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Generations

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Aberdeen High School, Moncton NB 1912 - see page 46

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Generations

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

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

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

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

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From the Editor's Desk

This issue's theme could be "Mystery Pictures." A few weeks ago I went to an auction house in search of a glass shade for an oil lamp. Didn't find one, but I came across several old pictures with little or no identifying information. I couldn't resist - a few dollars later, those pictures



were mine. Coincidentally, I received an old postcard of a Women's Institute group in the mail from David Doss, and then I got a 1930's wedding picture from Andrew Gunter. Test your detective skills by having a look at the cover, and pages 26, 28, 42 and 46. Can you identify anyone in these pictures? Next issue I will have a few more (and will publish any answers provided by you.)

Serendipity - Merriam-Webster defines this as "the faculty or phenomenon of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for". Many of us have experienced serendipitous discoveries in our genealogical research. Marianne Donovan recounts a serendipitous encounter in the Sunny Bank Cemetery on page 3. (A few years back, I was in the Geddie Memorial Cemetery, taking down some information from a headstone, when a woman driving by stopped her car and came over "That's my daughter's gravestone" she said...) Have you had a serendipitous moment in genealogy? Perhaps something that could be shared with our readers?

By the time you read this, the NBGS Inc AGM will have been held and a new executive will be in place. Some of the challenges of the past year are outlined in the President's report on page 64.

The Spring issue reprinted excerpts from a History of Hendrick Steeves by W. O. Raymond that was originally in the *Moncton Times* March 9, 1893. Reader Catherine Cox wrote to remind us that some of this information is outdated and that another excellent source for Steeves (and other German immigrant family) information is *New Voices on the Shore*, by Rainer L. Hempel.

The Summer issue usually has a listing of books for sale by NBGS and Branch Members. However, this year it will be in the Fall issue. Please provide any updates/ additions/ deletions to me by Aug 8.

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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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Book Announcement - *American Loyalists to New Brunswick*

American Loyalists to New Brunswick - The Ship Passenger Lists

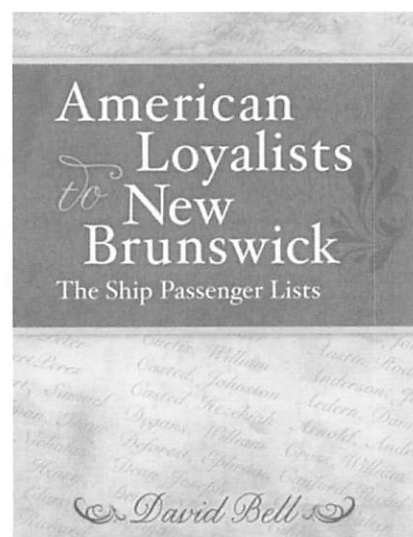
by David Bell

Published by Formac Publishing Company Limited

www.formac.ca

Paperback; 312 pages; 11 x 8.5 in.

ISBN: 978-1-4595039901



"In this book you can follow thousands of loyal American refugees at one or more critical points in their journey of exile:

- on registering their names at New York to take part in the exodus*
- on boarding a ship for the voyage northward*
- on drawing provisions from the army commissariat at St. John Harbour after arrival*
- as recipients of town lots in the future city of Saint John*
- as participants in the political turmoil that overtook the American Loyalists in exile*

This rich resource will be treasured by both family historians and those interested in New Brunswick's colourful past."

Price: \$ 34.95

New Brunswick Strays

contributed by Marianne Donovan

MATTHEWS, Una H - Una H. Matthews of London, and formerly of Kinloss Township, died January 16, 2016 at the age of 94. She was the beloved wife of the late Donald Matthews, who predeceased her in 2001. Una was born on December 6, 1921 in Fredericton Junction, New Brunswick to the late Hazel (Mersereau) and Harold Moore. Dear mother of Steven (London) and Reese & wife Betty (Stoney Creek). Missed by her step-

grandchildren Amanda and Don. Survived by her brother Robert Moore and several nieces and nephews. Cremation has taken place and a private graveside service will be conducted at South Kinloss Cemetery, Lucknow in the spring. Arrangements entrusted to MacKenzie & McCreath Funeral Home, Lucknow. (*London Free Press*, Jan 19, 2016)

Obituaries - NBGS Members

HAMM, SYLVIA - Ms. Sylvia Hamm of Sussex Corner passed away on March 19, 2016 at the age of 80. She was the daughter of the late Clarence and Greta (Mallory) Hamm.

She will live on in the hearts of her daughters: Allyson and Russell Mitton and Heather and Andrew Stevens; her son, Andy Thompson and

Jackie; her sisters: Arlene and David Butland and Patricia Mills; her brother, Clarence "Bud" Hamm; five grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; as well as several nieces and nephews.

(Ms. Hamm was a former member of Saint John branch)

The Hughes Gravestone Saga – Sunny Bank Cemetery, Fredericton

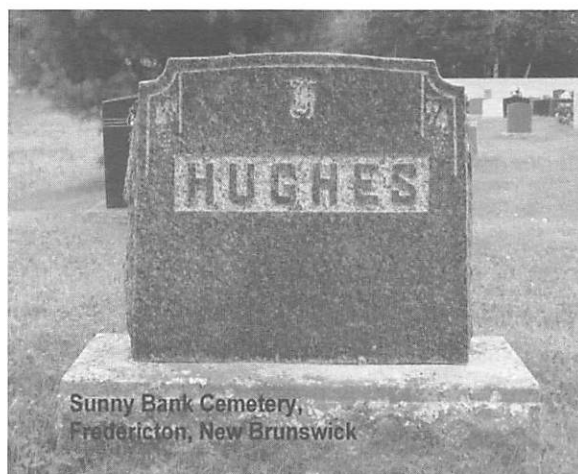
Marianne Donovan

For many years this gravestone, identified only as “Hughes” stood in the old section of the cemetery which had earlier been known as “The McFarlane Burial Ground,” anchoring the Neill Street end of the pathway. On the opposite side of the pathway and not too far distant was that of Anagusta MacFarlane (also known as Augusta McFarlane,) who along with her husband Walter and family owned the land on which the burial ground sat.¹

Early into my marriage with a Donovan twig of the Hughes family tree, it had been pointed out to me that this grave site held a number of family members, long-time residents of Barkers Point, although there was nothing on the stone to indicate who they were or how many were interred.

In August 2006 whilst on one of my annual summer visits to Fredericton (from London, Ontario) I was making a visit to Sunny Bank to pay my respects to my husband John, son Paul and other members of his family when I struck up a conversation with a couple who had just placed flowers on their son’s nearby grave. The lady said she had lots of relatives in the cemetery and I jokingly responded “then you must be a Hughes!” to which she surprisingly responded “yes!” Once I told her what my name was, it turned out she had grown up in Barkers Point and had been at school with my sister-in-law and knew my husband.

She said that each time she visited the cemetery she walked around looking at old stones and empty spaces for the grave of her grandparents whom she knew to be buried there, either without a stone, or one that had deteriorated and been removed. When she told me their names, ‘David and “Georgie” Hughes’ I went to my car for an envelope containing a microfilm record photocopy, newly obtained *that morning*, from the Fredericton library, containing her grandmother’s obituary and funeral notice from “The Daily Gleaner.” After she read it, I said “come with me,” and took her to the Hughes stone. Apart from the microfilm I showed her a handwritten list of names with her grandmother and grandfather included. She was almost in tears because she had often looked at this stone,



identified only by a surname and wondered “if.” Of all the clippings I could have copied at the library that day, I had found the one that pertained to her and met her within hours!

She could not fathom out how someone from Ontario, connected only by marriage, knew something that no one else remaining in her side of the family seemed able to confirm and it was only by coincidence (fate?) that we had both shown up at the cemetery at the same time. So I related the story of my source.

In 1980 when I began delving into family genealogy I asked the oldest living member of my husband’s connection to the Hughes line, his great aunt Jane (Hughes) Jones who was then well into her eighties, “Do you know is buried in that Hughes plot at Sunny Bank?”

Great character and story teller that Aunt Jane always was, she immediately responded “Pop and Willard purchased the plot and piled them all in starting with my sister Martha!” Wanting to laugh, because this didn’t sound the least bit dignified, I instead asked if there had been a big family tragedy and a number had died at the same time – Spanish Flu perhaps? “Oh no,” said Aunt Jane with a twinkle in her eye and a hint of a wicked smirk, “it just seemed that way because we were up at that graveyard so often for one after another.” I grabbed paper and pen as she then rattled off the names of 12 people buried there; ending by saying “even I have a baby boy there.”

The plot remained without a permanent marker for some years, as was often the case in the early

¹ The McFarlane (MacFarlane) Burial Ground, Gibson, York County - “Generations,” Summer 2014, page 3

The Hughes Gravestone Saga – Sunny Bank Cemetery, Fredericton

1900's and during The Great Depression when many families did not have extra funds for grave-stones and often a family member would dig a grave to save that cost as well. Aunt Jane said that after "Pop and Willard" died, she and her sister Alice (my husband's paternal grandmother – not one of those "piled in" but later buried in a separate spot with her husband John Donovan further along the path) split the cost to put up a monument but could not afford the additional cost to include all the names and dates.

Aunt Jane revealed that her daughter Katherine intended to find out the dates for each person and get them suitably remembered during the bicentennial year of 1984 when a number of families erected new monuments or first-time markers over their early antecedents, but "it just didn't get done." As no early burial records could be found and identification could only be made from details on existing stones when Sunny Bank Cemetery was taken over by Trustees in the early 1950's,² with the passing of Jane, aged 100, in 1992 and then her daughter Katherine in 2002, it seems that I became the sole keeper of the identities of those interred.

This chance grave-side meeting with Joanne (Hughes) Williston made me decide that it was now my duty to complete Aunt Jane's and Katherine's plans and get the names and dates inscribed for posterity for all family members who might be seeking the resting place of those in the plot.

Since I already had the names, could anything be simpler? No Problem! Verify the years of birth and death from other Hughes' family members or The Provincial Archives; contact a monument company and get the job done!

Simple got complicated in a hurry. The monument company confirmed that although the existing stone and base was still in good condition, it was not big enough to list 12 names and dates in a satisfactory size to make them legible – even if some were put on the back. Still not a problem! Let's put up a new stone big enough to accommodate all the names and move the existing monument across the path onto another Hughes grave related to the 12 in this plot. (Bevin – younger brother of William, aka "Pop" – and Bevin's wife Hannah Jane Sturgeon and their grand-daughter

Gladys) For many years the only identification on this grave, except a tiny flat marker for the grand-daughter had been a Funeral Director's marker installed by Walter Long, caretaker and a trustee of Sunny Bank identifying Bevin. Walter had installed this memorial because Bevin had been an I.C.R. & C.N.R. railroad engineer who had worked with Walter's father.



"No Problem!" then became a problem. The monument company confirmed that they could not just go ahead with my plan. First I would have to contact the cemetery trustees for permission because I was not a blood relative to any of the 12 in the plot, although Walter Long knew how I was connected. As a matter of legal liability, the cemetery trustees advised that I would need written consent of a number of blood descendants to remove and replace the stone and the consent of descendants of the three persons buried in the other Hughes' plot to move the old stone over there.

This then immediately went back to being "No Problem!" I started with Aunt Jane's remaining living daughter Bess, who, with the death of her mother became the eldest surviving Hughes offspring. She was just thrilled to think that I would undertake this mission that her mother talked about for years and hers was the first approval received. As I contacted more descendants, many were not only signing their names to the permission slip, but they were making copies to pass along to other family members for their agreement and some insisted on helping with the cost, although I had made it plain that was not necessary. Included in the persons I contacted were several descendants of Bevin Hughes and one of his grand-daughters, Harriet McCulloch, volunteered to add the details of Bevin and his wife Hannah once the old stone was moved across the path and onto their plot.

The first 10 approval slips were received in no time flat and sent to the Sunny Bank trustees in October 2008. The request to replace the stone was approved and selection of a new stone was made over the winter. (Thank goodness for the internet and the cooperation of Nelson Monuments!) During this time as more and more rela-

² The McFarlane (MacFarlane) Burial Ground, Gibson, York County. "Generations," Summer 2014, page 5

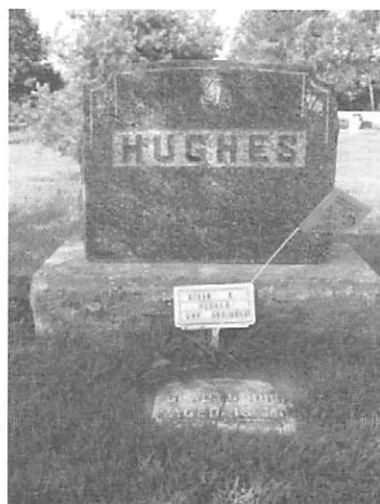
The Hughes Gravestone Saga – Sunny Bank Cemetery, Fredericton

tives added their support, batches of slips were sent to the cemetery trustees, each one clearly indicating how the person was connected to those interred. The trustees must have wondered if it would ever stop, but they knew this was a large extended family and the great number of approvals showed the support for the project.

In the spring of 2009 the old stone and original base was moved across the path and placed on Bevin's plot and the almost fully covered flat stone for his grand-daughter Gladys was cleaned and centred.

Soon after this picture was taken, his grand-daughter Harriet McCulloch had the stone lettered to show Bevin (1867-1941) and his wife Hannah Sturgeon (1868-1914)

The base was also laid for the new stone on the Hughes plot, but I missed the stone's installation as it was delivered a couple of weeks after my annual August visit. No Problem! Family members had



been keeping watch and by mid September I was advised that it was in place and met with the approval of all who went to "inspect" and lay flowers. I was provided with pictures by Byard Peterson, not a relative, but a long-time resident of

Barkers Point, with a great interest in preserving the history of the area residents and a friend of my husband since childhood.

TWELVE PEOPLE ARE NOW REMEMBERED BY NAME AND DATES

-- **John Hughes** (1822-1911) *The second burial, and his wife **Caroline Phillips** (1833-1913) moved to Barkers Point from the Coles Island, Queens County area where each of their families were long established and in Caroline's case, she is descended from William Brewster of "The Mayflower."

-- Son **William Hughes**, aka "Pop" original purchaser of the plot (1852-1941)

-- Son's wife **Elizabeth (Gilbert) Hughes** (1858-1913)

-- Son **Willard Hughes**, who along with "Pop," purchased the plot (1858-1939)

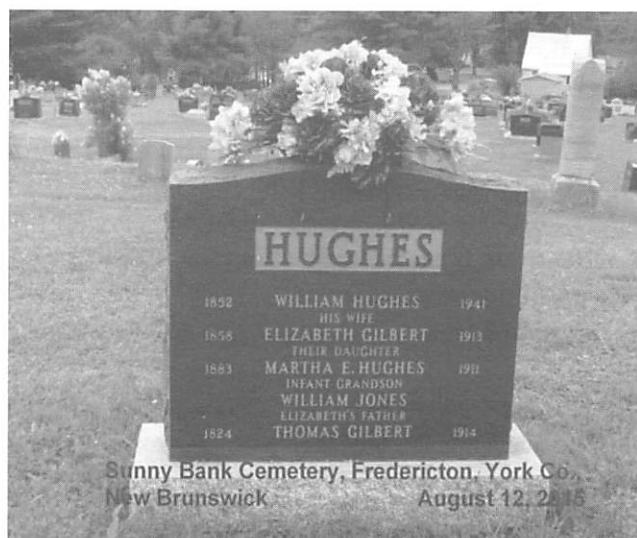
-- Son **Joseph Hughes** (1860-1930)

-- Son's wife **Margaret (Carton) Hughes** (1866-1932)

-- Son **David Hughes** (1865-1921)

-- Son's wife **Georgina (Carton) Hughes** (1882-1955) *The last burial.

-- Grand-daughter **Martha Elizabeth Hughes** (1883-1911) *The first burial.



The Hughes Gravestone Saga – Sunny Bank Cemetery, Fredericton

-- Great grand-son **William Jones** (no dates: died at birth about 1916-1917)

-- Father of Elizabeth (Gilbert) Hughes, **Thomas Gilbert** (1824-1914) also a long established resident of Queens County prior to moving to Barkers Point. (His wife Mary Jane Elliott, also of Queens County, (1828-1892) is buried at the Pickard-Merrithew Cemetery, Douglas, York County.)

As brought forward by Aunt Jane you can see why she commented that the family seemed to be at the cemetery so often. Martha Elizabeth the first burial was interred on July 16, 1911 after she died of a ruptured appendix. John Hughes, the patriarch of the family followed on September 26, 1911 and was joined by his wife Caroline Phillips on October 28, 1913 and then daughter-in-law Elizabeth (Gilbert) Hughes on December 10, 1913 and Elizabeth's father Thomas Gilbert on March 10, 1914. The final burial was Georgina (Carton) Hughes, who had been a widow for 35 years when she was buried on October 2, 1955. It was the on-

going quest of her grand-daughter Joanne who over 50 years later would trigger the recognition of this family.

Significant as it may be that John and Caroline Hughes and four of their sons and extended families anchor one end of the original pathway near Neill Street, plus having a 5th son Bevin right across the pathway, it ties into the fact that the other end of the pathway close to the boundary with St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Cemetery is also anchored by members of this same family. A large stone marked "Rickard/Sturgeon" is the final resting place of the two daughters of John and Caroline. Their oldest child Martha Elizabeth (Hughes) Rickard (1855-1947) and their youngest, Sarah (Hughes) Sturgeon (1870-1937) are buried with their family members. The only one missing from this "anchor" is their son John R. Hughes (1863-1926) who along with his wife Mary Jane Flowers (1869-1946) are close-by in a plot of their own.

