, Coburn, Estabrooks, Tilley, & Taylor call to consult on military affairs- all get tea- & remain till after nine. Brothers Charles & Edward at Odbers- Alek, Edward & Tom reaping oats today.

Tuesday 21st – a heavy rain, some thunder- not much done- sawing wood.

Wednesday 22nd- Clear & fresh wind NW- Alek & Edward reaping- Woody sundries- Sally & Woody sets out for Grand Lake evening. I work about the garden.

Thursday 23rd – Clear, fine morning- Alek mows remainder of oats. Edward reaps buckwheat & they put in 2 load oats, about 80 dozen- Tom & Owen dig potatoes for themselves- Woody away at the lake to George's. I went to the woods with John Harding & George agreed to give him 2 1/3 for logs by Odber – he takes it and gives me a receipt in full and agrees to stop the suit & pay all costs. Caroline Smith spends the day with us- making a gown for Mrs. Miles.

Friday September 24, 1847 - Clear & pleasant- Alek & Edward mowing buckwheat- I pulled some

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

corn- mowed some grass & buckwheat & sundry other jobs. Woody gets home at sundown- first frost to kill anything.

Saturday 25th – Clear & fine. Edward Ryan quits, having loused his bed and given much trouble and not much inclined to get his clothes washed. I thought it best to part- so paid him & he went. Alek & Tom put in the last of the oats making in the whole 470 dozen. Pulled beans and put them in- and finished the corn, gathered pumpkins & squash. Hogs feed well- we boil about 5 bushels potatoes a day for 2 old hogs & 5 pigs- put in a pint of salt to 5 bushels potatoes.

Sunday 26th - Clear & pleasant. Attended Church forenoon with Ann, Caroline & little George- Duncan DeVeber goes out before the sermon- done the same Sunday before last.

Monday 27th – Cloudy – 2 men cutting buckwheat- Woody fencing- pulled tomatoes about 4 bushels- a busy day as usual.

Tuesday 28th – Cloudy & showers- Alek finishes cutting buckwheat & works some in garden. Woody sundries- Ann & myself spend the evening at Mr. Sl. Carmans.

Wednesday 29th – Cloudy & showers – Alek sundries- Woody haws a load stone from Mr. Carmans- husks corn etc. Sheriff dines with us. Gather about 20 squash and a dozen Citron Melons- settle with sheriff.

Thursday 30th – Cloudy & some rain- cleaned up garden and sundry other small jobs- Tom works for Dennis.

**Friday October 1st 1847**– Foggy morning, clear part of the day & cloudy & rain at night- Alek digs potatoes part of the day- put in Barrels Christys in the cellar & 2 bbls small ones in Boiler house. McLoskey finishes digging- brings to me 30 Barrels – Loccoes- John How brings 13 barrels Christys.

Saturday 2nd – Cloudy with light showers. Alek digging potatoes – Woody & I to work at platform at kitchen door.

Sunday October 3, 1847 - Clear & warm, went to Church afternoon. Anthony Barker Jun. and Sister comes in morning- dine- Anthony goes home sister goes to Church with us-& returns- Mr. Alwell preaches.

Monday 4th – Clear. Dig 11 Bbls potatoes forenoon, thresh buckwheat afternoon & many other jobs- Woody goes to the Lake.

Tuesday 5th - Cloudy- threshing buckwheat, too damp. Ward Brown complains of himself for having struck George C Nevers with a whip- & is bound over- Woody & Sally get home at dusk.

Wednesday 6th - Cloudy & foggy- thresh buckwheat again- went to see Mother & from there to Edwards, Ann & Sister go along.

Thursday 7th – Clear fine day- thresh buckwheat afternoon- I go to see George C Nevers – who is confined to his bed & appears to have been beaten cruelly & severely.

Friday 8th – Cloudy- Alek & Tom thresh buckwheat till breakfast- they finish threshing & Alek goes to training & Tom to mowing for himself- Woody at training.

Saturday 9th – Rainy- not much done.

Sunday 10th – Clear & windy- attended Church morning- with Sally & Woody- who went to Mrs. Smiths afternoon & brought Lucy home, Sister & Anthony to dinner & went home- Mother keeps her bed today.

Monday 11th – Clear, cool morning- went to see Mother before sunrise- some better, but she has not had anything pass her bowels for 17 days- although she has taken a great deal of medicine under the direction of Dr. Barker. Alek & Tom & Bil How dig 22 Bbls potatoes- pretty good ones- Woody cleans buckwheat.

Tuesday 12th – Cool morning- saw a little ice in the horse trough at the well the first this season- Alek & Tom & Bil & Owen dig 39 Bbls potatoes- have 2 of Owens small boys to assist. Woody commences ploughing- wrote to

Tuesday October 12, 1847 - Geo- by Mr. Bailey- attended the funeral of S. Smiths babe- Mother is better – the 18th day

Wednesday 13th – Rainy day- Alek picks over Locco potatoes raised by McLoskey, many diseased & rotten- repaired windows. Woody repairs a table.

Thursday 14th - Cool, shower light- I went to town. Alek cuts wood for himself- too wet to dig potatoes. Woody feeds hogs- Miss Raymond & 3 Miss Carmans & 3 Mr. Carmans & Odber & Nancy to tea.

October 15th - Clear & pleasant- Alek, Tom & Bil dig 24 Barrels potatoes, finish digging for this year. Woody ploughs- I work in garden hard frost last night. Ice 1/2 inch thick. Saturday 16th – Clear & pleasant. Woody to town, has Cate- John How

## Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

ditto with Sam, & Tom Doherty with Jenny & cart. Alek & I repairs the back cow yard. Bil How works for Dennis.

Sunday 17th – Clear & pleasant- attended Church –morning at Miss Stirlings- heard Mr. Jaffrey and afternoon below- Mr. Jaffrey preaches there.

Monday 18th – Warm, fine day. Woody to town, has Cate- Alek & Bil cut brushes. Henry Cartney repairs chimney- paid 2/6- Tom Doherty at home.

Tuesday 19th – Clear & warm. Alek & Bil cut bushes- Odber & Woody butcher the bull- Coleman helps them forenoon. Begin to plough in the swamp afternoon.

Wednesday 20th – Clear & pleasant. Woody & Alek plough swamp. Coleman & John How – Grub- Bil shooting blackbirds Judge Saunders, Lady- daughter & son-call to see us- about 3 o'clock lunch. Stop about an hour & 1/2 & go home. Mrs. Samuel Carman, 2 daughters- 3 sons. Mrs. & Miss Raymond- Miss Jaffrey- Louisa & Maria Perley- & Elijah Miles [Ed: s/o George and Betsy Miles] to tea & quilting- sent 35 3/4 lbs beef to Rev. Mr. Stirling by Elijah & 31 lb to RH Car-

man by ditto- lent Elijah 5 bags- Odber goes to St. John.

Thursday October 21, 1847 - Cool, clear morning. Alek & Woody- Coleman & Bil in swamp.

Friday 22nd – Cloudy, some snow afternoon. To work in swamp same as yesterday. I laid a floor in horse stable.

Saturday 23rd- Cloudy & damp- Alek & Coleman work in swamp. Thos. threshes oats – Bil absent- James Miles Jun & 2 sisters with us- Woody making a table. I am to work in the barn at cow manger.

Sunday 24th – Clear & cool- attend Church below forenoon- pretty large congregation and an excellent sermon on “After this the Judgement”.

Monday 25th - Rainy day. Alek & Tom thresh oats. Woody finishes his table. I work in the barn & write summonses. Odber gets home.

Tuesday 26th – Clear & cold- fresh wind. Get in turnips, carrots and do small jobs. Coleman holes 5 posts. Odber settles with Higgins & I am to Cr. Higgins with 40/ for Odber-

## NBGS Inc Annual General Meeting May 28, 2016

### *Southeastern Branch NBGS*

NBGS Inc Annual General Meeting will be held May 28, 2016 and will be hosted by Southeastern Branch in Riverview NB.

#### Directions:

From Route 2, take exit 446 - Moncton center, Riverview, Fundy; go 6 km, at 2<sup>nd</sup> set of lights go through and take exit 15W on left - Moncton center, Riverview, Fundy, go to end, across causeway and take 1<sup>st</sup> right off ramp, keep right. Go up the hill to lights at Biggs Dr – **old Riverview Mall on left, 3 streets on left, Trites Rd, Wilson Rd, then Woolridge, you'll see the Anglican sign. Turn left, church is at top of hill, parking at back and the meeting is at back in basement.**

Coming from Route 11, take exit for Highway 15 to Moncton, at the Dieppe Rotary take Fundy/Riverview exit unto Main St. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> set of lights, just after the Police Station, turn left unto Assomption Blvd to end at Vaughan Harvey, turn

left unto bridge, keep right and go right at end of bridge onto Coverdale Rd. Keep going on Coverdale Rd until you come to lights at Briggs Dr. Same directions as above.

More to follow in Spring issue on times of meetings & lunch.

### 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.

# A young congregant talks about a NB minister's family, in the 1870s

Margaret Duncan, contributed by Eldon Hay

*The outward facts of the ministry of Rev. Samuel Boyd, Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) minister at Shemogue from 1864 to 1875, are known (See Eldon Hay, "The New Brunswick ministry of Rev. Samuel Boyd," Generations, Summer 2014, 19-22). During that ministry, a precocious youngster. Margaret ("Maggie") Duncan, was growing up in a farm home near the minister's home; she writes about three experiences with the Boyd family. The stories are taken from Maggie's Memories (Dorchester, NB, 2013).*

## 1) When My Mother was Sick

I was a very little girl, but how vividly I remember the morning that I wakened very early and noticed that the house was very quiet. I looked - my sisters [Elspeth and Mary Isabel] were not in their bed; I was afraid, quickly I jumped out of bed and ran down stairs and found my sisters trying to dress themselves. "Where is mother?" I asked; Nancy, our helper said, "Your mother is sick", so I ran into her room to see her - she was not there! Oh what a cry broke from my throat! I fear it was almost a howl, for I thought mother was dead. Then Nancy calmed me, saying, "We moved her into the guest room where it would be quieter."

Soon father and the doctor, and a stranger nurse, came from the room talking in a low voice; as I was not crying very quietly, the doctor pinched my ear a little, saying "Do not cry my dear, your mother will be better soon." Then he went away and father and the nurse went back to mother. Now all three of us were crying again, and one said, "Let us go to Mrs. Boyd's (our minister's wife). She will help us if anyone can." So we put our sister Elspeth, who was lame and could not walk so far, into her little wagon that father had made for her, and the two of us drew it as we walked as fast as we could go.

No one came to the door when we knocked, but we could hear voices in the house, so my sisters lifted me up and I looked through the window. They were having family worship; we sat down on the doorstep and waited. Soon Mrs. Boyd came to the door; "Why girls!" she exclaimed, "whatever is the matter?" and we broke out crying again, but managed to tell her, Oh what a tale of woe!

She fixed some breakfast for us, but Oh dear, we could not swallow a bite! While we sobbed and gulped, she bathed her baby, and I remember how she kicked and splashed the water - so happy, and we so sad! After she was dressed, Mrs. Boyd washed our tear-stained faces, and then went home with us, - what a dear woman she was. When there, she took me in her arms, and getting my promise not to speak, she carried me in to see my mother - up to her dear bed, - and I reached down, and just once touched her face, - a touch that is on my fingers still.

For many days Mrs. Boyd came every morning and took us in to see our dear, dear mother; But oh, how long the days were!

"The brightness had gone from the sunlight,  
The beauty from mountain and glen".

Dear Nancy tried faithfully to take mother's place; we loved her for it; she was not "Our Maid", for she was as one of the family, and at her knees we gathered for our bed-time prayers, and for her we repeated the prayer for dear mother's recovery. I am sure she now has her crown in glory for her faithfulness.

Yes, mother did recover; pale and trembling she came among us again, a shadow almost, but with a mother's smile. And was it not sufficient recompense to us when she said, "Because you were all so good, and by your prayers you helped me to get well."

Then once more life began again, with mother in her "accustomed place;" and the house full of joy because she

"Was love's, and duty's handmaid still"

with heart, and voice, and helpful way for every one of us.

"Who would some pretty story tell,  
Or run to catch me when I fell.  
And kissed the spot to make it well?"

My mother."

## 2) The Gold Chain

I am writing you about the history of that gold chain your grandfather sent you. It goes away back to when I was a very little girl.

I used to love to watch the minister and his family come into church. Rev. Boyd and his wife were so

dignified, and they had three sweet little children. And how nicely the minister's wife was dressed! I wanted to look just like her, and have a blue silk dress with a blue bonnet that tied under her chin. But the crowning beauty was a gold watch and chain that she wore around her neck, with the watch in her belt, and she used to run her hand up and down the chain which I used to do in imagination a hundred times.