The Great Canadian Genealogy Summit

The Great Canadian Genealogy Summit (CANGEN) are pleased to announce their inaugural conference, to be held October 21-23, 2016, at the Courtyard by Marriott, Brampton.

The Summit showcases Canadian genealogists who have an expertise in the record sets relating to the early settlers of Canada.

On October 21, we have arranged a day at the Ontario Archives. And better still, for those with UEL ancestors who are mind boggled with the documentation required for your UEL application, former Dominion Genealogist Kathryn Lake Hogan will be offering a workshop called *at the Archives*. She will share her expertise on what documentation is required and how to access the documents at the Archives.

Our Opening Plenary speaker on Friday evening is genealogist and author Jennifer Debruin who will share with us some of the struggles of our Canadian ancestors. This energetic talk will be followed by a social time. A time to get to know fellow Canadian genealogists, to get to know the speakers better, or to browse in the marketplace.

Saturday's programming offers five streams of research. Registrants are welcome to mix and match:

Ruth Blair - researching Irish ancestors

Mike Quackenbush - researching English ancestors

Louise St Denis - researching French Canadian ancestors

Kathryn Lake Hogan - researching Canadian ancestors

Christine Woodcock - researching Scottish ancestors

Sunday starts with Louise St Denis sharing her extensive knowledge on Methodology. THEN she is providing each registrant with a certificate for a FREE course at the NIGS.

And we wrap up an intense weekend with Lynn Palermo who will help us to get a better handle on writing our family stories so that our work can be preserved for future generations.

Registration for the full weekend is just \$159 cdn (\$125 usd). Registration for the Saturday only is just \$119cdn (\$93 usd)

<http://www.cangensummit.ca/>

All registrations include breakfast and lunch on Saturday, free access to Findmypast and admission to the exhibition hall.

The Families at Bull Lake - George Lawson

Submitted by Franklin Luke Lawson

GEORGE ALEXANDER LAWSON (1857-1918): George Alexander Lawson, son of Isaac and Patience (Ballentine) Lawson,ⁱ was born at Lake George, Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick, 04 June 1857.ⁱⁱ (Isaac Lawson was a son of immigrant Alexander Lawson of Dumfriesshire, Scotland and Deborah Kelly of Prince William Parish, New Brunswick. Deborah Kelly's parents are unknown).ⁱⁱⁱ

Isaac and Patience had another son, William, born c. 1859. Patience (Ballentine) Lawson died 15 January 1864. Some time later Isaac married Martha A. McMurray, daughter of James and Rose (Donnelly) McMurray of Lake George. Their children included Patience Emma (Lawson) Parker, born 21 January 1866, died 21 June 1938; a son, I. W. Lawson, born in 1866 or 1867; Agnes Agatha (Lawson) McMullin, born 20 December 1867; Medora (Lawson) Fraser, born 20 December 1868; Mary E. Lawson, born in 1869; Rosanna Gertrude Lawson, born 30 September 1874; J. McMurray Lawson, c.1878-1880^{iv} and Claude H. Lawson, 1880 - 1964.^v

George Alexander Lawson married Annie J. Hoyt on 21 October 1883.^{vi} She may have been a daughter of Daniel and Jane Hoyt.^{vii} George and Annie farmed at Lake George. They had four children: Isaac Elte Lawson; Myrtle (Pickard) Lawson; Hoyt Daniel Lawson; and Melvin LeRoy Lawson.

In 1885 George Lawson applied for a grant of land at Bull Lake Ridge.^{viii} Others also wanted that land. On 13 September 1886 Albert Hickey of

Campbell Settlement expressed an interest in it.^{ix} On 22 October 1888 Charles B. Corey made a formal application stating that no improvements had yet been made. A series of letters argued his case.^x On 28 August 1889 Charles William Finamore, carpenter, of Woodstock also applied for the land and had his lawyer follow it up with a series of letters.^{xi} Apparently George Lawson's petition was accepted because c. 1889 he and his family moved to that property thereby joining several other interrelated families from Prince William, Kingsclear and other parts of York County.^{xii} George received a grant to his land on 27 July 1910.^{xiii}

Many settlers found it advantageous to raise children other than their own; a girl to help with the housework and/or a boy to help with the farm chores. Thus George and Annie raised a girl, Helen Lawson,^{xiv} and they took in a Middlemore girl, Jessie Woodroffe.^{xv}

George Lawson was a trustee for the school at Bull Lake in 1894, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1902 and 1907.^{xvi}

George Alexander Lawson died at Bull Lake 23 April 1918 and was buried in the Micmac Cemetery at Lake George.^{xvii}

Annie (Hoyt) Lawson continued to live at Bull Lake with her son Melvin LeRoy Lawson. She died 30 April 1927^{xviii} and was buried in St. Luke's Anglican Cemetery at Temperance Vale. Her headstone also carries the name and dates of her late husband.^{xix}

ⁱ a) **Ancestry.ca - Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1670-1946. (on line).**

Isaac Lawson of Prince William and Patience Ballentine of Kingsclear, County of York, were married by Licence this Seventh day of September 1854. by me John M. Brooke, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton
This marriage was solemnized between us Isaac Lawson Patience Ballentine
In presence of Robert Moody Phoebe Hulleby(?)

Filed and registered 29th December 1854

b) **1861 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.** The Isaac Lawson household at Lake George was enumerated as follows: *Isaac Lawson*, (position in household) *Head*, *M(arried)*, (age) *30*, (place of birth) *NB*, (occupation) *Farmer*; *Patience Lawson*, (relationship to Head of Household) *Wife*, *M*, *26*, *NB*; *George Alexander Lawson*, son, single, *4*, *NB*; and *Margaret O'Donald*, servant, single, *14*, *NB*.

c) **1871 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William:** The Isaac Lawson household at Lake George is enumerated as follows: *Lawson, Isaac*, *M*, *45*, *NB*, *C. of Scotland*, *Farmer*, *M(arried)*; *Lawson, M.A. F*, *32*, *NB*, *C. of Scotland*, *M*; *Lawson, William*, *M*, *12*, *NB*, *C. of Scotland*; *Lawson, I. W.*, *M*, *4*, *NB*, *C. of Scotland*; *Lawson, Mary E.*, *F*, *2*, *C. of Scotland*; *Donelly* (sic), *John*, *M*, *70*, *Ireland*, *R. Catholic*, *Irish*, *Pauper*.

NOTE: (1) Lawson, M.A. is Martha A. (McMurray) Lawson, Isaac Lawson's second wife, and the younger chil-

The Families at Bull Lake - George Lawson

dren, the boy, Lawson, I.W. and the girl, Lawson, Mary E. are two of their children. Lawson, William is Isaac's son by his late first wife, Patience (Ballentine) Lawson. John Donnelly may have been Martha's uncle since her mother was Rose (Donnelly) McMurray.

(2) George Alexander Lawson, age 14, was not enumerated as part of Isaac Lawson's household in the 1871 Census.

ⁱⁱ **1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton:** The George Lawson household at Bull Lake is enumerated as follows: *Lawson, George, M(ale), W(hite), Head, M(arried), (date of birth) 4 June 1860 (sic), (age) 40, (born in) NB, Presbyterian, Farmer; Lawson, Annie, F(emale), W, Wife, M, 02 May 1857 (sic), 44 (sic), NB, Church of England; Lawson, Lance (sic), M, son, s, Dec. 10, 1884, 16; Lawson, Myrtle A., F, Daughter, s, Oct. 7, 1888, 12; Lawson, Daniel H., M, son, s, Dec. 31, 1890, 10; Lawson, Melvin L., M, son, s, Nov. 21, 1897, 3.*

NOTE: George Lawson was 4-years old at the time of the 1861 Census so 4 June 1860 cannot be the date of his birth. The inscription on his headstone in the Anglican Cemetery at Temperance Vale indicates that the year of George's birth was 1857 so he was probably 44, not 40, at the time of the 1901 Census. The same gravestone gives the year of Annie's birth as 1866 so she may have been only 35, not 44, at the time of the 1901 Census.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Lawson, Franklin Luke, *Before My Time: The Descendents of Alexander Lawson and Deborah Kelly***, self published manuscript, 1964.

^{iv} **Ibid.**

^v **New Brunswick Cemeteries**, Lake George United: **LAWSON, Claude, 1880-1964**, h/o Ada G. Lawson. PANB (on-line).

^{vi} **Ancestry.ca - Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church records (Drouin Collection), 1670-1946.** (on line).

George Lawson of Prince William County of York and Annie Hoyt of same place County of York were married by licence on this twenty first day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty three by me A J Mowatt

Minister of St Pauls Church Fredericton

<i>This marriage was solemnized between us as above</i>	<i>George Lawson</i>	<i>Annie Hoyt</i>	
<i>in presence of</i>	<i>Patrick Carr</i>	<i>Patience E Lawson</i>	
<i>Filed and Registered this 10th day of January AD 1884</i>		<i>Clerk of Peace York County</i>	

^{vii} (a) George and Annie named their first son Isaac, probably after George's father. They named their second son, Daniel Hoyt, possibly after Annie's father. Annie's middle initial was J, perhaps for Jane

(b) **1871 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William.** There is an Anna Hoyt listed in the household of Daniel Hoyt. However her age is given as 17 whereas "our" Annie would have been only 5-years old in 1871.

^{viii} **RS108:: Index to Land Petitions: Original Series, 1783-1918.** (Name) Lawson, George A., (Year) 1885, (County) York, (Microfilm) F9031. PANB.

^{ix} **Ibid.** All of the following letters are located at PANB in George Lawson's Land Petition file and on microfilm F9031.

Letter dated Sept 13th 1886. Mr. Hickey, Campbell Settlement, to the Crown Land Office. (illegible word) *will you please inform me if the lots of land No 7 & No 8 is vacant on the East side of Bull Lake or some calls it Nackawick Lake in R. Belema (sic) Survey Southampton Said lots is called the Lawson lots but No improvements on them I am wanting to Settle on Said lots if vacant and if So will make application for them and you will oblige Yours truly Albert Hickey.*

^x a) **Letter dated 11 October 1888.** Mr. Corey, Temperance Vale to Crown Land Office. *Temperancevale Oct 11/1888 Dear Sir I sent a petition for land with one Dolar (sic) enclosed in It and have not herd (sic) from it weather you received it or not please write and let me know if you (illegible) it is all rite (sic) and if I can get the land or not and Oblige yours Charles B. Corey Temprancevale York Co.*

b) **Letter dated 22 October 1888.** *Dear Sir I enclose you a new petition for the lot and think you will be able to locate it, if the lot next adjney (sic) (illegible) is not taken and you might give me support for it - to (illegible word) one hundred acres - Please let me know as soon as you can if the Petition is accepted - and much (illegible) Charles B Corey (his mark) Temperance Vale Oct 22 '88*

c) **Letter dated 10 December 1888.** *Sir Please be kind enough to Send me the Dolar (sic) I sent (illegible) you said you received it but I have not had any any word of the land I petitioned for it is taken now and I cant get it I hope you will send me the money and Oblige Charles B. Corey Temperancevale York County N. B.*

^{xi} a) **Letter dated 07 September 1889.** James R. Murphy, Attorney, Woodstock, to Hon. James Mitchell, Crown Land Office. *Woodstock, N. B., sep. 7 1889 Hon. James Mitchell, Crown Land Office Fredericton Dear Sir Nearly two weeks ago I enclosed an application of one Finnamore for land in Southampton York Co Lots No 7 or 8 near Grantville or Bull Lake. Also enclosed \$3. Will you please at your earliest convenience reply to letter and*

application. And oblige Yours very truly J R Murphy

b) **Letter dated 12 September 1889.** Murphy to Mitchell. Dear Sir, Your letter of the 9th inst. to hand informing me that the land applied for under the Labor act by C W Finnamore is subject to a timber licence, and if Finnamore take it it must be subject to such licence. Finnamore will take the land and would like his application to be complied with as soon as convenient. Your very truly J R Murphy

^{xii} a) **NOTE:** George and Annie's eldest son, Isaac Elte Lawson was enrolled in the school at Bull Lake for the semester ending June 1890. According to the school register he was 5-years old.

b) Among those who moved to Bull Lake Ridge around this time were George's uncle Robert A. Ballentyne and George's first cousin Luke Lawson.

^{xiii} **RS686::Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997.** (Name) Lawson, George, (Volume) 159, (Page) 0, (Grant Number) 26249, (County) York, (DATE) 1910-07-27, (Acres) 98, (Microfilm) F16458. (PANB on-line).

^{xiv} **(RS141B7 Index to New Brunswick Marriages.** Lawson, Helen; Carpenter, Gordon; 1919-05-21; Carleton (County); #1510; (code) B4/1919; (microfilm) F16142. (PANB on-line). In this document Helen identifies her parents as George and Annie Lawson. **NOTE:** Family members suggest that Helen was not a natural daughter of George and Annie but may have been adopted by them.

^{xv} **National Archives, Ottawa, Canada: Holdings of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, The Middlemore Papers,** Annual Visitation Report re. Jesse Woodruffe, October 1901.

^{xvi} **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns,** New Brunswick, York, Southampton, Grantville. Microfilms F4849, F4850, F4851, F4852, F4855 and F4859 (PANB).

^{xvii} a) **The Press,** Woodstock, New Brunswick, 30 April 1918. **OBITUARY GEORGE LAWSON** The many friends of Mr. George Lawson, Green Lake, were shocked to learn of his passing away from this life, on Tuesday night, April 23rd at 11 o'clock. The deceased, who was in his sixty first year, was widely and favourably known in both York and Carleton Counties. He was one of the pioneer settlers in the community, having come from Lake George, some thirty years ago. He leaves his wife, who was Miss Annie Hoyt, of Lake George and three sons and two daughters. The sons are Isaac, Hoyt and Roy, all at home; and the daughters, Mrs. F. Pickard, of Temperance Vale, and Helen at home. Other relatives are Mrs. Wm. McMullin, Mrs. Cook Parker, of McGundy, and Mrs. Wesley Fraser, of Prince William, sisters; and Clyde Lawson of Lake George, a brother. The funeral, which was largely attended, was conducted by Rev. Frank Baird, of the Presbyterian Church, Woodstock, on Thursday the 25th. After the service the procession was formed and proceeded to Lake George, where interment was made. Rev. Mr. Brumbaugh officiating.

b) **New Brunswick Cemeteries:** Lake George Micmac, York County. **LAWSON,** George, 1857-1918 PANB (on-line).

^{xviii} **The Press,** Woodstock, New Brunswick, 03 May 1927. **OBITUARY MRS. GEORGE LAWSON** Mrs. George Lawson died at her home, Green Lake, York county on Saturday night, aged 68 years. She had been in failing health for some time. She leaves to mourn three sons, Isaac of O'Dell Tobique, Roy and Hoyt at home; one sister, Mrs. Fred Pickard of Temperance Vale. The funeral was on Tuesday afternoon.

NOTE: Mrs. Fred Pickard was a daughter (Myrtle) not a sister of the deceased.

^{xix} **New Brunswick Cemeteries:** St. Luke's Anglican York County, Temperance Vale. **LAWSON,** Annie J. 1866-1927, **LAWSON,** George A., 1857-1918. PANB (on-line).

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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.

Comments on Treitz Article

Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser, submitted by Philip Steeves

Dr. Steeves has passed along some comments he received on his article "The Search for Jacob Treitz", published in the Winter 2015 edition of Generations.

The similarity of the signatures of 1749 and 1766 (especially the capital T) suggests that they are from the same hand. The one of 1749 is less detailed, which can be explained from the hardships of the voyage across the ocean.

So the question seems to be if the immigrant Jacob Treitz of 1749 is identical with the emigrant Jacob Treutz who left Apfelstetten, Württemberg, in 1749. Actually, the Treutz surname (in its various spellings) is extremely rare in Germany (there are only 15 telephone numbers all over Germany on this spelling, see www.telefonbuch.de). This suggests there were not even two Jacob Treutz in Germany at that time, and if there was just one, then he must be the emigrant.

Objections based upon spelling variations can be disregarded as there was no consistent spelling at that time, and a surname may be spelled differently even if appearing twice in the same entry.

There are two main objections against an identity:

1. Origins indicated in the passenger list: The heading of the passenger list of the ship *Dragon*, 1749, lists the passengers as being from the Palatine & Zweibrecht (actually the Duchy of Zweibrücken). This could be falsified by presenting a few emigrants who were from none of these two realms, but I am currently unable to present such persons. But anyway, it is hard to imagine that someone stood at the pier in Rotterdam and asked each embarking passenger if he was from the Palatinate or Zweibrücken, and refused the other ones.

The search for a combination of Jacob Treutz and some fellow passengers has led to nothing so far. But anyway, the man after him in the list was Christian Hoffstätter, and there are two men by this name in the 1744 census for Erzingen, about 20 km apart from Bitz where Jacob was born.

2. The religion: Everybody in Württemberg had to be Lutheran, and this also applied to the Duchy of Zweibrücken, while the Electoral Palatinate was mostly Reformed with a few Lutherans (mostly families who had moved in from Lutheran territories in the 18th century). If Jacob Treutz - the immigrant - was Lutheran rather than Reformed, we

have an additional hint that he is identical with the man from Apfelstetten.

Some more considerations deserve to be presented:

3. The orphans: Unfortunately the proceedings of the Württemberg Privy Council (Oberratsprotokolle, one thick volume per year at that time) do not contain the decisions (which were recorded on the case files, but such files were discarded in early 19th century for most categories). Assuming Jacob was allowed to administer (not accept) the property of his step-children would imply that the entire family emigrated in 1749. The arrival of a step-son in 1750 might only be explained by an accident or disease along the route which forced the family to leave him behind.

4. Lost family members: Gottlieb Mittelberger described the hardships of the journey to America around 1750 (Oscar Handlin and John Clive, eds., *Journey to Pennsylvania by Gottlieb Mittelberger*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1960) (see also my own article Gottlieb Mittelberger, Schulmeister und Amerikafahrer, *Südwestdeutsche Blätter für Familien- und Wappenkunde* vol. 16, 1981, pp. 535-542). The intention of the book was to prevent people from emigrating to America, according to the mercantile principle that a country is the wealthier the more inhabitants it has. The book had otherwise not obtained a printing license. So we may assume that Mittelberger exaggerated the hardships of the travel.

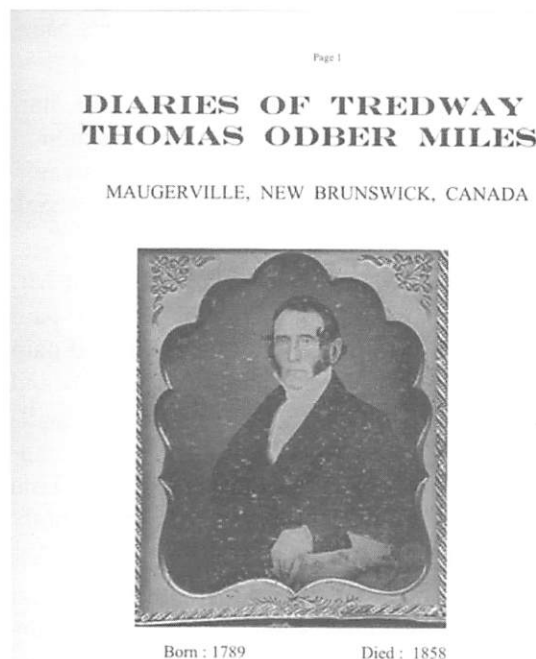
But anyway, it is a fact that many emigrants died between their German home town and the American port of arrival, so it is sad, but not surprising that Jacob left with a complete family, but arrived with only part of it.

Proving the identity of an emigrant with an immigrant by the same name is a difficult job. Even in 19th century there are often not enough elements of identification to make sure of such an identity (but yet, Americans tend to "adopt" such an emigrant into their family so they have a place to visit). Identification is even more difficult in the 18th century. But if an emigrant of 1749 by the extremely rare name Jacob Treutz is not identical with an immigrant by the same rare name, then all results of genealogical research are to be abandoned.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles (part 4)

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, part 2 (1847) was in the Winter issue, and part 3 (1848 to April 20) was in the Spring issue. Most weather descriptions have been omitted.



Good Friday 21st - went to Church on horseback - very muddy- dined with the Rector & called to see Mother who is very ill - Woody above. Ice runs slowly, river full all day water very low.

Saturday 22nd - Alek at sundries forenoon & Mac shears the Ram - they both work at clearing afternoon - I am writing for the Church nearly all day making out accts & Woody comes home evening - Steamers go up & down to day and six wood boats goes up - little George goes home.

Easter Sunday 23rd - Roads muddy - went to Church in a waggon with Woody - Sacrament administered.

Easter Monday April 24, 1848 - went to Church on horseback - a muddy time. Church Officers chosen & other business done. Alek & Mac clearing. Woody about the house.

Tuesday 25th - Thomas McKinney commences work this morning for me at the rate of twenty pounds a year, to stop one year if we agree - Alek begins to farm for himself - Tom & Mac clearing

- pay Mac at night & discharge him. Woody goes above and drives up his young cow and a heifer two years old which I give him for a steer the same age - two sheep of his own and three that I gave him - he returns at night.

Wednesday 26th - Woody goes above, takes nine bushels oats and two of barley, a rooster & three hens. Tom works some about the garden. I wrote a deed from Robert Smith to CL Goodspeed & acknowledged pd 8/8 1/2. Alek has loads manure from old barn.

Thursday 27th - Tom takes care of cattle & Mac in swamp.

Friday 28th - Tom haws manure to the garden. Owen & Mac in swamp. Ploughed a small piece in garden for potatoes.

Saturday 29th - planted a few potatoes in garden say a row and half, rain stops us - Owen & Mac work 1/2 day & Mac gets from Mr. SC Smith an order for fifteen shillings - Woody comes home.

Sunday 30th - Mrs. Miles & Woody goes to Church & Mrs. Miles stops at Betsy's. I am at home all day.

Monday May 1st 1848- Alek has Cate & Dol to plough for himself. Jas. Burpee spends the day with me. Charles Miles comes afternoon and brings a horse for me. Stops with us this night. Woody to town - their land sold.

Tuesday 2nd 1848- Take Charles to Mr. Good's and they go on to Mr. Hubbards & I walk back to Betsy's. Woody at home all day- Tom takes care of cattle. This day at three o'clock afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Miles (widow of the late Elijah Miles) departed this life - aged 77 years & 4 months. I trust her end was peace. Mrs. G- Harding, John Harding were present, & Betsy, Jane & the rest of the children, Edward & Eliza his wife - Ann & myself, Richard H. Carman & Woody. Charles did not get back till nearly five - I came home at six - not well.

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Wednesday 3rd - Odber goes to town for articles for the funeral - Woody Carman goes to the Lake for George & Valentine Harding goes to the Ridge for Jas. Miles & V. Harding Sen. Tom takes care of cattle. Woody in the shop. I am not well. Received from Miss Odell, by Wood four slips of English gooseberry, large kind & set them out the left hand side of the walk in the back garden & also seven currant bushes said to be white set out in the same garden & on the same side of the centre walk - theses were rec'd. and set out on Monday last.

Thursday 4th - Woody goes to town for articles for funeral. Tom & I work in garden finish planting potatoes below the bower - trimmed gooseberry bushes.

Friday 5th - Attended the funeral of Mrs. E. Miles (Mother) who was taken to the Church on a waggon bottom followed by a large number of friends & acquaintances. Funeral sermon preached by Mr. Stirling and then returned to the family burying ground where the body was interred along side of my late Father - James, Charles, Edward, Sister & myself all present, the pallbearers were Asa Coy & Charles Harrison, John DeVeber & Nathaniel Hubbard, Samuel Carman & CL Hathe-way. The carriers were John Covert, Jas. Carman, Duncan DeVeber & Jas. Hamilton - there dined at Betsy's Mr. Coy, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Harding, John Harding, Samuel Carman & daughters Louisa Perley, Mrs. Stephen Carman, T.O.M. Jun, Jas. & Chas. Miles. Chas. Came home with us. Tom heaping manure - not much. Alek has my horses to plough for himself. Owen moves back of Portobello - the water runs in many places along the road At Rbt. Smiths it is up to the bottom of the waggon.

Saturday 6th 1848- Jas. Comes up to breakfast- Charles leaves with me his mare as my own to make the most I can of her on acct of money I am to pay Chas. McPherson for him. He also leaves his large bay horse for me to work with the mare this spring and takes my Dolly to work with a small one he has at home to be returned after the springs work, when he is to take his bay horse - he wishes me to exchange the bay horse for a smaller horse if I can for him. He leaves for home about eleven o'clock - Jas. Stops to dinner, let him have 30/6 on Acct of Estate - Woody shears 13 sheep for me today - I turn to the woods 3 steers, 3 years old & one 2 years, three heifers, 1 aged 3 & 2 aged

2 yrs and four yearlings - 2 steers & 2 heifers all marked. Alek ploughs for me with the horses, Chas. Left and John McLelagan works in back swamp at the rate of 30/ a month so long as I employ him. Owen is moving yet - I lend him my shop stove & part of the pipe from my entry stove. Sister comes up with Elijah.

Sunday 7th - not well today - at home all day. Woody goes above and takes up Sister, WO Smith, & Anthony comes down, dine & return. Mr. Priestly hears of his appointment as Barracks Master at St. John -

Monday 8th - Alek ploughs for me. Tom harrows over the grass ground below the garden. I sowed grass seed there first. John in back swamp filling up ditches. Tom plants potatoes in the back garden. I am at many things.

Tuesday 9th - Went to the Surrogates with Mr. Coy, WD Hartt, & McBeth in Steamer Meteor paid 10/- and returned in the St. John paid 7/6- and paid a boy for taking us ashore & putting aboard 5/- and to McLean for 4 dinners 6/. We proved the will - was sworn in Executors and got a warrant for appraisers - Alek to work in his garden all day - Tom making fence, Owen & John in swamp. Woody comes home at dusk.

Wednesday 10th - Woody goes above - Alek at home all day - has the big mare to harrow & furrow his garden - Tom puts some manure in the garden. I mend the wheelbarrow, broke by Alek - takes 1/2 day - Owen in swamp - plant pees afternoon.

Thursday 11th 1848- Alek ploughs for me from after breakfast till 1/2 past ten am- rains remainder of the day - Tom sundries, Owen at Dennis, John away to see his wife. Settled with Alek - owe him paid him 80/- in cash - wrote a lease for Alek to sign who agrees to do so we wait for a witness - water about 10 inches over my causeway.

Friday 12th - Settle with Owen McKinney - he owes me 15/1 1/2 besides 47/- for boards for his house - and he agrees to work for me at 45/ a month - when I want him which is to be nearly all the time. Tom at sundries - not much, trimmed apple trees. Water falls very little - grass rather backward, hay nearly done.

Saturday 13th - S, Smith alters the boar & 4 pigs & a calf for me, the old sow hurts herself by slipping in the pen I think - looses the use of her hind legs - fear she'll die. Tom riddles barley &

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works some in the garden. I sowed about 2 1/4 bushels wheat well pickled & limed - water rather increases a little Steamer St. John goes to Woodstock. Alek ploughs and harrows for me all day - Woody comes at night.

Sunday 14th - at home all day - the white faced cow from Old Nohorn calved her second calf, male red with star in forehead, good size.



Monday 15th - Alek ploughs for Tom Doherty - after breakfast - Woody goes above & takes the Colt given to Sally three years old now agreed to let Dennis McLosky have the house and land he now occupies for this year for £4-10- without the pasturing of a cow, and gave him notice that if he keeps it another year it is to be £5, and if he plants any potatoes on my land he is to pay for the ploughing, harrowing & furrowing. Owen & (home) Tom haws rails & makes fence. I work in garden. Water falls slowly, causeway begins to get out in spots - Mrs. M. sows beets, carrots & parsnips 1 bed each.

Tuesday 16th - I went to town with RH Carman in my waggon. Alek has the horses all day to plough the back ridge - Owen works 1/2 day at fence taken sick & goes home lame. Tom helps make fence not much I think - water falls slowly.

Wednesday 17th - Alek has the horses forenoon and sows 4 1/2 bushels black oats in his back field - I find the oats 5 bushels - he ploughs for me afternoon. Tom puts out manure forenoon & plants potatoes afternoon. I am about the garden - potatoes have been up some days. Tom has the oxen & cart afternoon. Woody comes evening - pay Stephen Carman for making coffins.

Thursday 18th - Woody sows 7 1/2 Bushels Black Oats for me and 5 bushels White Oats on potato ground. Alek harrows it in for me about 3/4 of day & then harrows and furrows potato ground

for himself. Tom helps to make fence for Alek 1/2 day & plants a few potatoes back of the new barn - seed from Kirlins - Woody goes above - Louisa Perley, Julia Miles & 2 Miss Hardings to dinner & tea - and little dode. [ED?]

Friday 19th - Tom to town. Alek has the oxen 1/2 day to put out manure & begins to plant - on shares has about 4 bushels cuts soccoes for me I am not well today - Old Beauty calved male, red & some white.

Saturday 20th - Cleared up hot. Alek plants potatoes forenoon, has the horses afternoon, to harrow in bushels oats. Owen has the oxen forenoon & works for me afternoon about the garden - Tom absent. Planted 5 rows corn in back garden & some potatoes, put in 3 rows Swedish turnips - & some squash among the corn - the bobalinks sing merrily and the dandaliones [sic] are in full flower - the water leaving the swamp fast - ditches full yet. Woody comes evening.

Sunday 21st - at home all day. Odber goes to Church in a waggon, Woody & Sally go above in evening & little Sarah.

Monday 22nd - Alek ploughs for me, Tom at small jobs - George McMonagle begins after dinner to work for a month at the rate of £20 a year - Mr. Stirling calls, dines & spends the afternoon - RH Carman to dinner. Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Doherty to dinner - paid to Mr. Stirling for the Church 120/- water falls fast.

Tuesday 23rd - Alek has the horses for himself. Owen & George McMonagle put out manure forenoon & plant potatoes afternoon. Tom cuts 3 barrels potatoes. Woody comes afternoon brings £25 from CP Wetmore & gets 4 bushels potatoes.

Wednesday May 24, 1848 - Alek ploughs for me. Owen & George plant potatoes. Tom Mc helps some - we make a bridge afternoon. I sow 2 beds onions - cold all day & cloudy.

Thursday 25th - Alek goes for hay after breakfast & to Kirlins for oats after dinner & then harrows in 3 1/2 bushels black oats for me on the front. I sow them - George helps Owen to put out manure after breakfast - Tom not much - Clears up warm afternoon. The back settlers all come in for seed.

Friday 26th - Alek ploughs for Tom. George works for Owen planting on shares. Tom McKinney quits & paid 32/- in full. Nancy sends for Mrs. Allen about 9 PM.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Saturday 27th – Alek ploughs for me 1/2 day & 1/2 day for himself - on my front. George works for Owen planting - Tom has the oxen & cart 1/2 day. I sowed 2 1/2 bushels White Oats on the front – below the road. Owen has another barrel potatoes - Archies. My part is planted with Christies.

Sunday 28th – we attend Church afternoon. Tea at the Rectors, come home in rain.

Monday 29th – Alek ploughs, harrows, & furrows for potatoes on the front forenoon & has the oxen afternoon. He and [Ed:?] put out manure on the front - George helps Owen forenoon to plant - afternoon works with me -

Tuesday 30th - Alek has the horses & oxen till breakfast - George works for Odber 1/2 day and Owen 3/4 of a day - on my acct - Rains hard from about 3 o'clock. Alek has a barrel potatoes plants on the front two rows black potatoes for me some Christy's - he plants Archies. Big Jane calved dark red female. Perley True brings me 49/1 for old Mr. Hayward and takes up his old note 9 o'clock & raining fast - not cold -

Wednesday 31st - not much done at farming today. Odber has my oxen & Owen putting out manure. Col. Hayward comes to settle which we accomplish and he pays me ten pounds and gives me a note for ten pounds payable on Friday next. I paid him £2-16-6 on Acct of Election expenses at McLeans in 1846.

Thursday June 1st 1848– Went with Hayward to Louisa's Examined the land to be divided between her and Maria & agreed that Louisa should have the upper part & Maria the lower part, to be divided in the centre. Louisa to have all the house, half the old barn & root house & all other buildings - Maria to have half the barn & half the root house, we came back to dinner and Hayward went home. I wrote deeds for both parties to sign - Tom saws wood, Alek to town - Owen with Odber 1/2 day for me. Horses idle today except going to Louisa's.

Friday 2nd – went to town & paid in the Bank on Acct of Charles Miles debt to McPherson £23-3-7- and gave a new note at 3 for £66 —Endorsed by McPherson. Alek planting for himself & me on shares – has George - enough to pay him for cutting potatoes. Owen works for Odber all day & Odber has my oxen 1/2 day - and Alek has them 1/2 day.

Saturday 3rd – went to town again, as a witness for Thos. Hartt no fees. Alek works half 3/4 day

with horses for McLosky preparing ground for potatoes - on my acct - for which 1/2 days work of Alek George works for him and Owen works for Alek for which he is to pay me in one days work & find himself he has the oxen all day & horses 1/4 of a day.

Sunday 4th – Ann, Woody, Caroline & self went to Church with big mare & my waggon. Woody comes about 4 o'clock.

Monday 5th – plant corn on the front. Owen works with me. George helps Alek 3/4 day to manure & plant. Alek has my horses about 3/4 day, puts in 3 bushels white oats on Walker Lot front & some near barn - we plant some corn in the garden.

Tuesday 6th - Alek ploughs for me for barley forenoon. Owen works forme & George at sundries. McLosky & Bil How, Neal Doherty putting out manure for Dennis the front with my oxen & cart - about 3/4 day. Alek goes for hay afternoon to T Perleys.

Wednesday 7th – Owen works for me, Alek for himself except an hour for McLosky on my acct. George works for Odber who has my oxen forenoon Dennis & Bil How planting forenoon- have the oxen afternoon. Alek has the horses about two hours to plow on the front - rains & he quits.

Thursday 8th – George works for Odber. Owen at Priestlys - Alek ploughs & harrows for me 1 1/2 hours - harrows & furrows on front about 2 1/2 hours - has the oxen afternoon & puts out 6 loads manure. I sow barley & grass seed in front of back barn.