So I made up my mind that I would marry a minister, so I used to think, "I must be a good girl if I am going to marry a minister.\*

Well, I got my minister, and the blue silk dress, but not the bonnet. "Born thirty years too late" for that bonnet. I told your grandfather about this story, and what do you think? he went right up town and bought me the watch and chain. Now is not that a beautiful ending to a day dream?

\*Maggie did marry a minister. In 1888, she married widower, Rev. George Borden. His first wife was Mary Isabel Duncan, who had died.

### 3) The Tin Peddler

This story begins with a tin peddler who made the rounds every six months, and who always planned to stay all night with us. How pleased we children were to see him. We liked to listen to his stories and hear him sing. He sang through his nose. In memory I still can hear him singing,

"On the other side of Jordan,  
Where the tree of life is blooming,  
There is rest for the weary,  
There is rest for you and me."

This particular time when he came, Father was away, and the old peddler offered to have family worship. So after breakfast he was handed the Bible, and he read a lengthy portion of Scripture. Then we all knelt while he prayed. After he had prayed a long, long time, your Uncle John got tired, so he got up and very quietly took off his shoes, went to the table and began to eat. In the meantime, Mother was violently shaking her head at him. He said, with his lips - "I am hungry." We children were paying more attention to him than the prayer. Then he went to the couch and laid down, pretending he was asleep. We all were relieved when the peddler said "Amen". Then your Uncle John went out to the peddler's wagon and took a tin horn and blew it with all his might. Mother said, "John, what are you doing?" - "Letting the neighbors know he is through praying!"

Soon the old man harnessed his horse, bidding Mother goodbye, putting his hand on our heads and asking for a blessing on each of us; then he drove off. How pretty his wagon looked with the sun shining on the bright tin. We children would stand and watch him out of sight, sorry to see him go.

One day Mother went away, first putting our dinner on the table. When she put the butter on she said, "Now children, this is the last pound of butter we have in the house, so go easy on it." It was a beautiful mould, with a sheaf of wheat sprinkled on it. When we sat down to dinner, your Uncle John took his knife and carefully turned the butter over, and we ate the inside all out; then he turned it back, and it looked as if it had never been touched. When Mother came home she said, "Why children, I did not mean you were not to eat any butter." But she soon found out the joke.

Your Uncle John could imitate anybody in speech or in actions. He would sit down with only myself for audience, and hold a conversation between two men that were always arguing about religion or politics, and he could change his voice as well as "Amos and Andy". Or perhaps he would stand up and plead a case before a jury like one of our noted lawyers. I remember one day our minister's wife, Mrs. Boyd, came to call. She liked fun as well as the next one, so John began to talk to her like her husband. Even went so far as to make love to her, and ask her to marry him. We were all having a good time when Father came in and looked around. "Where is Mr. Boyd? I certainly heard his voice." We all laughed and then he knew what it was. He solemnly shook his head, with a twinkle in his eye, and asked Mrs. Boyd, "What would you do if you had a boy like that?" - "I would love him." And we all did. Dear, loving John. What a blessing he was to our little world, with his innocent fun. May 'his mantle' fall on others.

*Margaret Duncan Borden lived most of her adult life in the USA, dying in Oklahoma City in 1935. Rev. Samuel Boyd left the Shemogue Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) congregation; he also left the denomination, in 1875. He went to Wallace, NS, where he was a Presbyterian Church in Canada clergyman, dying in 1897. At the time Boyd left the Covenanter denomination, so did some Shemogue congregants, among them Maggie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Duncan. At a meeting in the Botsford Hall at Oulton's Corner (also known as Little Shemogue) in 1876, a new Presbyterian Church in Canada congregation was formed. A new church was built there, known as Zion, opening in 1879.*

# History of New Brunswick

Calvin L. Hatheway, transcribed by Charles H. Miles

*The portion from the History of New Brunswick 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 first settlement of this Province by the Aborigines is rather traditional, and may serve as a theme for the novelist, in flights of romance, while no account of its ever being uninhabited can be found. It is very probable that both this & Nova Scotia were inhabited by descendants from the same tribes, previous to the discovery of America by Columbus and there appears to be no material difference in the character, customs, language or complexion of the Naraganset, Penobscot, Micmac or Milicete tribes; or no more difference than is frequently seen among the different branches of English families occupying different localities and pursuing different occupations. It appears to have been the general custom of these tribes to be contented and happy with a present subsistence almost regardless of the future.

They appear chiefly to have cultivated maize, or corn, as their only article of bread, and when the soil became exhausted with that craving crop, they have allowed it to turn to a forest again, so that they hardly left any trace of improvement to be seen by their successors. The Milicete Tribe appear to have been the claimants of the River St. John, and probably of all New Brunswick, wheather [sic] from discovery or otherwise is not known. When the French colonized Lower Canada, many also emigrated to Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, and their praiseworthy exertions to Christianize the Aborigines seems to have had the effect of making their settlement among them very secure and comfortable – all united in our communion and embracing the Catholic Religion, became like our people. The almost incessant wars between England & France at length extended to America and after a series of conflicts between the troops of those nations between 1757 and 1763, the French troops were driven from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which were left in possession of the

British forces, and finally confirmed to Great Britain, with the Canadas, by the Treaty of 1763. New Brunswick was then included in the Province of Nova Scotia, and denominated the County of Sunbury.

Among the Officers of the British Army the fertile soil of New Brunswick had been noticed and admired. General Gage and some of his associates procured a grant of a large tract from the head of Long Reach extending to Long Island. Colonel Spry also obtained a large grant near Jemseg. Col. Mauger obtained a grant of Maugers Island, from which the adjoining Parish of Maugerville derived its name and Major John Butler Dight obtained a grant of five thousand acres, since known as the Ten Lots in Sheffield, extending from Tilley's down the river.

It would occupy too much of my time and space to enumerate all the monopolies and large grants that were then secured by officers of the army and other speculators which have since proved, in many instances, a hindrance to the settlement and population of the country.

But on the cessation of hostilities between France & England and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1763, the importance of New Brunswick, through the report of the English troops who had visited it, began to be rumored, and Gov. Lawrence of Nova Scotia invited persons to emigrate there. The firm of Simonds, Hazen & White, established themselves at the harbour of St. John, and a Scotchman named John Anderson, selected the Flat of Fredericton for his farm and trading establishment and several families from Massachusetts (Chiefly from the Parishes of Rowley, Andover, and Boxford, all but a short distance from Boston) came to the determination to emigrate to the River St. John, and effected a landing there in 1763 and 1764 in a couple of packet sloops of about 40 tons burden each and commanded by Captains Newman and Howe. The former first came with the Emigrants but the latter became an annual trader to the River and the only means of communication between the Pilgrims and their native land.