Friday 9th – Alek has the oxen 1/2 day hawling manure to the front & has a barrel of Christy potatoes & a bushel of soccoes - Owen plants Kitty potatoes at the end of the corn on the front & hoes corn in garden. George cuts potatoes. I put in four drills of Lucern at back barn - very troublesome job - Woody comes evening.

Saturday 10th – Alek puts in barley forme about 4 1/2 bushels. Woody sows it - Owen works for Alek. Geo works for John Collins. Woody gets some pea bushes & sticks 1 row of peas. I sow turnips - make a pig yard etc. Woody & Sally go above & Sarah - Alek finishes planting potatoes on the front having planted over 5 bushels for my share.

Sunday 11th – set out for Church got as far as Archie Shields & turn back - grows cool with very hard wind N West.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Monday 12th – Alek has the horses two hours to harrow on his front & commences to plough for Tom Doherty to plant near the big elm at 1/2 past ten - continues for me till night. Tom Doherty works for Alek on my acct - George at sundry jobs & so am I.

Tuesday 13th – Tom Doherty has the oxen & cart after breakfast till night. Wm. helps him to put out manure on the front. Alek works for me half the day and has the horses half day to plough on his place. Geo & Owen hawling earth with horse & cart - I am at sundries & wear a pea jacket all day, require a good fire in the sitting room.

Wednesday 14th – Tom has the oxen till breakfast and then plants potatoes. Owen & George same as yesterday. Alek has the horses to plant after breakfast on his place till night.

Thursday 15th Owen & George shovelling up ridges on front. Alek has the horses all day, sows 6 bushels oats on front & ploughs.

Friday 16th - Woody comes early. Ploughed some for me and harrows - Alek has the oxen half day spreading manure back of the road - and he & William works for me afternoon. Owen works for me, George goes to town. I sow 1/2 bushel of buckwheat on the front on 4 ridges near the elm tree & seed them down. Sow 1 1/2 bushels black oats on the brow of the ridge back swamp & a peck of buckwheat in swamp- seeded.

Saturday 17th – Tom, Owen & George preparing back swamp for buckwheat in which I sow 1/2 bushel and seed down. Alek sows 1 1/2 bushels buckwheat and has the horses great part of the day.

Sunday 18th – attend Church morning - sacrament administered.

Monday 19th – Alek has the oxen forenoon & ploughs for me a [Ed:?] in the afternoon. Owen, Tom & Geo. In back swamp. I sow a peck & 1/2 buckwheat there & seed down put in with hoes. Attended a meeting of Sons of Temperance at JF Estabrooks - Elected Officers for next quarter. TOM Jun., WP- JF Estabrooks Wa Archie Shields Treasurer - get home at one o'clock morning.

Tuesday 20th – Alek has the horses to plough the turnip ground on the front and ploughs for me some on the front, and prepares turnip ground for me at back barn - I think we are about equal as to this days work – Owen & George dressing up ridges on front - & hawling earth with horse & cart – I am not very well do not attend Court of Sessions today.

Wednesday June 21, 1848 - Geo picking over potatoes. Kate folds [sic] in the morning – male, dark bay, no white. I attend Court. Judge Hayward presides - Mary Giddens tried for stealing £4-5-1- from Geo Quigley - found guilty - not sentenced today. Quigley gets his money - & is remanded to gaol from whence he was taken for a witness.

Thursday 22nd – Alek works on the road for himself & drives my horses for me. George works on the road for me & has the oxen afternoon on the road for me, making in the whole for me to day four days. I attended Court - & finished the business.

Friday 23rd - George works for Alek at Odbers & Alek works on the road & drives my horses- Owen drives the oxen for me - Alek is to have one days credit on the road for himself today - and I have four for horses & oxen.

Saturday 24th – Hayward & Charles Hazen appraise the property of the late Mrs. Miles at £1517-10-2 - all dine with Betsy. Alek has the horses to fix for turnips forenoon and the oxen afternoon to manure for ditto. George goes to town. I pay him 34/ in full. Owen & Tom work on the road.

Sunday 25th – Potatoes in blossom – this morning - the old rooster put his spur into my shin this morning, which makes me very lame. Ann goes to Church afternoon with Odber.

Monday 26th – Alek put in turnips on my front. Owen & Tom & Frederick Ladds work on front swamp - with horse & cart. George, McMonagle comes home afternoon and works with them. William Burpee comes and pays me fifty pounds, being the balance of his notes for the land got from Jeremiah Burpee. My shin is very sore yet - have to poultice it. Work some in the garden, and make my leg worse. Old Mac comes & lodges with us.

Tuesday 27th 1848 – Alek, Owen & George to work in front swamp. Alek sows 1/2 bushel buckwheat for me there. They finish afternoon and put in turnips & mangel wortzel at the back barn - Mr. Stirling calls goes to town, gets the miniature of my late Father, repaired by Mrs. Tolderry who makes a very good job of it, very kind in her - and for which I feel very thankful – my leg is no better.

Wednesday 28th – my leg is better having held it in hot water last night - it took the swelling & inflammation all out - swells some today again - Owen & George saw wood etc - not much - I am writing all day.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Thursday 29th – Alek goes to town - has my horse & cart and brings some things for me to pay for the same - George McMonagle quits to return to Ireland. Owen repairs fence & hoes corn. I am better & work some. Pay Betsy's rates etc.

Friday 30th - Owen hoes corn on the front. Ann goes to U. Sam'sb - I go to Betsy's and settle with Anthony Parsons for her. He owes her £102-5-.

Saturday July 1st 1848 – William Wright works on the road for himself and drives my oxen for me which finishes my roadwork ten days - sent an order on Charles McPherson for the Copperthwaite money for Hazen, in favor of Mr. Gaynor by Duncan De Veber. John Brown pays me 60/- for interest on bond to my late Mother; and 20/- for the Church. I mowed in the calf pasture forenoon, too long.

Sunday 2nd - Attended Church forenoon, a good sermon, but we all appear to be hardened.

Monday 3rd – Owen & John Collins hoe potatoes for me 3/4 day & 1/4 for Owen. I work in the garden, find new potatoes nearly as large as a hens egg. Attend the meeting of Sons of T - at brother Brooks - and install our Officers. Edward Miles retires & obtains a card of clearance. I receive the percentage for Grand Division 5/2 and amount of H Becks acct for Books 49/- to hand over - get home at one o'clock- Sally & Woody at our house.

Tuesday 4th – Owen hoes for himself – Charles King hires with me for the rate of £20 a year to commence from tomorrow morning - Sam Hewlett calls & buys a horse rake from Odber 250/-

Wednesday July 5, 1848 - went to town. Paid H. Beck 49/- for Books S of T paid Garcilon [Ed: ?] £11-5-6- for Georges note - Margaret to town. Charles King mows pasture. Potatoes as large as hens eggs - in garden. Mrs. Stirling & family spend the day with us.

Thursday 6th – work in the garden most of the day. Elijah & Wood Carman to dinner - & 5 Irish travelers. Owen hoeing for himself & so is Alek & Tom.

Friday 7th – Charles saws wood. I work in the garden, set out turnip plants - Owen finishes hoeing his potatoes - Clears up just before set - very cold for the season.

Saturday 8th - Owen, Charley and Odbers man work in the swamp in front of McLoskys - rounding up ridges. I mow the grass plot in the garden.

Elijah Miles takes home the mare which I gave him for the old pig [Ed:gig ?]& a calf.

Sunday 9th – a poor woman stopt with us last night that appears to be best with an evil spirit - May the Lord have mercy on her, relieve & comfort her - we attended Church afternoon - Sermon by Mr. Elwell.

Monday 10th – The Honorable Thos. Bailey takes breakfast with us - & his man Elliot gets his breakfast also - they go on to the lake. Alek and Owen, Tom, Charles and Odbers man are all at work in the swamp for me. Alek plows with horses & does well. Rains afternoon some.

Tuesday 11th – the men same as yesterday in the swamp - I work in the garden. Ann & Nancy goes to Stephens afternoon.

Wednesday 12th – Owen, Charles & Tom work at the swamp - We go to Mr. Hatheways - a large number of Orangemen assemble in Fredericton, walk in procession to Govt. House, and down to the green near Colonel Shores where they have a sermon preached and great eating.

Thursday July 13, 1848 - Owen & Charles at swamp most of the day. Ann at Sally's afternoon - I attend a school meeting.

Friday 14th – sow 4 ridges with turnips in swamp - aberdeens. Owen and Charles hoe potatoes - a fine shower afternoon and rains hard at night.

Saturday 15th – Owen at home. Charles making compost- I am at sundries- Mr. D. Stirling, Miss S.A. Carman, Miss Jaffrey, & Louisa Perley spend the afternoon with us - for the bazaar - give Jas. Sterrett an order on Charles Hazen Esq. For ten shillings - and Sterrett is to bring me 500 feet of pine plank for the order & what he now owes me being in the whole 38/6- Miss Scott with us. New potatoes plenty.

Sunday 16th - Went to Church forenoon. Mr. Ketchum performed service - Mr. Stirling gone to Grandmanan.

Monday 17th – Woody & Alek go to town, bring 1 bbl flour & 1 of meal for me and one of flour for Alek & molasses for me. Woody takes up a load of furniture, George comes & goes to town - Charles King mows, Owen hoes corn. I am in the shop all day.

Tuesday 18th – Woody takes another load & takes our wool to Pickards machine - Charley hay-ing, Owen hoeing - Woody takes up another load

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

in big waggon forenoon and helps me at he grindstone bench afternoon - then goes home.

Wednesday 19th - Charles at the hay. Owen hoeing for himself. Put in a small load of hay - I work in the shop what little time I can get - for callers-.

Thursday 20th - Charley a the hay. Owen for himself. I am in the shop. Ann & Caroline attend the bazaar - & George- Odber sows a ridge in swamp with turnip - put in 2 loads hay-

Friday July 21, 1848 - Not well today. Ann goes to the lake with Elijah. Roderick McMonagle begins work at 50/- a month- he & Tom Doherty chops bushes at Portobello. Owen works for me 1/2 day - Charles making hay - Miss Caroline Smith to tea. Woody & Sally come evening. A man with spring steel horse rakes stops with us all night.

Saturday 22nd - Rodrick & Tom cutting bushes. Charles haying - Owen works for McLosky. Alek plows McLosky's potatoes and Wm works for me the day - Block up & repair his barn - Charles gets in a load of hay.

Sunday 23rd - attended Church afternoon with Sally- Mr. Stirling returned from Grandmanan last Friday.

Monday 24th - Roderick & Charles chop & saw wood & other things. I am in the shop nearly all day - discovered the rot in the new potatoes, in the garden - Mrs. Owen McKinney is delivered of a boy - afternoon.

Tuesday 25th - Roderick & Tom cuts bushes - Charles at sundries - Owen works for Kirlins - Dennis takes 3 Bushels potatoes to town for me with my horse & cart and brings flour etc for himself.

Wednesday 26th - Owen cuts bushes 1/2 day & makes hay 1/2 day. Roderick & Charles mows etc. Tom cuts bushes all day - Ann comes home afternoon - Old V. Harding calls.

Thursday 27th - chores & Roderick mowing, Owen & Tom work at hay forenoon, rains afternoon they set out turnips at back barn.

Friday 28th - Charles Roderick & Owen at the hay - Tom hoes his potatoes. I block up the barn etc. cucumbers plenty, very few have new potatoes, but all want them.

Saturday 29th - Charles & Roderick mow in the morning & Owen saws wood till the dew is off-put in 4 loads hay.

Sunday July 30, 1848 - Attended Church forenoon. Sister & Anthony to Church, dine with us & go home.

Monday 31st - went to town. Bought 1/2 cwt. sugar & paid 20/-, a scythe 4/6- & paid Mr. Gaynor for a barrel of flour for Alek: got some days ago- 37/6—got Sisters money from the Central Bank say £12 for herself and £9 for estate of Elizabeth - and paid the same to her per Receipt Roderick - Thos. Doherty & Owen to work at the hay put in 2 loads.

Tuesday August 1st 1848 - spent the day with Mr. Tupper trying to get a school. Martin Mannin begins work at 65/- for a month, saws wood all day Roderick absent all day - Owen for himself.

Wednesday 2nd - went with Mr. Tupper to the school house & he opened the school with 7 scholars - I went on to Geo. Stirlings - Mrs. Peppers, Mr. Rice & Mr. Carman & Daniel Stirlings & got home 1/2 past eleven. Martin mowing - Owen makes hay. Roderick comes about 2 o'clock gets his dinner & goes to work - Sold to John McManaman the Higgins Lot for £25 - payable in 5 years with interest £5 a year.

Thursday 3rd - five men at haying - Mr. Tupper goes to the school house & finds an additional lock on the door - comes back & informs me, I go with him and draw the staple & take off both locks, and put him again in possession - 7 scholars in waiting - put in 5 loads of hay & Alek puts in 2 with horse.

Friday 4th - pay Nelson How for his work done yesterday 2/6 and discharge him - four men at the hay.

Saturday 5th - put in 4 loads hay. I raked a considerable of hay with horse rake - got all up snug.

Sunday 6th - attended Church afternoon - Ann stops at Betsy's all night.

Monday 7th 1848 - 4 men at the hay - I went to Oromocto to attend a trial for McLosky who is sued by Barrett - who does not appear, obtain a judgement of nonsuit with costs in favor of McLosky - the agreement is not signed by Barrett.

Tuesday 8th - 4 men at the hay - after removing a small piece of fence I went to Daniel Stirlings & took the acknowledgment of a deed to Geo. Sterling - Charles King comes & gets his dinner & works on - put in 3 loads. Woody comes evening.

Wednesday 9th - Woody helps at the hay with 5 other men - put in 3 loads - I am jobbing- wheat looks well, some weevils - the earliest potatoes are

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

struck with rust & the tops dried up – the bottoms not much worth.

Thursday 10th – 6 men at the hay - put in 3 loads - Potatoes are worth 2/ a bushel in town.

Friday 11th – same number of men at the hay - put in 4 loads.

Saturday 12th – I went to town - 5 men at the hay – Owen to town – put in 3 loads – Woody goes home.

Sunday 13th - attended Church forenoon- heard a good sermon - Woody brings Samuel Woodforde in evening - he stops with us.

Monday 14th – very fair hay day - 6 men to work at hay - Alek & William with us - Owen at home wife sick - put in 4 loads hay.

Tuesday 15th – 6 men at the hay again – a heavy shower at 2 afternoon, I went to the Trustees of School, and got them to give me in writing ‘that they would not consent to Mr. Barretts teaching in any district under their charge’ - attended a school meeting at 6 - agreed with Mr. Tupper to teach 6 months – for £10- & board. I signed for one for myself and one for Owen. Dennis signed for two, Odber for two, and one for A. Shields, Samuel Smith for 1/2 one.

Wednesday August 16, 1848 - I went to the school house after six o'clock - put a lock on the door. Mr. G.T. Harding came with Mr. Barrett about eight - I locked the door on the inside. Mr. Harding got in the window, & with a spike drew the hasp and opened the door, told Mr. Barrett to come in and I forbid him - we both stood in the doorway and Mr. Barrett did not get in by the door, some time after while I was repairing the latch Mr. Barrett tumbled in at the window fell on his head very clumsily - Mr. Tupper soon arrived - some scholars came for each party and both teachers commenced teaching - each, his own scholars. After repairing the windows - I told them I would go to the Trustees - & abide with their decision, came home and got my breakfast after ten o'clock. Odber went for the trustees at eleven. They cannot come until tomorrow - Charles King at sundries – Martin & Roderick mow some in the swamp & saw wood etc.



Maugerville Public School

Thursday 17th – the Trustees come at 8 o'clock and a large number of persons collect at the school house. I open one case to the Trustees - Mr. Harding follows - and in an angry manner insists that we wish to break up the school - Mr. Stirling states his opinion of the case & decides that Mr. Tupper ought to have the school. Mr. Brown thinks that majority should have their choice, let the character be what it may - Mr. Copperthwaite agrees with Mr. Stirling and gives Mr. Brown some hard rubs – which he bears remarkably well, perhaps he thinks they are too true to answer - Mr. Barrett gives up all claims to the school & retires, to the great annoyance of Mr. Harding who appears to be very angry, the school house is declared by the Trustees, all, to be in possession of Mr. Tupper, Mr. Harding takes down the stove & pipes and carries them away in his waggon, we break up and come home about eleven o'clock - 2 men piling in the swamp. Charley at sundries, lent Fred Ladds 10/- paid.

Friday 18th – Tupper goes on with his school, Martin and Roderick don't work today, & Charles King only works – have fire in the sitting room.

Saturday 19th – Roderick - Charles & Owen work at the hay shaking out the water - dries some - put up some cocks afternoon.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Sunday August 20, 1848 - Wm. O. Smith & Anthony Barker dine with us & spend most of the day - Mrs. Miles not well - we do not go to Church.

Monday 21st - Dennis & Martin reap wheat. Roderick, Tom & Charles hay all day & Owen & Alek & Wm. 1/2 day each; hard wind - a great part of the apples fall from the trees - 5 loads hay in.

Tuesday 22nd - Roderick, Tom & Charles all day at hay, Martin Friday & 1/2 day reaping wheat - put in 4 loads hay.

Wednesday 23rd - Clear & fine - finished reaping wheat and haying - Tom cutting hay for himself Owen to town.