It may not be uninteresting to give a list of the names of those enterprising settlers who left the rural districts of their nativity and experienced many and great privations to pave the way for an English settlement in this colony.

## History of New Brunswick

The following names have been given to the author, many of whom he has had the pleasure of being acquainted with, and has followed the bier of several of them to their graves. [viz]

Anderson, John,	Estabrooks, Ebenezer,	Pickard, Moses,
Anderson, Wm. , (his son)	Galishan ----,	Pickard, Humphrey (Deacon),
Barker, Jacob,	Hazen, Hon, Wm ,	Pickard, John,
Barker, Jacob, Esq.,	Hazen, John Esq.,	Pickard, Moses, Jr,
Barker, Joseph,	Hayward, George,	Price-----,
Barker, Thomas,	Hartt, John,	Plunier , Silvanus Esq.,
Burpee, Jonathan (Deacon),	Hartt, Thomas,	Peabody, Capt Francis,
Burpee, Jeremiah,	Hartt, Samuel,	Peabody, Samuel, Esq.,
Burpee, David, Esq.,	Hart, John, Jr,	Peabody, Francis, Jr,
Burpee, Edward,	Hart, Aaron,	Palmer, Daniel,
Burpee, Jeremiah, Jr ,	Howard-----,	Palmer, Abijah ,
Burpee, Thomas,	Jewett, ----,	Palmer, Daniel Jr ,
Bridges, Samuel,	Larlee Dr.,	Palmer, Nathan,
Bubar, Stephen,	Merrithew ----,	Quintan, Hugh,
Christie, Thos.,	Mullihin-----	Russell, John,
Christie, Jesse,	Munroe, Evans,	Say, Jarvis Esq.,
Coy, Amasa,	Munroe, George,	Simonds, James Esq.,
Estey, Richard,	Nevers, ----, Dr.,	Smith, Jonathan,
Estey, Zebulon, Esq.,	Nevers, Jabez,	Smith, Nathan Esq.,
Estey, John,	Nevers, Samuel,	Stickney, Isaac,
Estey, Richard, Jr ,	Nevers, Saml, Jr,	Ripton, Samuel,
Estey, Israel,	Nevers, John,	Wasson John,
Estey, Moses,	Nevers, Phineas,	White----,
Estey, Amos,	Perley, Israel Esq.,	Whitney-----
Estabrooks, Elijah,	Perley, Oliver,	
Estabrooks, Elijah, Jr,	Perley, Asa,	

There were some others, whose names I have been unable to collect and some who returned.

These settlers were chiefly of that venerable sect called Puritans, or Presbyterians, a Religion to which they and their children generally adhered.

The French, at that time, were generally collected in small detached villages, many families occupying a small place, but generally situated on a rich intervail [sic]. They however, gradually removed to some other place, some to the harbours on the north eastern coast of New Brunswick, some to Madawaska, and some to Canada.

But to return to our settlers from New England. They commenced clearing and tilling the soil, and were delighted with the rapid growth [sic] and fa-

vourable prospect of a good crop, when suddenly an early frost blighted their fair prospects and ruined their crops and before relief arrived, the next year they suffered much for want of necessary food.

I have often reflected on their solicitude and anxiety when looking daily and sighing for the appearance of the little sloop that was to bring their supplies the following spring after an unaccountable delay giving birth to various conjectures of danger along the rugged coast- & all the numerous accidents incident to a sea voyage. A sail was discovered late in the season, it was no other than the welcome sloop. The annual relief came just in time to prevent actual starvation.



## History of New Brunswick

Well can I imagine the pious ejaculations and religious joy exhibited by many of those venerable parents whose unshaken faith in Divine protection and fervent devotion, has long been venerated by those who remember them.

It appears that these settlers took the precaution to obtain a Grant of Land from the Government of Nova Scotia of five hundred acres to each man of a family, and as it was necessary to settle near together and all were desirous of sharing a part of the rich intervail along the bank of the river. They commenced at the before named Grant to Major Dight, and extended up the river about twelve miles, laying out their lots forty rods, or ten chains in width on the river, and extending back five hundred and fifty chains, thus making eight farms to a mile in breadth on the river.

But new trials now awaited the new settlers. The Indians, who had lived in such good fellowship with their Catholic Brethren the Acadian French were not so charitable to the Christians from Massachusetts, and probably viewing their increasing improvements with much jealousy, lest their hunting grounds should be destroyed, and the inheritance of their fathers wrested from them as that of others of their tribes had been in other places. They used to menace the English settlements, sometimes with threats, and sometimes by plunder, and a dozen or more of them have been known to go through the whole settlement, and finding but one to two men to a farm, not suspecting danger, they have deprived them of all their firearms, and thus deprive the new settlers of the means of killing a bear or a moose, with which the country abounded, and on which many depended for their ordinary food.

Our young colony had hardly become able to support itself, when the Revolutionary War in 1776 broke out in the United States, and political strife and party feuds extended also to Nova Scotia and the banks of the St. John. While some urged the Christian duty of continuing in subjection to the existing authorities, others more desirous of change than contented, or willing to be industrious, trumpeted forth the happiness of imaginary liberty, and declared loudly against the Government of Great Britain.

These designing demagogues at length succeeded in persuading a company of our new settlers to take up arms against Great Britain and commenced a quixotic campaign and siege against Fort Cumberland.

Without artillery, without a commissioned officer at their head or an ordinary knowledge of such an undertaking, they commenced their march, while the greater part of their company were as ignorant of the nature of such an undertaking as they were of the virtuous principles or justice of it.

They at length arrived in the neighbourhood of the Fort, and soon made known the nature of their visit by a bold demand of an immediate surrender, and having contrived to forward an exaggerated account of their numerical strength and resources, they caused the garrison to close their gates and prepare for a siege or assault, notwithstanding the effective troops of the Fort were more than double the number of the besiegers. Unfortunately at this juncture a vessel had arrived off the Fort, loaded with provisions for the troops. A Serjeant [sic] with a few men had gone on board as a guard until time and tide should favour the unloading. Our invading heroes now conceived the bold design (since there seemed little prospect of carrying the Fort) to capture this vessel.

They [Ed: accordingly?], when the tide had run out of the harbour and left the vessel sitting on the mud flat, marched along side of her in the dark night, ordered a ladder to be let down to help them on board, threatening to burn them in case of resistance. This order was obeyed, and they took their prize without opposition. Had one shot been fired, the Fort would have taken the alarm and recaptured her. The next morning, instead of having the chagrin to see her sail away next day a prize to the foe, without a cruiser on the coast to pursue her. This vessel was taken to Machias and sold by the Captors, who it is presumed made a fair dividend of the prize money.