Thursday 24th - Cool morning, some frost but not to injure anything at our place. Martin works for Phillip Cox who is sick. Charles, Roderick & Owen reap oats & put in the wheat 2 loads. Odber & Ben Bailey go to the lake. Stephen Carman repairs the churn he is not well. Woody comes in morning - kills a lamb & returns Roderick's month being upsettled and paid him in cash 40/-, Pd shoes from Dennis - socks from Caroline Smith 2/- he worked 1 & 1/2 days over his month.

Friday 25th - Martin goes to help Cox on his own acct - Owen & Charles reaping oats - Stephen makes a black board.

Saturday 26th - Martin reaps stook of oats - Charles at sundries. Stephen Carman paints George's sled. Mr. Repairs an old wheel. I am bound to produce D. Stirlings stock when called for.

Sunday 27th - attended Church morning.

Monday 28th - went to town. Took Mrs. Miles & little George - and Dr. Samuel Woodforde; went to the circus & menagerie - Charles King gets in a load of oats with the help of Tom.

Tuesday August 29, 1848 - Odber & many others go to the circus - Charles & George make fence & reap - Owen absent.

Wednesday 30th - Martin comes, again I pay him for what time he has worked say 20 days @ 2/6 is 50/- and discharge him - Charles mows oats & Owen & George reap.

Thursday 31st - Charles & George reap - Owen absents himself again.

Friday September 1st 1848 - Charles & George reap and put in loads oats - I go below with big waggon get shoes set on horses by McEwin pd 2/6- got a table from Betsy's & sundry things from the

old house - old iron etc. not much worth & 1 fifty six.

Saturday 2nd - Charles & George dig a few potatoes & saw wood etc. I am in the shop all day, the potatoes are rotting fast in all directions. I much fear there will be none for seed next year.

Sunday 3rd - attend Church afternoon.

Monday 4th - went to town with Mr. Jun. DeVeber - paid in the Central Bank on acct of Charles Miles debt to Chas. McPherson £36-9-5- and gave a new note endorsed by McPherson for £30-0-0- Charles & Geo. reaping oats.

Tuesday 5th - Charles & George mow oats on front forenoon - George reaps oats & Chas. Mows barley afternoon - Valentine Harding calls and offers to give a mortgage for the debt due by his late father to Estate of E. Miles - being over £40.

Wednesday 6th - Mrs. Miles & Nancy go to Sally' - Charles & George reap etc.

Thursday 7th - Charles & George saw & split wood. I am in the shop most of the day. Issue a warrant for Michael Kirlin.

Friday September 8, 1848 - Charles & George dig 5 barrels potatoes. Alek brings 7 barrels socoes for me & Tom Doherty brings 4 barrels early blues. Most of them has the rot - those dug by C & Geo are Archies, small, not many rotten - the socoes smell bad, many rotten. Mr. & Mrs. Hatheway dine us - Mr. Stirling & Woody to tea.

Saturday 9th - Charles & George saws & splits wood. I work in the shop all day. Ann is not well in bed all day.

Sunday 10th - attended Church in the morning. Service by Mr. W. H. DeVeber - Mr. Stirling being absent at the Grand Lake - in the afternoon heard George preach in meeting house- dined at Betsy's & got home at dusk. Ann is not well, at home all day.

Monday 11th - George & Jane comes - Charles & George dig 7 barrels Archie's potatoes - I attend a meeting of the Sunbury Division S of T - about a dozen attend, saw R. Copperthwaite there who wishes to resign his commission in the T. Militia - got home at eleven.

Tuesday 12th - George McMonagle goes to town - Charles splits wood. I attend meeting in evening at school house - Geo. preaches Wednesday 13th - Cloudy, sun out at times - Geo. & Charles reap. I attend a Court before Mr. Scoullar for Dennis McLosky - the Def. & Jas. Sutherland acts for Mr.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Barrett, the Plaintiff - the Jury find for the Pltff 24/9 1/2 being less than 1/2 of the amount demanded - the Magistrate tries hard to make an appearance of Justice but is so warped that he cannot go strait. Mr. John Brown's evidence is not satisfactory.

Thursday 14th 1848- George & Charles put in oats. I attend a meeting of the Sons of Temperance in Sheffield, 15 from our division attended, Canning Division was there & Sheffield turned out strong - walked in procession from their room to the Methodist Chapel when Mr. W.L. Barker the President of the Total Abstinence Society stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Fitch then offered prayer, the choir then sung. Mr. Smith, the Methodist Minister then addressed the meeting, from a Resolution which he read to the effect that Temperance is pioneer to Religion - he did not speak long - neither was it very interesting. Mr. McCallum followed short & very fair for him - Mr. Fitch spoke next not long though - done pretty well- Mr. Porter then took the stand and from a resolution, gave a very animated & eloquent speech on the subject of petitioning the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in alcoholic drinks - and the necessity of repealing the License Law - while the choir sang an Ode, a collection was taken after which some account of the total Abstinence Union Was given & read by Mr. Chas. Burpee - then prayer by Mr. McCallum - the Sons then walked back to their room & dismissed. I got tea at Mr. Benjamin Barkers with Mr. Tupper, Odber & Archie Shields. I could not discover that any great excitement was created in consequence of this meeting, nor do I believe it calculated to promote the Temperance cause to any great extent - the books of the Temperance Society was there, but not one name added thereto to my knowledge - I got home before eight o'clock.

Friday 15th - there is much grain out in Sheffield in stook. Odbers wheat is in stook and we have some barley laying in swath mowed. I fear there will be some grain lost - Geo. & Charles saw wood

Saturday 16th - Clears up with violent wind from W.N.W. Sally is taken very ill with cholera of the worst kind about nine o'clock forenoon and at 12 we despaired of her recovery but God of his mercy spared her forever praised be his name.

Sunday 17th - Clear with hard frost the first that has killed plants this fal l- attended meeting at the Baptist Chapel in forenoon preaching by elder

Francis - returned immediately home. Sally continues to mend - has no pain but very weak.

Monday 18th - Sally better, Woody & I work in the shop forenoon - he writes a lease from George to R. Carman. Charles saws wood and boils potatoes for hogs.

Tuesday 19th - Charles, Tom & Wm. Wright reaps oats & barley. Woody goes home forenoon. Odber goes to town with big waggon - gets a barrel of flour for me for 40/- which I sent by him for it-brings 2 bushel salt from Gaynor.

Wednesday September 20, 1848 - Charles & Tom Doherty finish reaping barley & put it in. I fence the hay stack. George Miles starts for Miramichi.

Thursday 21st - Thos. Doherty & Charles at sundries - not much - Pay Lacey Jun. 20/- in cash & an order on E Boon for 65/- which is in full for boards from Lacey in 1846.

Friday 22nd - worked some at yard fence with Charles.

Saturday 23rd - finished the yard with Charles & worked rather too hard.

Sunday 24th - not very well- at home all day - Mr. Elder preached in the Baptist Chapel. Elijah brings him down & takes him back.

Monday 25th - Our division meet to elect officers for the next Quarter - Charles reaps oats. I went with Squire Peabody to his farm whereon George Perley resides & with Mr. Reuben Copperthwaite & Charles Good, as Arbitrators - divide the farm between him & John Peabody his brother - we were all of one mind respecting the division - Dennis McLosky brings to me 3 barrels small & rotten socco potatoes and 5 of good sound ones, not bad.

Tuesday 26th - Charles & Tom, Alek & William dig my share of potatoes planted by Owen - Alek & Wm. begin after breakfast. I gather some corn.

Wednesday 27th - Tom finishes reaping my oats. Charles mows buckwheat & sets it up - Sally goes home & children.

Thursday 28th - Tom to town - clears up fair. Charles mows buckwheat - We went to Mr. C. Harrisons & met Mr. & Mrs. Hatheway there - very pleasant.

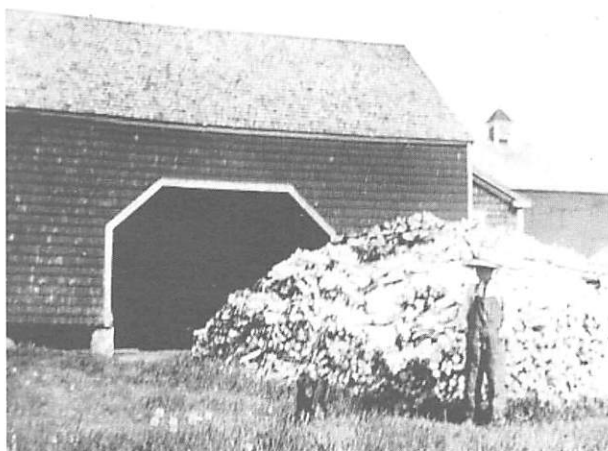
Friday 29th - Charles & Tom thresh buckwheat afternoon - held a Court - etc.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Saturday September 30, 1848 - Chas. & Tom thresh buckwheat. I am not well - cold in my head.

Sunday October 1st 1848 - Cloudy, not well - at home all day. Ann goes to Church with Odber.

Monday 2nd - Cloudy, Chas. finishes threshing the buckwheat & gathers some corn - I am some better.



The Woodpile near the Backdoor of House

Tuesday 3rd - Alek puts in the last of the oats-Chas. at sundries - I part clean buckwheat about 10 bushels.

Wednesday 4th - Alek & Wm. digs potatoes. Chas. haws some wood with old horse & picks a little corn. Edward & wife - & Ann wife of Charles Betsy & Jane, Odber & Nancy dine with us - & Sally & Woody & Mr. Tupper in addition to tea on Monday last, three babies-

Thursday 5th - Odber goes to Oromocto Bridge with Thos. Nason for boards. Woody Carman goes over to help them - they go over to McEwins at one o'clock - Chas. mows buckwheat.

Friday 6th - Odber & his 2 men hawl out the boards at the Meeting House & take an acct of them - 6184 feet - Chas. rakes buckwheat & gathers corn. Alek has the old horse to town.

Saturday 7th - Chas. haws buckwheat afternoon & Alek & Wm. & Coleman thresh - we finish threshing it Mr. Gill spends the evening with us.

Sunday 8th - went to Church forenoon at home remainder of day.

Monday 9th 1848 - went to town at request of Mr. Gill - dined with my sister - came home and attended a meeting of Sunbury Division S of T - when the Rev. J. Porter as Deputy GWP Installed our Officers, assisted by PWP Chas. Burpee as Grand Conductor - the whole ceremony was performed most satisfactorily after which Mr. Porter

addressed the meeting at some length - the Grand Conductor said a few words exhorting us all to unity and brotherly love & said if there had been any bickerings among us he hoped they all be forgotten & buried. I then expressed my thanks to the DGWP & the GC for their kindness in attending to our invitation & my entire satisfaction with their performance - and considered the GWP had wisely selected the honored & respected Rev. Gentleman as the DGWP for Sheffield but had he the GWP made choice of the meanest member of the Division & appointed him to have installed our Officers, he would have been received by every member or our Division with open arms and brotherly love & that from the reception I had met with last April when I attended to install their officers - I considered that the Division of Sheffield must have had some serious objections to my performing that ceremony - and their further objections to my attendance at the next Installation as communicated to me by our own worthy Brother Mr. Porter (& for which I should ever feel thankful) confirmed that opinion & that as there were several members of that Division now present I should be glad to hear from them, whether there was any just cause for my suspicions, their answers were satisfactory & very flattering and the hatchet was buried with the edge downwards, there may it remain.

Tuesday 10th - I am not very well. Charles at sundries. I write nearly all day- George returns from Miramichi

Wednesday 11th - Charles cleans up buckwheat about 15 bushels- Alek cleans up his raised on shares - 20 bushels in the whole- brings me ten bushels.

Thursday 12th - Charles haws wood- I work in garden, plant tulips - pull a few turnips and mangle wortzel 3 of which weighs lbs.

Friday 13th - Charles puts potatoes in the cellar from the barn - I work in garden all day.

Saturday 14th - Charles at sundries - I go to see Anthony Parsons for Betsy - Ann goes to Sally's - with Odber & Nancy - Mary Messinet comes with Ann.

Sunday October 15, 1848 - attend Church afternoon.

Monday 16th - Charles pulling turnips in swamp - I take out beets & mangle wortzel from garden.

Tuesday 17th - Charles same as yesterday. I repair the big waggon - Charles Miles comes & brings dolly.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Wednesday 18th – the new Church in St. Mary's consecrated by the Bishop 'John Fredericton' together with about ten of his clergy - a pretty large assemblage of people considering the day was unpleasant - the psalms were chanted by Mr. Roberts and others from Fredericton and some other parts of the service. Alek & Wm. help Charles cut turnips from ten, till they get their dinner being too wet to work out.

Thursday 19th – keep the cows in the barn all day - feed them on turnip tops - Charles cuts turnips, Woody comes down, mends his waggon & goes home.

Friday 20th – Charles cut turnips. I repair windows forenoon.

Saturday 21st - Alek goes to town with big waggon takes 4 bbls potatoes & 1 of turnips for himself & 5 bbls turnips for me - let Sylvester Wood have 3 bbls & sells 2 for 6/6 & gives me the money. Brother Charles goes home, takes the old horse – leaves Dolly - Charles King pulls turnips etc. – give Brother Edward about 4 bushels turnips.

Sunday 22nd - went to Church forenoon- rains coming home – Mr. DeVeber preaches - Mr. Stirling at Prince William - Woody & Sally comes.

Monday 23rd - Charles cuts turnips. Woody works in the shop. I make out Church accts. Woody & Sally go home afternoon.

Tuesday October 24, 1848 - went to Anthony Parsons for Betsy - he agrees to let her have three cows for £11 - Ten tons of hay at the market price when delivered and one hundred bushels oats at market price - Betsy agrees to take land from Edward A Miles for his note of £150 – the interest to May last being £63 – he has paid her in oxen, steers, a colt, a mare. I am trying to write a deed of the land – that part of the upper half of Glasier lot that lies between the Topham field so called and the Portobello Stream. Charles puts turnips in cellar.

Wednesday 25th – finish taking turnips & carrots out of garden. Chas. threshes a little barley. We had 4 Miss Carmans to tea & Miss Scott - 3 Mr. Carmans, Odber & Tupper & Sammy Smith spend the evening with us - Miss Eliza Carman stops with us & Mary Messinet goes to see Louisa - all this was yesterday. Alek has the horses to plough 1/4 day.

Thursday 26th – Alek has the horses all day to plough. Charles & Thos. hawl out manure. I work in the garden nearly all day.

Friday 27th – Tom & Charles put out manure till noon, Alek ploughs for me till noon - Tom & Charles saw wood. I make a bench for chopping meat. Mrs. F. Hatheway buried in Fredericton. Odber butchers 6 pigs for himself.

Saturday 28th - Alek ploughs form all day on the front and William & Charles put out manure. I fix for killing hogs. Mr. & Mrs. Hatheway & Anne stop to dinner with us. Mr. Wood, Mr. Carman & Elizabeth to tea & Mr. Jaffrey spends the evening.

Sunday 29th – attend Church in St. Marys forenoon. Mr. Wood preaches and at Maugerville afternoon where he preaches again.

Monday 30th 1848 – we go on with butchering hogs - under the wood shed & hang them up in the carriage house a very fair time. Odber & Alek, Thos. & Owen and Charles dress 5 pigs & 2 hogs- Old Miss Mary Odell departed this life at the parsonage in Maugerville - lent Charles Currie my waggon.

Tuesday 31st – cut & salted my pork - Alek had the oxen to hawl wood from the shore.

Wednesday November 1st 1848 – Charles splits wood. I repair about the barn. The roads are in the worst state I ever knew them – mud six inches deep in many places - the land is filled with water.

Thursday 2nd – Charles goes to town – pay him in cash 20/- and an order on Mr. Gaynor for 40/- . Owen helps one afternoon on the road.

Friday 3rd – Alek ploughs for me - Charles banking house.

Saturday 4th – Alek ploughs for himself - Tom has the oxen 3/4 day. Charles & I repair cow yard fence - put pickle on pork & hams. Sally & Woody & children come evening.

Sunday 5th – at home all day. Sally & W goes home.

Monday 6th – Charles hawls out manure with horse & cart - I am to work at the yard fence. Mr. Stirling calls – pay him 35/- Currie brings home the waggon - George Priestly Jun. clears out for St. John. Tom has the oxen to hawl hay.

Tuesday 7th – Alek goes to mills for one, Charles & Owen hawl manure. I am to work about the barn.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Wednesday 8th – Alek has the horses to plough forenoon and ploughs the garden for me in the afternoon about 2 hours. Tom works with me in the garden. Charles & Owen hawls out manure. Snows a very little in afternoon. Stable all the cattle.

Thursday November 9, 1848 - Charles takes care of cattle & saws wood - not much done this day.

Friday 10th – Charles same as yesterday. I went to Mr. Stirlings & with him & Mr. Hatheway examined Miss Phinney and Miss Camps applicants for school license granted - certificate to Miss Phinney & recommended Miss Camp to study her grammar a little longer - spent the evening with the Rector, & got home at 10.

Saturday 11th – Charles & I banking the house. Wood Carman brings the black mare bought from R.H. Carman for £27-10-. Shod by McEwin – I paid him Some ice in the river this night.

Sunday 12th – attended Church afternoon. G.C. Carman came up to our place evening with Richard & Samuel & Stephen & young Richard - the Steamer New Brunswick goes down.

Monday 13th – The ice stopt at Fredericton and Oromocto Island - the teamer St John forced her way through & goes to St. John with much difficulty - no crossing at Fredericton. I went with G.C. Carman Esq. to Samuel Carmans dined there and sent for Mrs. Miles, we spent the evening there - Clowes crossed the river there & went to Oromocto - freezes hard this night.