Our little invading troop, beginning to conclude that duty required their attention at home, most of them returned to that duty, and our magnanimous Government forgave this act of indiscretion, but required them to pay for the vessel, and cargo and although for some years after, some of them found it used as a bitter sarcasm and referred to in times of political strife. Yet that has seldom happened for the last thirty years and all bitterness seems long since to have subsided in amusement at the novelty of the occurrence.

At the conclusion of the peace of 1783, between Great Britain, France and America, there was a great influx of emigrants to this Province, chiefly of the American Loyalists, disbanded soldiers and officers, nearly all of whom drew land from Gov-

## History of New Brunswick

ernment. Some remained and occupied their lands during the two years in which the Government allowed them rations, others left and returned to the United States and some continued permanent & useful settlers. This gave a new impulse to the new colony, enhanced the value of property of all descriptions, made a ready and sure market for the surplus produce, and caused money to circulate and capitalists to undertake business. But a disbanded soldiery seldom make the best settlers. Too much of the dissipated customs of the Army, with the usual attendant intemperance, proved for a time a great drawback and hindrance to those benefits which might otherwise have resulted from the change. Our first settlers, however, having been previously instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, and taught also in the school of adversity, generally preserved their character as Christians, and their duty as parents and good subjects.

About the close of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century some important struggles took place between the Executive and the House of Assembly.

Upon the demise of the Clerk of the House, His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, appointed a successor and the House chose another, and for some time both parties maintained their right of Election.

The Governor, finding it hard to yield that which he considered an undoubted prerogative of the Crown, and a Majority of the House against him, had recourse to the voice of the people on the occasion.

Meantime, by referring the matter to the British Government, in the course of the year, a reply was received in accordance with His Excellency's opinion and that dispute was set at rest.

In October 1803, Governor Carelton, having attained leave of absence returned to England, and the administration of the Government devolved upon Gabriel G. Ludlow, Esquire, who acted as President and Commander-in-Chief until his death, which happened February 12<sup>th</sup> 1808, when the Government devolved upon Edward Winslow Esq. who administered the same by the style of President of His Majesty's Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Province until the 24<sup>th</sup> May in the same year, when Major General Martin Hunter, having been appointed President of His Majesty's Council arrived and assumed the Civil and Military Command of the Province.

1808. The British Government, now at war with France, and threatened by the United States, seemed to have decided on having military commanders as Governors, and accordingly, when General Hunter was called to Halifax, he was succeeded in the command of the Province by Lieut. Colonel George Johnston, from the 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 1808 to the 28<sup>th</sup> of April 1809. Then by Major General William Balfour from the 11<sup>th</sup> September to the 18<sup>th</sup> November 1811.

Major General Hunter was succeeded by Major General George Stracey Smyth, who was appointed by His Majesty's Commission bearing date April 7, 1812. He continued in command until August 1813 when he went to England on leave of absence, and Government devolved upon Sir Thomas Sawmarey and was administered by him until the return of Major General Smyth who resumed the Government in August 1814 and continued to administer the same until he again left the Province on the 25<sup>th</sup> June 1816 to administer the Gov. of Nova Scotia, from which time from July 1819. The government was administered by Lieut. Col. Harry William Hailes as President and Commander-in-Chief when he was superceded by the return of Major Gen. Smyth who on the death of Lieut. Gov. Carelton, was appointed by His Majesty's Commission, bearing date the 28<sup>th</sup> day of February 1817. Lieut. Governor of the Province, and continued to administer the Government thereof until his death, which happened on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of March 1823, when the administration of the Government devolved upon Ward Chipman Esq., by the style of President of His Majesty's Council and Commander in Chief of the Province.

About this time a novel occurrence took place. The President who was also Judge of the Supreme Court and President of the Council (which was both a Legislative and Executive body at that time) was not considered the Senior Councillor. Honourable Christopher [Ed: Billoss ?] stood first on the list and although not an effective Councilor, unable through age or debility, to attend to that duty, yet like some others, began to view this frequently shifting office with cupidity and after the appointment of the late President issued formally a Proclamation as President.

Upon this, President Chipman summoned the Council together, and by and with their resolve issued a Proclamation which put a [Ed: quietus] on the claim of the said Chris [Ed: Billoss ?]. Presi-

## History of New Brunswick

dent Chipman was the fourth Commander-in-Chief who died in office, after the departure of Governor Carelton and was succeeded by Hon. John Murray Bliss as President of His Majesty's Council and Commander in Chief of the Province who was superceded by the appointment of Major Gen. Sir Howard Douglas.

Sir Howard Douglas was received with more than ordinary tokens of esteem and the most flattering addresses from almost every section of the Province. A stranger in the country and inexperienced in the office of a Civil Governor he must have been more than an ordinary man if he had not been elated with our adulation which he constantly received with that familiarity and kindness which are so common with persons seeking popularity.

Through his kind persuasion, our yielding Legislature granted the endowment to King's College in Fredericton, upon which they have so feelingly economized since and the Prize Medal was instituted to bear his name. Upon his removal from New Brunswick he was succeeded by Hon. William Black as President of His Majesty's Council and Commander in Chief of the Province, who continued in command to administer the Government thereof until the arrival of Sir Archibald Campbell Bart – During the Govt. of Sir Archibald Campbell, there was a great agitation about the Quitrents due to the Crown, and which had been long in arrears, had amounted now to a formidable sum.

The casual and territorial revenue which had also rather exceeded the ordinary revenue, and was accumulating fast in 1835 & 1836 began to engage the attention of the Legislature who having learned the art of raising a revenue by import duties, thought of course they would know how to take care of it when collected. The Governor not concurring in the opinion of the Assembly, a sharp controversy ensued, and finally a Deputation was sent to England, overtures were made and finally what was termed a good bargain was concluded. The Crown revenues were surrendered to the con-

trol of the Legislative Assembly, and the Claim of Quitrents was recended [sic] upon the Province pledging itself to pay £14,500 annually for the support of the Civil List.

This measure gave great umbrage to Governor Campbell, who being a man of independent principles and circumstances, left the province in disgust, resigning his Government and predicting that much evil would result from the late speculation of the Province.

The administration of the Government again devolved upon Hon. William Black, who continued to administer the same until the arrival of Maj. Gen. Sir John Harvey in 1838, who was duly commissioned Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province.

About this time there was a General Election and our late Representatives anxiously desired to be returned again for the truly patriotic purpose, as they alleged, of taking care of the very large sum of money which they had so ingeniously acquired.

This desire was generally responded to and nearly the same members were returned throughout the Province and they took such care of the money that their successors are unable to find a shilling of it. Such a reckless expenditure has seldom been witnessed.

At their first sitting it was proposed that a Bank should be established for the Province where this surplus fund might become a source of annual revenue, or that it might be lent on interest payable annually. Both the propositions were overruled and the whole capital was distributed as though it was an annual income, and a similar one anticipated the next year so that before our careful House of Assembly was dissolved, the Province was in debt.

Sir John Harvey removed on the arrival of Sir William Mcbean George Colebrook, who now Administers the Government as Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

## Membership Renewal Reminder

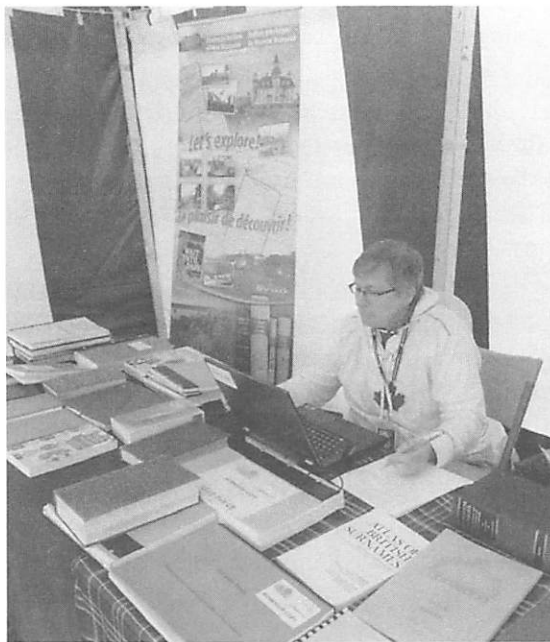
It's that time of year again! The 2016 Membership form can be found on pages 35 - 36. Please fill out and mail today!

# Highland Games Festival Genealogy Display

George Sabeau



NBGS Capital Branch had a Genealogy display at the New Brunswick Highland Games Festival in Fredericton on July 25 and 26. In the picture above are (left to right) Ruth Ker, Clifford Humble, Carol Brander, and Andrew Gunter.



In the second picture (at left), at the Highland Games, is the NB Provincial Archives display with Saint John branch member, Mary-Ellen Badeau.

## Queries Update

David Fraser

Queries will return in the Spring issue. If you submitted a query and it hasn't appeared in *Generations*, and/or you haven't received an acknowledgement email from me, please resubmit to me at [dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca).

New queries can also be sent to me at [dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:dfraser@nbnet.nb.ca) or by mail to David Fraser, 124 Gondola Blvd, Quispamsis NB E2E 1J1

# Where Did Your Most Remote New Brunswick Ancestors Come From?

*By George H. Hayward*

If your most remote ancestors in New Brunswick were immigrants, are you reasonably certain where they came from? If not, you may have choices.

George Hayward was one of my fourth great grandfathers. He came to New Brunswick in 1763. His wife was Ann. Allan Boone, of Geary, Sunbury Co., N.B., a descendant of William and Ann (Hayward) Boone, said her maiden name was Durley, the name having come down by word-of-mouth in the Boone family. He said Hannah Smith, born in 1837, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Boone) Smith, a granddaughter of William and Ann (Hayward) Boone, married Amasa Carr. She named a daughter Annie Durley Carr, after her daughter's great grandmother.

In a petition dated 20 Aug 1788, George Hayward said "that in the year 1763 your Memorialist came with his family from Great Britain to Nova Scotia." At that time, Nova Scotia included what later became New Brunswick. Can you trust what memorialists said in land petitions?

George and Ann Hayward's daughter Mary, who married Joseph Hoyt, was still living in 1851 and was listed on the census that year as Mary Hoyt, widow, age 89, English, blind, entered colony June 1763. The enumerators were a bit careless with the word they entered in the column headed "Race." Sometimes they wrote English, and sometimes England, which makes it difficult to be certain about where the individual may have been born.

Ann (Boone) Carr's obituary, in the *Daily Gleaner* (Fredericton, N.B.), 7 Apr 1890, said her mother, Ann Hayward (daughter of George and Ann Hayward), was "of Manchester, England." In fact, Ann was not born until her parents had been in New Brunswick for about 5 years, and Ann was 100 years old when she died. It had been 127 years since her grandfather and grandmother Hayward came to New Brunswick. It must have been tradition in the Boone

family that the Haywards were from England, perhaps from Manchester.

After George and Ann Hayward had been in New Brunswick about 16 years, a grant was issued at Halifax, 28 Oct 1779, to a George Hayward, alias Howard, for lot 70 in Maugerville, 1000 acres. Presumably they had lived on the lot several years before the grant was issued. There are other records in Sunbury County that use the surname Howard to identify descendants of George and Ann Hayward. Later the Haywards removed from Maugerville to the westerly side of the St. John River in Sunbury County.

Several years ago (in the 1970's or early 1980's, a painting of an old Hayward house in Lincoln hung in the York-Sunbury Historical Society building in Fredericton. Attached was an introduction, written by Henry Wilmot, dated 20 Aug 1927. It read, in part, "George Nehemiah Hayward of Essex County, Mass., U.S.A., arrived at Maugerville, Sunbury County, N.B., Canada, in 1763, and was one of the first settlers on the St. John River... He built the family homestead not later than 1780 and lived there until his death at the age of 90 [his gravestone says he died in 1799, age 60]... Capt. John Hayward [his son], whom the writer can remember, died at the age of 90 and was said to have been the first child born of English speaking parents on the St. John River." John died 17 Mar 1761, aged 94 years, and certainly was not the first born of English speaking parents on the St. John River.

In 1984 I published a small booklet which I called "The Hayward Collection, Vol. 1." In it I said George and Ann Hayward, and their daughter Mary, came in 1763 from Great Britain and settled in Maugerville. In 1995 I published "George and Ann (Durley) Hayward and some of their Descendants, 1739-1995," in which I said George, Ann and their daughter Mary, came from Great Britain. George and Ann's place of origin in both books was based on George's 1788 land petition, the only primary source I had then.