Tuesday 14th – visited Mr. Tupper's school with Mr. Stirling who expressed himself well satisfied with the teacher & pupils - 11 present came home & dined - then visited Mr. Babbet & Mr. McCartney with the Rector & got home before sunset. Charles saws wood & feeds cattle.

Wednesday 15th – Went to D. Stirlings & took Acknowledgment of Deed to Kearns - & exchanged a steer with D. Sterling. Alek goes for plank left by Sterrett at Betsys and buys Cate from the Rector for 60/-. Charles saws wood - people cross at Fredericton on ice on foot.

Thursday 16th 1848– Owen & Charles helps me repair the back barn yard - told Tom Doherty he must quit next spring — there is very little snow, the sledding is nearly done, some use wheels. Hay is worth from 6 to 8 dollars per ton in Fredericton and oats 1/3 10 1/6 –fresh pork 2 1/2 to 3 - Beef 2 to 3 – null sale & no money.

Friday 17th – Coleman, Alek and William have timber for a stable for Alek. Charles as usual. I work in shop.

Saturday 18th – between 9 & 10 last night, the firmament made a strange and wonderful appearance to the Southward it appeared red like the reflection of a large fire. In the west large & brilliant streaks nearly white about fifty feet in width and extending to a great height crooked & very irregular but beautiful. To the North dark streaks with lighter between them resembling Northern lights - to the East a very strange appearance, like the reflection of all the rest & very changeable - The Heavens declare the glory of God and the Firmament showeth his handy work. This morning is cloudy & cool - work with Alek & Wm. & Coleman at framing a stable for Alek. Charles saws wood & takes care of cattle, a heavy job.

Sunday 19th – the roads not fit for sled or waggon, at home all day.

Monday 20th – worked forenoon at Aleks stable with Alek, Wm. & Coleman & raised the frame - Owen & Charles thresh barley – the steam boats are running yet to the Oromocto – crossing at Fredericton on ice on foot.

Tuesday 21st - Charles & Owen thresh barley. Alek getting sled runners. I work hard all day about the barn. Snow all gone, roads bad, rough & muddy.

Wednesday 22nd – Charles at sundries. Owen & Thos. Doherty thresh barley - Alek & William work with Coleman and myself at the stable.

Thursday 23rd – Pretty fair day, warm. Owen cleans up bushels barley - the rest same as yesterday. Odber helps us. Charles hawls a load dry wood to school house with horse & cart.

Friday November 24, 1848 - Owen threshing wheat, Charles banks his house in part and tends cattle. Alek, Wm., Coleman & self at the stable - got three pieces old deals from Mr. DeVeber each 8 feet long and 2 from Archie same length and an old deal from S. Smith 16 feet long - the Steamers continue to come to the Oromocto yet, and they cross at Fredericton on ice, a horse was taken over on ice yesterday - great scarcity of money, Bankrupts plenty.

Saturday 25th – Worked with Alek & Wm at the Stable - finished it all to the door. Owen threshes wheat, Charles as usual. Ebenezer Burpee Esq. comes at dusk and stops with us.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Sunday 26th – The Steamer Forest Queen comes up - gets as far as Henleys Point, returns to Glasiers & unloads - at home all day with Squire Burpee. Sally, Woody & children come forenoon and stop with us.

Monday 27th – The Forest Queen went down-Squire Burpee left us about ten & went on to Fredericton. Woody & Sally with us today. Wood Carman comes to go to school. Owen threshes wheat - Charles as usual. I have many calls & do some small jobs.

Tuesday 28th – pleasant work this day with Alek & Wm. at a sled for them. Woody helps some & repairs the office porch - good job. Owen & Charles finish threshing wheat, Woody & Sally go home afternoon. A.W. Carman commences school. Steamers run from Fredericton to Woodstock.

Wednesday 29th - Alek & Charles repairing roads in the woods. I work with Wm. at the sled. Mr. McMahon calls on his way to Fredericton. Owen at home.

Thursday 30th – Alek & Charles & Owen repair the Bridge. Wm. & myself at the sled - Ezekiel Seely pays me for Ralph Seely five pounds.

Friday December 1st 1848 – Alek clearing road in the woods. Charles hawls some earth from the front in the garden. Owen cleans up the wheat - 9 bushels. Wm. & me at the sled - sold to George Hatheway 2 heifers rising 3 for £6-10- cash pd down - Bought a gray mare from R.H. Carman on acct of rent due Estate of Mrs. E. Miles for £30-.

Saturday 2nd – Alek works for me. Wm. & I at the sled, finish, Charles & Wood hawl the logs from old school house. Owen at home.

Sunday 3rd - at home all day - roads very bad.

Monday 4th – Wood & Charles repair road to the river. Owen begins threshing oats by the job to have every tenth bushel and his dinner - I spend most of the day at Aleks sled - attend a meeting of S of T at Estabrooks - pay up to Nov 4th 4/- & 4/- for Woody Smith to same time - not harmonious - talk of giving up the Charter - to meet again next Monday - got home at 2 o'clock - too late. The Forest Queen goes up to Glasiers.

Tuesday 5th – not a particle of snow on the ground, cattle feeding about the fields, sheep will take no hay, very little frost in the ground.

Wednesday 6th – Charles hawls wood from back barn, Wood at school. I make a stable door for Alek - night clear & cool.

Thursday 7th – fitted & hung stable door for Alek & then went to town, on horseback – to Woodys & crossed part way in a boat & part on ice. Paid in the Central Bank on acct of Charles Miles debt to Mr. McPherson £20-3-1- & gave a new note endorsed by Odber for £10 dated the 6th December. Rec'd from C.K. Foster for Odber on order from Rev. Mr. Jaffrey £5-0- 0- & paid the same to Odber on my return. Charles saws wood. Wood at school.

Friday 8th – Wood at school, Charles hawls 2 loads sand. I work in the shop. Alek goes to town.

Saturday 9th 1848– Owen cleans up 44 bushels white oats - he has 4 bushels. Alek drives horses for me & with Charles hawls earth to back barn. Woody at school & takes a load wood. I work at many things, rather too much.

Sunday 10th - Snow storm. Attended Church afternoon.

Monday 11th – William Wright begins work at the rate £20 a year - cuts bushes at Portobello, Charles King agrees to work a month for 25/- he and Alek hawls dirt on the ridges in swamp with horses. Wood at school, I write a deed from C. Good to J. S. Harrison. Betsy spends the day with us. Woody comes.

Tuesday 12th – Woody Smith with Alek & Charles. Butcher the bull. Wm. cuts bushes - Wood at school - Woodford goes home.

Wednesday 13th – Wm. cutting bushes - Alek & Charles hawling swamp manure. I went to Mr. Jas. Harrisons & took acknowledgment of deed from Mr. C. Good to Harrison – Rec'd 10/- for deed - Acknowledgment & 15/ from Mr. C. Harrison for pew hire & pd. to the Rector 20/-.

Thursday 14th – Alek Charles & Wm. hawling swamp mud. Ann & I go to Sally's & spend the day. Wood at school - crossing at Fredericton on ice.

Friday 15th – Wm. saws wood all day. Charles tends cattle & helps me make mortar to set the Franklin which I do with very little help - & make a pretty good job I think. The ice is failing at Fredericton - cross at Duffy's.

Saturday 16th - Charles & Wm. cutting bushes – Wood hawls dry hemlock. I paint the Franklin. Rover kills T. Doherty's lamb. Alek takes his sled to be ironed.

Sunday 17th – Attend Mr. Jaffrey's Church afternoon at 4 - not a large congregation.

Diaries of Tredway Thomas Odber Miles

Monday December 18, 1848 - Wm. cuts bushes, Charles riddles oats. Wood at school. I am at sundries. The ground is nearly bare of snow - the cattle graze about the fields - very poor sledding, considerable frost in the ground - markets low. Hay is worth from 5 to 7 dollars in Fredericton. Can't get there with it today. Oats from 1/3 to 1/8 - dull, Beef 1 1/2 to 2, Turkeys sold at 1/3 each - our stock look well but the hay goes fast - the hogs do well on turnips - look better than common. Sunbury Division S of T meet this evening to elect Officers. I do not attend. Wood goes on Cate - gets home at 12 - obtains a card of clearance, as does his Father, having paid up all dues & Officers Elected - G. Treadwell, WP William Calnik, G Nevers, Thos. O Miles Jun., C Harrison, Stephen Carman.

Tuesday 19th - some ice along the road. Mrs. Banks spends the day with us. I paint the Franklin again & some small jobs. Charles & William cut bushes - young Edward Miles commenced school.

Wednesday 20th - Clear & cool. Charles & Wm. cut bushes. I repair the hearth in the kitchen. Wood & Edward at school. Charles Hatheway breaks out with small pox - Doctor Folderry down. Edward Miles goes home for books on skates.

Thursday 21st - Charles & Wm. cut bushes. I do not much. Wood & Edward at school - very cold night. Owen & Tom begin to thresh oats by job.

Friday 22nd - Charles & Wm. cut bushes. Owen & Tom thresh. I move the cooking stove in the kitchen - begin to travel on the ice with horses. Wood helps to green the church. Edward at school.

Saturday 23rd 1848 - Charles King goes home on a visit - pay him 20/- cash. Robert Hazen comes for the Sheriffs money collected by me from D Sterling 45/9 and from Jms. DeVeber 13/10 1/2 received it. Alek goes to town with his mare. Tom & Owen threshing oats on shares 1/10th and their dinners,... good travelling on the ice great run to Fredericton today - they will be well supplied for Christmas - for very little money. Wood & Edward at school, very little snow fell last night about 1/2 inch. We have been living in the parlour since Tuesday last on acct of painting the Franklin stove very inconvenient.

Sunday 24th - attended Church in St Marys - the Bishop preaches forenoon - went to our Church afternoon - good going on ice.

Monday 25th - Christmas - rather pleasant, not cold, went to Church morning - a very large con-

gregation, sacrament administered to a large number - came home to dinner, and spent the remainder of the day at home and by ourselves - very unprofitably.

Tuesday 26th - Ann goes to Sally's with Betsy. Wood comes forenoon, gets ready to go to Mill - put up 22 bushels good white oats - 4 1/2 bushels wheat and 5 of barley in 13 bags - Wm. tends cattle and saws wood. Charles comes in the evening - I put in a dull day. Tom & Owen thresh - Odber goes to town, takes 2 quarters of beef (304 lbs.) @ 2&2 1/2 for me with which he buys a winnowing machine from Lemont Price 60/- gets 2 books.

Wednesday 27th - Wood goes to Burpees Mill - gets home before sunset cant get ground under 13 days. Tom & Owen clean up 20 barrels oats with the new machine. Wm. cuts bushes - Charles tends cattle & saws wood - lent Jarvis Cate to help hawl a load of hay to town, one of his horses having tired - rig Alek out with pad & breeching for his horse has my sleigh to go to town for his sled. Hay sells today in town at 30/- very dull.

Thursday 28th - I repair the winnowing machine & Geo. H. sled. Wood washes & oils harness. Wm. tends cattle & saws wood. Charles King sick. Very little travelling today - clears off at dusk.

Friday 29th 1848 - Wood hawls 3 loads dry hemlock. Wm. tends cattle & saws wood. Owen & Tom clean up 7 barrels black oats making in the whole 27 barrels - they have 3 barrels, & are to thresh 3 more for me. They begin to thresh white oats - clean up about bushels - rather poor ones - and then commence at better ones. I turn a neck yoke (white oak) and work in the shop all day. Sally & Woody come evening & Miss Miles, and Miss Carman, Elizabeth & Fanny, Miss Raymond, Louisa Perley, Mary Messinet, Mr. Raymond, three Mr. Carmans & Odber & Nancy spend the evening with us - Charles sick.

Saturday 30th - begins to snow about 8 o'clock morning, moderately, increases fast & becomes a violent snow storm. Wm. tends cattle & saws wood. Chas. sick, Tom & Owen thresh white oats, Wood mends a trace & tends horses. I work in the shop all day - Sally & Woody go home about ten in the morning.

Sunday 31st - roads bad. We are all at home all day & alone - very few teams pass today. Grows colder at night, wind increases, changes to N West and drives the snow, with great violence. And so ends the year 1848- a year long to be remembered

on account of the scarcity of provisions, dullness of grade and general starvation of all kinds of business. Religion also appears (to me) to be at a low ebb - may God in Infinite Mercy awaken us all to a sense of our duty and may we all in deep humility and with humble prayer implore the disposer

of all wants to avert the perils of famine and general distress, with which we seem to be justly threatened - and may the year 1849 be a year of revivals of Religion and happy days.

[Ed: From back cover of diary] - 18 Oct - St. Marys Church consecrated.

Postcard - Bathurst NB (?) Women's Institute

contributed by David Doss

Mr. Doss found this postcard at a flea market in Royal Oak, Michigan. The postcard is dated Dec 9, 1909 and was sent from Nellie Sutherland to Mrs. Margaret Thompson in Bathurst NB. The message reads:

"Dear Maggie. I received your card all O.K. was glad you had not forgotten us. I thought perhaps you would like to see some of our pretty faces

again. This is the Womens Institute. I think you know us all. Wishing you all a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. Nellie Sutherland."

Can anyone identify the people in the picture? And is it an NB Women's Institute? According to the WI website, the first WI was not established in NB until 1911...



The Families at Bull Lake - Benjamin Kelley

Submitted by Franklin Luke Lawson

Families by the name of Kelly/Kelley have resided in the Prince William and Kingsclear parishes of York County, New Brunswick, for a very long time. Some by that name arrived as Loyalist civilians after the American Revolution while others were members of Loyalist regiments.ⁱ Some by that name married into the Lawson family of Lake George, for example, in 1824 Alexander Lawson of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, married Deborah Kelly of Prince William. Their eldest son James Lawson married Sarah Kelly of Kingsclear in 1850.ⁱⁱ

In 1843 Alexander Kelley of Prince William married Catherine Bell of the same place.ⁱⁱⁱ They lived and farmed in Prince William Parish and raised a family which included: **Mary Elizabeth (Kelley) Nevers**, John Kelley, William Kelley, Edmond Kelley, **Benjamin Kelley**, **Hannah (Kelley) Kaley**, (illegible female) Kelley, Lavice Kelley and Emily Kelley.^{iv}

BENJAMIN KELLEY 1850 - 1912: Benjamin Kelley, son of Alexander Kelley and Catherine (Bell) Kelley, was born at Kingsclear, 17 July 1850.^v

On 30 August 1879 he married Alice Phillips^{vi} of New Maryland. They farmed at Kingsclear. The 1881 Census of Kingsclear identifies the members of the Kelley household as follows: Benjamin, age 29, born in NB, a Baptist, of Irish origin and a farmer; Alice, 27, born in NB, a Baptist, of Irish origins; and Louisa, daughter, 1 month old, born in March.

Around 1887 Benjamin and Alice (Phillips) Kelley, along with several other interrelated families, moved to Bull Lake Ridge. (NOTE: Apparently their daughter Louisa died prior to the move since

there is no record that she accompanied them. However, the date of her death and the site of her burial are unrecorded). To assist the Kelleys in settling at Bull Lake they took with them a boy, Samuel Kitchen,^{vii} son of Nathaniel and Jane (Kitchen) Kitchen of Burden, Prince William Parish. The Kelley farmstead was "behind the lake, facing a proposed road that was never built" on Lot 27 Range 2 South Newburg Settlement. Although they erected a house and some farm buildings, cleared some land, grew some crops and raised some livestock, there is no record that they petitioned for a grant to this land. In 1909 it was granted to George McElroy^{viii} of Grafton, Carleton County whose family owned several business including a saw mill at Grafton.

Benjamin Kelley farmed at Bull Lake and worked on construction projects such as the Armouries at Woodstock.^{ix}

Benjamin and Alice (Phillips) Kelley had two children born and raised at Bull Lake: Otis S. Kelley (b. 25 January 1887) and Josephine Kelley (b. 24 December 1890).^x

Benjamin Kelley was a trustee for the school at Bull Lake in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.^{xi}

In the Census of 1911 Benjamin and Alice Kelley are identified as "Boarders" living in the home of Sam and Jessie Kitchen and their family at Bull Lake.

Benjamin Kelley died at Crystal, Maine, 26 August 1912 and was buried there.^{xii} (His son, Otis S. Kelley lived at Crystle, Maine at the time.) The date and place of Alice's death and the location of her grave are unknown.

ⁱ **Wright, Ester Clark**, *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, Fifth Printing 1985, Sentinel Printing Ltd., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

ⁱⁱ **Lawson, Franklin Luke**, *Before My Time: Alexander and Deborah (Kelly) Lawson of Lake George, New Brunswick, and their descendants*, self published, 1964.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church Records (The Drouin Collection), 1670-1946.** *Alexander Kelly of the Parish of Prince William and Catherine Bell of the same Parish were married by License at Fredericton this Sixteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and forty three by me (illegible), Curat (illegible) (illegible) Fredericton. This Marriage was solemnized between us Alexander Kelly (his mark) Catherine Bell (her mark) In the Presence of Mary Odell Patrick Kelly Witness to their Marks Mary Odell.*

^{iv} **1861 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Prince William p. 4:** *Alexander Kelly, Head, 65 (age), (born at) Prince William Parish, farmer, Baptist; Catherine Kelly, Wife, 40, Irish, Episcopalian; Elizabeth Kelly, 18; John Kelly, 17; William Kelly, 13; Edmond Kelly, 12; Benjamin Kelly, 12; Hannah Kelly, 14; (female) Kelly, 8; Lavice*

Kelly, 6; Emily Kelly, 3.

^v **1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton** identifies the Kelly household as: Kelly, Benjamin, M(ale), Head, M(arried), (date of birth) Jul 17, 1850, (age) 50; Kelly, Alice, F(emale), M, Apr. 5, 1862, 38; Kelly, Otis, M, son, S(ingle), Jan. 25, 1887, 14; Kelly, Josephine, F, Daughter, S, Dec. 24, 1890, 10.

^{vi} a) **New Brunswick Reporter and Fredericton Advertiser**, Fredericton, N.B., 08 October 1879. Daniel F. Johnson's New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics, volume 49, Number 746. M. By Rev. E. Evans, 30th Aug., Benjamin KELLEY, Prince William (York Co.) / Alice PHILLIPS, New Maryland.

b) **Acadia, Canada, Vital and Church Records (The Drouin Collectioon), 1670-1946**. *This certifies that Benjamin Kelly of Prince William, in the County of York and Alice Phillips of New Maryland, in the said County, were married by License on the thirtyth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Seventy nine by me E. Evans. This marriage was solemnized between us Benjamin Kelly Alice Phillips In presence of Isaac Nevers Matilda Courser Benjamin J. Courser Filed and Registered this 24th day of July 1880 Perley van Wart (?) Clerk Peace York County.*

NOTE: The witness Isaac Nevers was married to Benjamin Kelley's sister Mary Elizabeth Kelley.

^{vii} **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, unrecorded conversation.

^{viii} **RS686::Index to New Brunswick Land Grants, 1784-1997**. Volume 158, Page 0, Grant Number 26118, 1909-11-15, 96 acres, Microfilm F16457. PANB (on-line).

^{ix} **Lawson, Guy Marshall**, op. cit.

^x **1901 Census of Canada, New Brunswick, York, Southampton**.

^{xi} **Teachers' and Trustees' Returns**, New Brunswick, York, Southampton, Grantville. Microfilm F4847, F4848, F4849, F4850, F4856, F4857 and F4859 (PANB).

^{xii} **Maine State Archives**; Cultural Building, 84 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0084; 1908-1922 Vital Records, Roll#:30 (on line).

Mystery Pictures

contributed by David Fraser

Found at an auction sale. 9"x12" charcoal or pencil sketches. Any ideas who they may be?



The Mackintoshes

As Descended from Captain Donald Bain Mackintosh
contributed by Donald Mackintosh

"Captain Mackintosh belonged to the chieftain's family of the Mackintosh clan whose family seat was Moey Hall, Inverness, Scotland".¹

Preface

Ensnared in the cobwebs of our youth is the fuzzy notion planted there by our father that we were related to the chiefs of the Clan Mackintosh. I do not recall much to this day of when or what he told us about our lineage but a pervasive line of thought has our great grandfather leaving home to go to sea as he was a third or fourth son in his family; far down the line of inheritance. Subsequently we have found it was not our great grandfather but perhaps his father who left Scotland for better opportunity.

Another piece of family lore was that our father and our uncle were contacted in the 1930s or 1940s with regard to their possible place in the Mackintosh line of chiefly families. This apparently required some type of verification/authentication which would require expenditures and was beyond their means or, and perhaps, their interest at the time. Although their father was alive until 1941, we have no information regarding him. (History shows that the Mackintosh Chief until 1938 was Alfred Donald Mackintosh and he had nominated his successor of the Mackintoshes but not the Chattans. In 1947 it was decided by the Lyon Court that Duncan Alexander Mackintosh of Daviot should be granted the Arms of Chattan. Perhaps the Lyon Court had been examining possibilities for heirs to that title).

Regardless of the ensuing lines of succession, there was instilled a sense that we were somehow related to the chiefs of the Mackintosh clan somewhere in history. This led to hope of tracing our Scottish roots and from which I have pursued our family beginnings.

The New World; New Beginning

In 1836 Alexander Mackintosh immigrated to Canada, age about 23 and found his way to Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. There he would find employment as a school teacher. That same year Marjory McDonald also arrived in New Brunswick presumably with other members of her family. She was about 20-21 years of age.

Alexander and Marjory were married 1 January 1839 with residence listed as StMy. Donald Hosack and Donald McDonald were witnesses, the latter presumed to be either the brother or father of the bride.

Captain Donald Bain Mackintosh - The Beginning

The snow was falling gently that Saturday of March 28, 1840 in Fredericton, New Brunswick, disturbed slightly by the first cry of our ancestor. The city sits inland from the Bay of Fundy and is bisected by the Saint John River. Queen Victoria was on the English throne at the time of our ancestor's birth as a British subject as were all Canadians prior to the Canadian Citizenship Act of 1947.

Donald Bain Mackintosh was the first child of Alexander and Marjory. He was followed by five sisters, Elizabeth (1842), Janet (1847), Susan (1849), Margary/Marjory (1851 and Margaret/Maggie (1854). All of the children were born in Charlotte County in New Brunswick. Throughout the records of the family the name is spelled in various ways, the most common variation being McIntosh. And his mother's name would have its variations including Margary, Margery and Marjary.

The Mariner

Donald Bain went to sea at an early age, probably 14 or 15 (perhaps even younger). He first sailed as an officer out of Eastport, Maine in March of 1858 and served aboard the Moloncous until June of 1859. Following this he sailed out of Saint John, New Brunswick where he served as mate on the *Harry Smith* and a number of other ships. In December of 1862, after serving as mate of the *S.L. Tilley* for a year, he was promoted to Master, i.e. Captain. In 1863 he received a certificate from the American Shipmaster's Association (McIntosh, Donald B. No 2405, Year 1863) which, at the time, was the certifying organization for United States mariners.

In the spring of 1865 Mackintosh was in Liverpool, England where he applied for a Master's Cer-

The Mackintoshes

tificate from the British Board of Trade. The application declared 12 years, 9 months service at sea for which 6 years and 9 months were accounted for

with ship's names and duration of service aboard each. His Masters Certificate was duly awarded to "Donald Bain McIntosh" dated 20 April 1865.



Captain Mackintosh's Masters Certificate from the British Board of Trade: 20 April, 1865

The Sea Captain

Subsequent to receiving his Master's Certificate he continued his career at sea. At the time he arrived in Liverpool in March 1865 he was master of the *A.L. Palmer*, a position he had held since December of 1864. He continued his employ with the vessel until 1867. He captained a number of other ships over the 11 years from 1865 to 1876 sailing from and to New Brunswick, Great Britain, the United States, the West Indies and South America

In 1869 he was hired to sail the ship *Enterprise*, a vessel owned by Daniel Wetmore Clark. This would prove to be fortuitous as Daniel Clark was a prominent citizen of Saint John, New Brunswick noted as a contractor and millwright. He also owned a number of ships of which the *Enterprise* was one. Captain Mackintosh would enjoy a four year run as master of the *Enterprise*. And Daniel Clark also had an attractive young daughter who caught the fancy of the 28 year old sea captain. Amelia A. Clark apparently was reciprocal and it was not long before she agreed to become the Cap-

The Mackintoshes

tain's wife. A marriage bond was made on the 23d of June, 1870 wherein was pledged five hundred pounds of lawful money of the said Province, to be paid to the Queen. (Pretty expensive to get married in those days). On June 27th 1870 they were married by the Rev. George A Hartley in Saint John, New Brunswick. Captain Mackintosh was 30 years old and Amelia, born in January 1852, was 18. Initially they lived with the Clark family and were in the Clark residence for the Canada census of 1871.

1871 was an important year for the Mackintoshes as daughter Ella Marjory was born in July. (Here we see continuity of names with Ella's middle name the same as her paternal grandmother). Captain Mackintosh may have been at sea during his daughter's birth. He was sailing aboard the *Enterprise* almost every month during 1871 and 1872.

In 1873 the Captain was again in England as Master of the *Maggie R Carvill*. Amelia accompanied him and their son, Daniel Thomas Alexander Mackintosh was born in Liverpool on May 11. (Again there is a continuation of names with Daniel for his maternal grandfather and Alexander on the paternal side. According to my father, the additional name of Thomas was added so his initials wouldn't spell DAM! Great grandmother might have been a bit prudish). They were in a very nice section of the city known as Great George Square. Apparently Amelia, Ella and the baby stayed in Liverpool for the rest of the year as Mackintosh noted their son came to America in 1874 settling in St John, New Brunswick and later Florida and Maine. We don't know where they stayed in Liverpool as the address where Daniel was born was in Great George Square, showed another person, perhaps a physician, as "occupier".

We have a picture of Daniel T A Mackintosh taken by noted photographer Isaac Erb in Saint John, New Brunswick when he was a boy of about seven or eight years of age, at best guess. Unfortunately we've no other pictures of the family of that era.

A second son was born in 1875 and named William Aeneas Mackintosh. It is believed he was named for someone or someone's in the Mackintosh family. There is a William, an uncle of Amelia Clark, however no Aeneas in the Clark side of the family. Aeneas does appear in another obscure and perhaps fanciful reference in a book that Captain Mackintosh wrote sometime later in life. Wil-

liam died in 1878 at age three of diphtheria, the same year that Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria succumbed to the same disease. William is buried in the Clark Family group of burial plots in the Greenwood Cemetery, Saint John, New Brunswick.

Great Great Grandfather Clark and Family

Daniel Wetmore Clark, was born September 7, 1817 in Salmon River, Nova Scotia and married Amy Amelia Dodge October 25, 1843 in St John, New Brunswick. He was a contractor, millwright and ship owner living and working in Saint John throughout his life. Daniel was a deacon in the Free Christian Baptist Church where the Reverend George A Hartley presided. In addition to Amelia, Daniel and Amy had eight other children. Daniel died December 27, 1902 in Saint John, NB. The Clark (e) family stems from Massachusetts and England from at least 1550. Daniel's wife (our great great grandmother Amy Clark, nee Dodge), was born October 12, 1824 in Hampton Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick. She died July 17, 1913 in Saint John. The Dodge family, her paternal side, goes back to both Essex Massachusetts and England in the 1600's.

Family of Captain Mackintosh

Once again this researcher develops more questions than answers. There is precious little information on the family of Alexander and Marjory Mackintosh. The Captain's obituary, ostensibly written by his son Daniel, states that his father died when Donald was 16 years of age and that the Donald took care of the family afterward. As yet no record has been located confirming Alexander's passing. There is a record of the death of a Margery Mackintosh in Eastport, Maine in October 1868 which appears to be our protagonist's mother. The only daughter for which some records appear is Maggie or Margaret. Various sources reflect Maggie Mackintosh moved to the United States and married Martin G Wright in 1880. There were six or seven children born to the couple; William N, Edith M, Stella J, Gardner E, George G and possible Amy. Only the first and last appear to be family names from the Mackintosh/McIntosh side. Martin Wright died in 1932 in Utah and Maggie died 12 December 1942 in Nantasket, Massachusetts. As fields of information continue to expand it is hoped that further information of Captain Mackintosh's siblings will be located.

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The Missing Years

Captain Mackintosh left the sea after nearly 25 years. He was a Knight Templar (listed in History of Knights Templars of Canada as MacIntosh, Donald B.) and had joined the Free Christian Baptist faith of which his in-laws were members. His last voyage that we have record of was with the *Bright Star*, a vessel owned by his father-in-law Daniel Clark. We have no record of his endeavors upon leaving the sea. City directories for Saint John list him from 1876 through 1878 as McIntosh Donald B, sea Captain in the Carleton area with addresses on Old Fort, Middle and Watson streets. The area was also where Daniel Clark lived and had his business and his wife's siblings and other relatives lived and worked.

In 1877 it is recorded that Captain Mackintosh set out across the plains to Manitoba and then south into Montana territory arriving in the area of Fort Benton and then the mining area of Barker in 1879. Mackintosh was now near 40 years of age.

It was 1879 and the west was still wild. We will probably never learn exactly what motivated our ancestor to go west in general and Montana in particular. Perhaps it was the lure of gold that had influenced a great influx of people into Idaho and Montana in the 1860s. The early claims were predominantly placer mines yielding riches in gold. Virginia City in 1863 and Last Chance Gulch, which helped found Helena, Montana, were the early finds and the settlements that arose but miners quickly spread out around the territory seeking new fields.

The Miner

In the fall of 1879 silver was discovered in the Little Belt Mountains some 90 miles or so southwest of Fort Benton, Montana. Two camps grew up within two miles of each other bearing the names of the discoverers, Barker and Hughesville for E. A. Barker and Patrick Hughes. Mackintosh had made his way to Barker but we've no information of the interim period when he left Saint John until he purchased a share of a silver location in the Barker area with a partner, Henry Sanborn in March of 1881.

On the first day of July of that year, three prospectors from Barker followed a couple of creeks, the second of which met with another stream in a gulch some six to eight miles to the southwest. Here they discovered silver. One of those prospec-

tors was James Neihart for which the eventual mining town would be named. Captain Mackintosh arrived in the area on the last day of August 1881 with a John McLeod and was near the last to leave the gulch that summer on the 4th of October. Mackintosh filed for claims on at least nine locations in conjunction with James Chamberlain, whose shares were subsequently sold or transferred to Mackintosh. This was likely an arrangement for Mackintosh as he was not yet a citizen of the United States at the time.

In April of 1882, when most of the miners were in camp in that gulch, a town meeting was called. Captain Mackintosh was secretary for the meeting during which he was elected recorder to lay out the town, keep a book of records, survey the town site and make a plat of the same; with the survey and plat to be completed in 40 days. The name of the town was also decided by honoring an initial locator, James Neihart. (Mackintosh had suggested Farragut for the town name but Neihart won out and the town remains there today with a population of 51 in the 2010 U S census). During a meeting in June 18, 1882 Captain Mackintosh was nominated for Justice of the Peace for Neihart with his name to be forwarded to the county commissioners for that appointment. On August 21, of 1882 Mackintosh was appointed the first Postmaster of Neihart and was also the first merchant of the camp when he opened Neihart's first store in October 1883, selling groceries and general merchandise. Prior to this supplies were hauled in from Barker. It was a bit less than a supermarket. It was a log building with a dirt floor and the roof covered with sod. Poles served as shelves and a door served as a counter. It also served as the first post office since he was the postmaster.

In the ensuing years, Captain Mackintosh was involved with over 30 mines, two of which were patented by him and partners with the Bureau of Land Management. Both the Hartley Lode and Mogul Lode eventually became strong producers however Mackintosh had sold his interest in the latter and lost his half of the Hartley lode when he failed to repay two notes of \$3360 and \$655.50 to a William Mueller. (The Hartley eventually yielded millions of dollars in silver between 1901 and 1921)

In April of 1885 Donald Bain Mackintosh became a United States Citizen. Later that year he sold several of his mine interests which later be-

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came the Broadwater Group with investors such as Helena, Montana businessman Charles A. Broadwater and railroad mogul James Hill of the Great Northern Railroad fame. Mackintosh's share from the sale is estimated to have been as much as \$15,000 which would be approaching \$400,000 in today's dollars.

In September that year Mackintosh went to Florida where his family met him. Shortly before heading east he sold his store to J. C. Hussey who also became postmaster in 1885. He also arranged a purchase of property in White Sulphur Springs, Montana, some 40 miles southwest of Neihart to which it was connected by a wagon road through the Little Belt Mountains. The move from Florida to New Brunswick was to improve the health of his daughter Ella. He purchased a home for the family in Gainesville and their son, Daniel, attended the East Florida Seminary which was the predecessor of the University of Florida. Daughter Ella attended school through the eighth grade and would have finished before the family arrived in Florida as she was about 14 years of age then. During the period that Captain Mackintosh was absent from his mining interests in Montana, he had a book published, The Life and Adventures of Roderick Douglas, by Charles H. Whiting of Boston in 1886. Although the book was a novel, it bears significant biographical references as it is the story of a young man from Canada going to sea at an early age and the adventures he has through his life. It was likely written during the long winters that Captain Mackintosh spent during his first years in Montana.

In 1887 it was time to move again and Captain Mackintosh returned to Neihart in April of 1887. His wife Amelia and children Daniel and Ella followed later in the year and the family settled in White Sulphur Springs. Ella became the organist in the Presbyterian Church and Daniel worked locally, later serving as assistant in the newspaper of Neihart. Captain Mackintosh was elected to the Diamond City Lodge No 7 A.F. & A.M. of Montana which included most of the prominent male citizens of White Sulphur Springs.

For the next few years Captain Mackintosh spent time attending to his mining properties and even increasing them. He also assisted with the *Neihart Herald*, the local town paper and son Daniel learned to set type and other jobs around the newspaper. Then in 1893 the Reading Railroad collapsed beginning a slide into a four year depres-

sion. The Panic of 1893 saw silver prices plummet with the demonetization of silver and the end of the government's mandatory silver purchases. Mining activity ground to a halt for nearly all of the silver lodes throughout the west.

During the ensuing years the Mackintosh family was active in various pursuits. Captain Mackintosh had a cabin in Neihart and was always a welcome member of the town. Son Dan became involved with the newspaper and then became a partner with a competitive publication. In 1895 the *Neihart Herald* issued The Herald Souvenir Thanksgiving Number, 1895. A very special edition, *Illustrative of Neihart, Montana, Her History, Resources and Future Prospects*. The entire paper of 30 pages (excepting advertisements) was written by Captain Mackintosh describing its location, geological attributes, history, description, mines, its people and even a little bit about the surrounding places like Barker and Great Falls.