However, in 2008, a researcher in Massachusetts challenged my research, saying the family came to New Brunswick from Massachusetts rather than from Great Britain, and Ann's maiden name was probably not Durley but Perley. The hypothesis that they came from Massachusetts is from "Baltimore, Its History and Its People" (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York, Chicago, 1912) which says "Nehemiah Hayward married (second) Deborah \_\_\_\_\_, and had: second Nehemiah, and third George, born April 4, 1739. With his brother Nehemiah he [George] came to Maugerville, New Brunswick, and was among the first settlers there. His estate was administered, as of Lincoln, December 15, 1828. He married Anne \_\_\_\_\_, and had: Nancy, Mary Hoit, George Jr., and John." This statement is more or less accurate except that it was his son George Jr. whose estate was administered in 1828; administration of the estate of George Hayward Sr. was granted to his sons John and George 27 May 1799. The weakness of "Baltimore, Its History and Its People" is that no sources were cited, and many of the facts stated are inaccurate.

With a view to learning where George Hayward originated, in mid-2008 I sent a sample of my DNA to be tested and compared with any male Haywards in Massachusetts and or Great Britain to see if a match could be found. There has not been a match to date [2015], and, of course, there may not be a match in my lifetime, or ever. So I will have to be patient and wait, and wait. In the meantime, I was not sure if I had lead several descendants of George Hayward to believe their most remote ancestor in New Brunswick had come from Great Britain when, in fact, he had come from Massachusetts.

But the researcher in Massachusetts who, in 2008, challenged my statement that George and Ann Hayward came to New Brunswick from Great Britain contacted me again a couple of years later and sent me a digital copy of an original marriage record for George Hayward and Ann Derley who were married 30 Apr 1761 in the Parish of St. Mary of Islington, Middlesex Co. (now London), England.

This marriage record highlights several inaccuracies:

1. The introduction by Henry Wilmot, dated 20 Aug 1927, to the painting of the old Hayward house in Lincoln which referred to George Nehemiah Hayward of Essex County, Mass. Firstly, his middle name was not Nehemiah; secondly he was not of Essex Co., Mass.; thirdly, he did not die at age 90 but age 60 instead; his son John did not die at age 90 but age 94 instead. These errors have been copied and published by many, and believed by them to be facts.

2. It confirms the name of George Hayward's wife, Ann Derley, which Allan Boone said had come down by word-of-mouth in the Boone family.

3. It supports George Hayward's statement in his land petition of 20 Aug 1788 in which he said "that in the year 1763 he came with his family from Great Britain to Nova Scotia."

4. It supports the 1851 census record for Mary (Hayward) Hoyt, that said she was 89 [born about 1762], English, and entered the colony in 1763 [the year George Hayward said he and his family came from Great Britain.]

5. It proves that George Hayward and Ann Derley were married in England in 1761, and it makes it quite clear that they had a daughter Mary who was born in England in 1762. It also makes it quite clear that George and Ann, and their daughter Mary, came from England, not from Mass., to what is now New Brunswick in 1763 where they settled in Sunbury County. George and Ann died there and were buried in the Lower Lincoln Cemetery where a gravestone marks their burial place.

If you live in the Fredericton area you may recall the display in the Fredericton Airport building a few years ago about George Nehemiah Hayward who came from Massachusetts, and his son John, who once owned the land on which the airport is now located. He was not, of course, George Nehemiah Hayward but George Hayward, and he was not from Massachusetts but from England. It sometimes takes a lot of searching to get the facts to change the wrongs to rights. And unfortunately, many of the wrongs are recorded before they are made right. So take your time and be as sure as you can be that your records are right.

# Presbyterian Church in Canada congregation formed in Little Shemogue, 23 August 1876

Eldon Hay

The Presbyterian Church in Canada came into existence in 1875, bringing into one denomination several presbyterian strands. But the Reformed Presbyterian Church was not one of these. The Reformed Presbyterian congregation in Shemogue had been formed in the early 1830s under the aegis of the Rev. Alexander Clarke. That congregation maintained itself as a Covenanter congregation through the union in 1875. Yet that union must have had an effect. For on Aug. 1, 1876, a number of people of Shemogue - 41 in total - petitioned the Presbytery of the Presbyterian church in Canada meeting in Wallace NS to be organized into a congregation in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The petition was granted and Rev. H.B. McKay came and organized the congregation later in August.

"Minutes of the Shemogue United Presbyterian Session 1876-1925," Little Shemogue, Aug. 23, 1876. (Public Archives of New Brunswick).

Little Shemogue in the Botsford Hall there, August twenty third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Which day the Session of the Congregation of Shemogue and Port Elgin in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada was constituted by the Rev. H.B. McKay Moderator.

William Duncan, Esq. was appointed Clerk of Session.

There were present Frederick Chapman, John Anderson, William Duncan, Ruling Elders.

Proceeded to make up the Communion Roll of the Congregation which was formed to stand as follows, viz. Frederick Chapman, John Anderson, William Duncan, James Munro, David Scrimgeour, Elizabeth Chapman, Alexander Munro, Mrs. James Munro, James Scott, Christiana Scott, George Duncan, Elspeth S. Duncan, Mrs. Wm. Duncan, Wm. Amos, Mrs. Thomas Walton, James Hastings, Ellen Hastings, Johnson Allen, Mrs. Johnson Allen, James Stevens, Mrs. James Stevens, Mrs. John Anderson, Melissa J. Anderson, Jeanette T. Anderson, Mrs. Archibald Taylor, John Murray, Mrs. John Murray, Alex Scrimgeour, Sr., Mrs. Alex. Scrimgeour, Robert Somers, Mrs. Lillie Chapman, Caroline Chapman, John Riley, Walter Davidson, Christopher Atkinson, Charlotte Atkinson, John Scrimgeour.

Other members joined this congregation from the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Chapmans and Murray Corner by certificate. The name 'United Presbyterian' was given and accepted by the new congregation, which served to distinguish it from the Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters.

The new congregation built a church of its own, directly beside the Botsford Town Hall at Oultons Corner, and by vote of the congregation it was designated Zion Presbyterian Church. It was built on land formerly owned by Thomas Oulton, and donated by him. The church was dedicated on 15 June 1879. A brief announcement of the opening of the church is found in the local press: "A new Presbyterian Church at Mount Pleasant [or Oultons Corner], Little Shemogue, will be opened on Sunday, 15 June. Dedication services will be conducted by Revds. Messrs Tallach and Darragh at 11 o'clock" (*Chignecto Post*, 5 June 1879).

The church was opened on the 15th of June last, when the Rev. Mr. Tallach presided, and was assisted by the Rev. W.S. Darragh. It is a very neat and commodious building 52 x 32 feet in dimensions, with a lumber room and vestry. The ceiling is arched, trussed, and corniced. The pews are wainscoted at the sides, with brown mouldings and white seats, backs and fronts, and are each accommodated with an elegant box-shelf of open wood-work for books. The pulpit, raised on a dias of ample proportions, is a unique and handsome structure, from an original design by the architect, Mr. Simpson. The church will afford accommodation to 250 or 280 people, is well lighted by eight windows, four on each side, and to the great credit of the trustees, is entirely free from debt. There are outstanding claims against it of less than \$100.00, which claims are, however, entirely covered by subscriptions which can be collected at any time (*Presbyterian Witness*, 9 August 1879, 249).

In use as a Presbyterian church for some forty-five years; the church and congregation became part of the United Church of Canada in 1925. It remained such for 36 years. It was last used as a place of worship in 1961. In 1975, the church was dismantled (*Sackville Tribune*, 5 February 1975, 6).



Presbyterian Church in Canada congregation formed in Little Shemogue, 23 August 1876

A bell and bell tower stands on the site of the former church, as well as a granite monument, which bears the following message:

SITE OF ZION UNITED CHURCH

ROBERT T. OULTON DONATED THIS BELL AND THE BELL TOWER TO  
OULTON'S CORNER UNITED CHURCH ON HIS RETIREMENT IN 1991

CONSTRUCTED 1879 REMOVED 1974

ERECTED 1998 BY THE FAMILY OF HAZEL OULTON BLAYNEY

## Moncton Permanent Settlers 250th Anniversary Celebration

The Permanent Settlers Association honors the eight families, with such familiar names as: Copple, Jones, Lutes/Lutz, Ricker, Somers, Steeves, Trites and Wortman, who ventured to Canada in response to the promise of land grants to settle the Township of **Monckton on June 3, 1766**.

*Moncton's First Permanent Settlers  
250th Anniversary Celebrations 2016*

*June 3, 2016; July 30 - Aug 1, 2016*



Email: [r.greene@monctonpermanentsettlers1766.ca](mailto:r.greene@monctonpermanentsettlers1766.ca)  
Telephone: 506-962-1766 Website: [monctonpermanentsettlers1766.ca](http://monctonpermanentsettlers1766.ca)

Bookmark their website **[monctonpermanentsettlers1766.ca](http://monctonpermanentsettlers1766.ca)** and check for updates on events planned to celebrate this anniversary.

- June 3, 2106 - reenactment of the landing at Hall's Creek and reception at City Hall
- Jul 22, 2016 - Steeves Family reunion
- Jul 23, 2016 - Lutes Family reunion
- Jul 30, 2016 - Homecoming
- other events to be announced

# Genealogy Fair Sep 19, 2015

David Fraser

Saint John branch held a Genealogy Fair on Sep 19, 2015 at the Market Square Atrium in Saint John. It was an enjoyable day for all. This was the first time we had held a fair in a public place (previous ones were in church halls or school cafeterias), so we got a lot of passer-bys checking our displays, in addition to the people who specifically came to the Fair. Thank you to the exhibitors, volunteers, and attendees for a successful day!



SJ Branch display



Ruth McQuinn



John Elliott and David Laskey



Sue Ewing and helper.



PANB: Heather Lyons and Rose Morton



NB Museum Display

Mailed at Publications Mail  
Sales Agreement No. 40018606

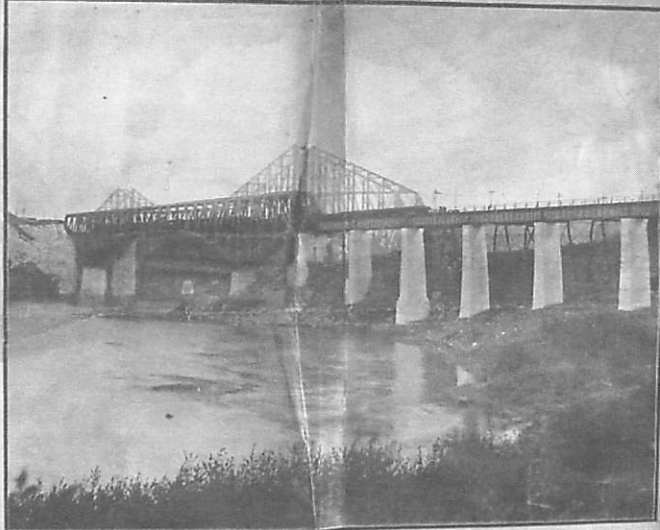
Mailing Label

## Red Rose Tea Poster

*contributed by Roberta Treen*

**NEW C.P.R. BRIDGE**  
Link Between  
**RED ROSE TEA**  
and  
**Million Users**

The latest link between Red Rose Tea and its friends all over Canada is the new Canadian Pacific Railway bridge over the famous Reversible Falls at St. John, N.B. Red Rose Teas come direct to St. John by steamer from India and Ceylon, are blended and packed, and by thousands of tons will pass over this bridge to millions of users in Canada and the United States.



This bridge is a combination cantilever type, and spans the gorge of the St. John River at the Reversible Falls, where at flood-tide the waters of the Bay of Fundy rush up river with the same force that at ebb-tide they career down.

Twelve hundred and sixty-three feet is the length of the bridge, which consists of eight 80-foot girder spans, two cantilever spans of 235 feet each, and a suspended span 150 feet long between them. It is 88 feet high from sea level to base of rail, and represents 2,315 tons of steel. It rests on concrete piers, containing 5,620 yards of concrete, with 500 yards of granite masonry facing on river piers.

The work was started in March, 1920, and completed in November, 1921. It was in charge of Resident Engineer Major C. F. Draper. The concrete piers were laid by the Foundation Company, Limited, of Montreal, and the bridge was erected by the Dominion Bridge Company, of Lachine, Quebec.

The new bridge replaces the old cantilever bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway (seen just behind the new bridge), built in 1884, which rapidly increasing traffic in and out of St. John has outgrown.

**Red Rose Tea "is Good Tea"**

This poster was found in the attic of a house (which was to be torn down) in Malagash NS.

It is about 19" by 13", and dates from around 1921 or 1922. (The bridge was completed in November 1921).

In part it reads: "The latest link between Red Rose Tea and its friends all over Canada is the new Canadian Pacific Railway bridge over the famous Reversible Falls at St. John, N.B. Red Rose Teas come direct to St. John by steamer from India and Ceylon, are blended and packed, and by thousands of tons will pass over this bridge to millions of users in Canada and the United States.

"This bridge is a combination cantilever type, and spans the gorge of the St. John River at the Reversible Falls, where at flood tide the waters of the Bay of Fundy rush up river with the same force that at ebb-tide they career down."

(Editor's note - first time I've seen the term "Reversible" used in reference to the Reversing Falls.)