The stars were aligning for another migration. A new pastor came to the town and took an immediate interest in the young organist of the church, Ella Mackintosh. In October of 1895 the Rev. James Addison Hedges and Ella Marjory Mackintosh were married. They lived initially with Captain Mackintosh and Amelia. In June of 1897 a daughter was born to the couple and that same month the Rev. Hedges caught the Northern Pacific Overland on his way to the pines of Northern Idaho. At length he came to the city of Spokane, Washington then a train to Juliaetta, Idaho which was the terminus of a spur of the Northern Pacific Railroad. From there he traveled by coach some 50 miles to the small town of Nez Perce.

About the middle of August, Ella decided it was time to join her husband whatever the place may be and she set out with two month old daughter Mary Todd. Amelia would not be separated from her grandchild, insisting of accompanying her daughter. This would be at pattern throughout the remainder of their short stay on this good earth.

It may be argued that any span of time is pivotal in the scheme of history however the significance of some periods certainly may stand above others. It is this contention that I dub the Kendrick years a pivotal period in the saga of the descendants from Captain Donald Bain Mackintosh.

In 1898 the Rev Hedges had obtained the ministry in the tiny town of Kendrick, Idaho and sister town of Juliaetta which was just a few miles away

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down the Potlatch River. Captain Mackintosh left Montana and joined his wife, daughter, son-in-law and granddaughter in Kendrick and Daniel also came to Idaho but stopped first in Moscow, about 25 miles from Kendrick. Initially Capt. and Mrs. Mackintosh lived with the Hedges family in the manse adjacent to the Presbyterian Church. They later had a home on the hill above the town.

Captain Mackintosh quickly gained respect in the community. He was elected to the Kendrick Masonic Lodge #26 in 1902 and records show him as Justice of the Peace in November of 1902 and was such until his death according to other records. In 1903 he was also the city clerk of Kendrick.

On August 5, 1904 Captain Mackintosh was presiding over a case in the Justice Court – Kendrick Precinct – Latah County – State of Idaho when fire broke out in the town. From the Latah County Docket book – entry of D B Mackintosh; *“...Fred Holbrook was called and sworn on behalf of the defense and testified. He was being cross examined when the call of Fire was given. Court was at once adjourned. An hour later the town of Kendrick was literally wiped out. Books and papers town hall ends. Everything else Burnt- This book with some papers was saved. Done this 6 day of August 1904.”* /s/ D B Mackintosh Justice of the Peace

In 1907 he made a homestead in the former Nez Perce reservation land that was heavily forested with white pine trees. The 1906 Homestead Act allowed homesteading in Federal Reserves without cost except the filing fee which initiated a surge of into those virgin timberlands. It was a non-secret that homesteaders were encouraged with the promise of timber companies to purchase said lands once homesteading requirements were satisfied. He was one of thirty or so who established homesteads in an area called Anoka, near the settlement of Dent, some 10 or so miles nearly due east of Kendrick in foothills of the Rocky Mountains. (Today it is a 55 mile trip via Orofino, Idaho due to construction of the Dworshak Dam on the Clearwater River in 1971. The settlement of Dent was removed as it was flooded by the new Dworshak Lake created by the Dam).

Captain Mackintosh built two cabins on the 120 acre site and spent many months there establishing the homestead. Wife Amelia stayed at their home in Kendrick as she was not able to travel over the rough wagon tracks into the mountainous area.

That same summer of 1907 daughter Ella and children had moved back to Kendrick from Pocatello, Idaho where the Rev. Hedges had been assigned in October 1904. They stayed with Grandmother Mackintosh at her home in Kendrick.

Daniel Mackintosh, having honed some talents in the newspaper business when he was in Neihart, Montana, was able to obtain the Kendrick Gazette newspaper with a partner, H. W. Weber, in 1901 and became sole proprietor in 1903 when his partner moved to Washington. Dan was elected President of the state press association in Boise in January of 1905 and re-elected again the following year. He was also chosen President of the Commercial Club in Kendrick and became a member of the Kendrick City Council in November 1905. Dan also became a member of the Masonic Lodge in Kendrick where he would be a Lodge brother of his later to be actual brothers-in-law, the Lauterbachs. On March 27, 1908 Dan Mackintosh married Henrietta Lauterbach at the Mackintosh home in Kendrick. The ceremony took place at six o'clock in the morning so the couple could board the morning train on the start of their honeymoon to Chicago. The Rev Hedges and family, now living in Sunnyside, Washington, were in attendance for the ceremony over which Rev Hedges presided.

This same year Daniel Mackintosh was elected to the Idaho State Legislature for the 1909-1910 legislative session where he would serve in Boise, Idaho, the state capitol. The broadening of his associations undoubtedly aided in his campaign. It is left to wonder if the upcoming period of our grandfather's time in Boise was a start or an impetus in the disintegration of his moral stability. Rumors passed down from our father and uncle were that Daniel was involved with two or three powerful, and wealthy, members of the legislature. This is what may have precipitated his eventual downfall in the Idaho community in trying to keep up with the wealth and power he did not possess.

As the final year of the first decade of the 20th century began, so did the perpetuation of the Mackintosh name. There were just 46 stars on our country's flag when on January 2, 1909 Donald Bain Mackintosh was born in Kendrick, Idaho. Obviously named for his grandfather, our father would grow up during the fascinating age of the birth of the automobile, airplane, and atomic bomb. From birth he was called by his middle name,

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Bain, something that would be repeated with his own grandson some 87 years later.

Shortly after the legislative session ended in March of 1909 the Mackintoshes returned to Kendrick. In June, Dan sold his interest in the Kendrick Gazette to George Hancock who had established the Gazette Publishing Co. On July 30, 1909, Mr. and Mrs. D T A Mackintosh and the Miss Leona Lauterbach, Mrs. Mackintosh's sister, visited Captain Mackintosh at this homestead near Dent. This may have been the first that Captain Mackintosh saw his grandson and the date is interesting in as much as his great grandson, this narrative's author, would be born on July 30, 29 years later.

The holidays were over and Captain Mackintosh was at his homestead. On January 25, 1910 he was found in a state of apoplexy and on January 27th he sailed his final journey to the great oceans beyond. Son Daniel was out of town, presumably at the Legislature, and the funeral was arranged for his return and the attendance of his daughter and son in law from Sunnyside, Washington. Captain Donald Bain Mackintosh was buried in the Kendrick Cemetery on January 30, 1910. The Masonic Lodge and the B.P.O.E. (Elks Club of which son Daniel was a member) contributed to the service and provided flower garlands of great beauty.

A short time later Amelia Mackintosh moved to Sunnyside, Washington to live with her daughter and son-in-law, the Rev Hedges. She would live with them for the rest of her life as the Rev. Hedges traveled upon the callings of family and faith. Here let us recount our record of the Hedges family.

James Addison Hedges

James Hedges came late for Christmas in 1865, arriving on December 30th in Urbana, Ohio. His father was of English heritage settling first in New Jersey and spreading westward into Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Ohio and some into New York and New England. His mother's people were of old Covenanter stock who migrated to the north of Ireland from Scotland and then to the United States, settling in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

James was born on a farm near Urbana, one of ten children. The family moved to Illinois when he was three. His father died when he was just five years old and his mother left this earth only three years later. The family was separated and his mother's sister took young James in and raised him

with a strong Christian upbringing. James attended public school and matriculated at Wittenberg College from which he graduated. He then spent one year in the Hamma Divinity School of Wittenberg and then went to McCormick seminary from which he graduated in 1894. It was shortly after this that he rode the Overland Passenger train of the Northern Pacific that dropped him off in the small town of Townsend, Montana. From there he took a stagecoach to White Sulphur Springs to begin his vocation as a Presbyterian minister.

By the time the Hedges family moved to Sunnyside, Washington in late 1907 the family had grown with the addition of Amelia Louise born 22 December 1899 in Kendrick, Idaho and Donald Addison born when the family was in Pocatello, Idaho on 3 June 1905. For the next several years the Hedges family would live in eastern Washington State with both girls attending the college in Pullman, Washington. The Rev. Hedges attended ministries in Oakesdale, Othello and other small churches in Eastern Washington. In 1920 daughter Mary graduated from State College of Washington (now Washington State University) and daughter Amelia was offered a position at Stanford University where she could complete her undergraduate degree. The Hedges again were on the move. It was 1921.

Amelia Hedges graduated from Stanford and Donald, the youngest, went to Palo Alto High School. Mary was an assistant to the Interpreter in the California Bureau of Immigration in San Francisco.

Mary married Russell Van Nest Black, an architect and they resided in Pennsylvania. They had no children. Amelia never married but had a lifelong relationship with Barney Girden, inventor of the snorkel and many other inventions. They did not have children. Donald went to the University of Michigan from which he earned a degree in architecture and he married Margaret Ricker in 1930. In 1932 their daughter was born and she is the sole great grandchild from the Captain and Amelia's daughter. She is the namesake of her Aunt and resides on the east coast of the United States. She married and has family in the eastern United States including several great grandchildren.

The Rev. James Hedges died in 1937, Amelia (Clark) Mackintosh died in 1938, and Ella (Mackintosh) Hedges died in 1952. Mary (Hedges) Black died in 1952 also. Amelia Hedges died in an accident in New York in 1974 and Donald Hedges

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died at the age of 98 in 2003. All have been laid to rest in the Thompson Memorial Cemetery in New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Daniel T. A. Mackintosh (continued)

Dan moved his family to Moscow, Idaho in 1911 under somewhat of a cloud when a shortage of funds occurred at the local bank. Daniel Mackintosh was believed to have had access to the bank in some capacity however the cashier, who was the accused, was acquitted and nothing came against Dan. In Moscow the family moved into a large home in a very nice section of the city. Dan continued selling real estate and insurance, the two areas he pursued after selling the newspaper in Kendrick. In September of 1912, John Almon Mackintosh was born. He would be known throughout his life as Uncle Jack to his brother's children, this historian and his sister.

Dan was elected Secretary of the Moscow Elks Club on March 16, 1914. In that period of time it was a very prestigious membership and Dan had been a member for more than seven years. But something was awry. Dan Mackintosh submitted his resignation on June 13th, not quite three months after his election as Secretary. The sudden resignation coincided with the family moving to Neihart, Montana shortly thereafter. A year later, minutes of the Moscow Elks Lodge show that Mr. Mackintosh was accused of embezzlement during his period of Secretary. He was judged before a trial forum of Elks members and found guilty. He was expelled from Elks Lodge #249 in July on 1915.

And it came to be that Daniel T. A. Mackintosh would leave Idaho and retreat to Montana, only to finally complete his fall from the pinnacle of success to the depths of failure.

In the town where Captain Mackintosh was once known as the "Silver King", Daniel hoped to regain his fortunes. Ostensibly Capt. Mackintosh had left some mine property to Daniel and Daniel had perhaps thought this would be his way to financial recovery. However silver was still depressed and only the largest, best financed lodes produced. The Mackintosh family initially lived in a shack of ship lap lumber up half the sides and canvas the rest of the way and for the roof. Daniel took to gambling and failed to provide family support. Within a short period of a couple of years Daniel's wife moved out of their shack with the

two boys, taking in laundry and sewing to feed her family. She also had help from her brothers who visited on occasion. About 1916 Retta, (short for Henrietta) and her two sons left Neihart and traveled to Rainbow Dam on the Missouri River, an outlying area some three miles out of Great Falls, Montana. Retta divorced Daniel. She went to work in the army encampment at Rainbow Dam as a cook and sent older son Bain (grandson of Captain Mackintosh) to live with her brother in Kennewick, Washington as there was no school for him in the area.

While working at the camp she met a druggist who was selling war bonds and she married William O'Driscoll on 31st of March, 1918. Retta and Will O'Driscoll were both just 29 years of age. Sometime later the family moved north to Havre, Montana and as they got off the train Bain was waiting for them in the railway station. He had not seen his Mother nor brother for over a year, perhaps closer to two years. In all his life Bain never did relate his experience with his uncle in Washington, however we surmise if was not the best of times for a young boy to be away from his mother, father and brother. Our Uncle Jack said it was the most emotion he ever saw from his brother when they were reunited.

Mackintoshes in Washington State

The family eventually moved to Seattle, Washington where O'Driscoll had family. Bain and his brother Jack attended grade school and then Queen Anne high school in Seattle.

As mentioned in the preface to this narrative, Bain and Jack were contacted with regards to a possible link to the families of Mackintosh (or perhaps Chattan) chieftains. They did not respond either due to disinterest or lack of funds to provide whatever information may have been requested. (The year 1938 clings to memories of Jack's wife, Bernice, however that may just be the year that Alfred Donald Mackintosh died, creating a vacuum for the title). Regardless of the decade, 1930s or 1940s, neither Bain nor Jack had financial independence then. But the tale is interesting and has stimulated research that continues to this day.

In the late 1930s Bain met a young lady from North Dakota who had come west with one of her sisters. Luella Mildred Huso and Donald Bain Mackintosh married on February 6, 1937 in Seattle, Washington. A while later he went to work for

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the American Automobile Company, a Chrysler/Plymouth auto dealership in Seattle. It later became Stan Sayres Chrysler/Plymouth. The owner, Mr. Sayres, raced Unlimited Class boats named the *Slo-mo-shuns*, capturing several of the most prestigious races in the United States including the Gold Cup and also set world records for speed on the water in the early 1950s.

Uncle Jack and the Cousins

John A Mackintosh married Bernice Marlowe in May of 1939 and continued to make their home in Seattle. Three children blessed this marriage, beginning with Bonnie in 1943, John Bruce in 1946 and Linda in 1948. Neither of the girls had offspring thereby ending of the parental lines for them. Bruce, with wife Candace Shopbell, had a daughter. The daughter has married and also produced a son and he has some familial connection with his middle name of Bain. All are living in the greater Seattle area of Washington State.

Donald Bain Mackintosh II and Laurel Jean Mackintosh

On July 30, 1938, this chronicler, the third iteration of Donald Bain, in this line of Mackintoshes, was born with his mother Luella naming him Donald Bain Mackintosh II. She didn't know at the time that her husband's grandfather was also Donald Bain making her son actually the third. Some twenty months later a daughter was born on March 22, 1940 and named Laurel Jean. Herein is the first deviation from including some family name. Neither Laurel nor Jean appear in the near relatives of the maternal Huso families nor in the paternal side.

Laurel married Thomas Albert Mindt in 1960 and they produced three sons. These are three of the great great grandsons of the Captain, Brian Kendal, Bruce Allen, and Alexander Thomas Mindt. Again there was little familial connection to

the names of their three sons with the exception of the third, Alexander Thomas Mindt. Thomas of course for his father and the Alexander was more because they liked the strong name rather than reference to their great grandfather Daniel Thomas Alexander Mackintosh. All three are married with families.

This historian waited some time before entering the state of matrimony. After graduating from high school and a brief fling in California, he matriculated at the University of Washington. Working and schooling for three years, he decided to reduce his school hours a bit. Unfortunately the Soviet Union decided to escalate the unease in Germany causing the Berlin crises of 1961. Due to this he received a brown manila envelope with a letter that started, "Greetings. Your friends and neighbors have selected you to serve in the army of the United States....." And on August 25, 1961 he became Private Donald B. Mackintosh, U S Army.

After serving his two years of military service, he returned to Seattle and spent the next eight years or so working first for Westinghouse Credit Corporation and then Faberge'. In 1971 he felt the need to get away and try new things in my life. Deciding to go into the South Pacific, he embarked on a flight to Hawaii.

In 1986 Donald B. Mackintosh II married Lois Yoshimoto. They have three children; Melissa is the oldest followed by Charlie and the youngest is Bain (that is, Donald Bain Mackintosh III). They reside on the island of Oahu in Hawaii with the exception of Bain who is an engineer with the Boeing Airplane Company in Everett, Washington State.

So, dear reader, the legacy of Captain Mackintosh, as well as his namesake, continues. And also continuing is the search for his forbearers, the parents of Alexander Mackintosh and Marjory McDonald and our place in Highland history.

¹ From the autobiographical manuscript of grand uncle-in-law Rev. James A. Hedges, husband of Captain and Amelia Mackintosh's daughter Ella.

The William Pearson Daybook

contributed by Barbara Pearson and Greg Haley

The William Pearson Daybook was donated by George R. Pearson to the York-Sunbury Historical Society on 17 November 1937. George R. Pearson was a veteran of the Great War and a clerk at the post office in Fredericton. The Book belonged to his grandfather, William Pearson Esq., late of English Settlement, Kings Co., N.B. The book was

donated shortly before George and his wife retired and moved to Texas to live with their son, a university professor.

So who was William Pearson and what can his Daybook tell us?

William Pearson was one of ten children born to Thomas Pearson and Ann Heaviside of Cumberland England. The family emigrated from England to New Brunswick in 1823, and settled on the Kennebecasis River, a short distance below the mouth of the Millstream tributary, where they purchased the William Inwood farm. On this property in 1825 they built an English-style house, called Stone House, notable for being the oldest free-standing stone building in Kings County. In 1824 several of the Pearson sons, including William Pearson, obtained grants of land in the newly-founded English Settlement, which was being established in the hills separating the Upper Millstream Valley and the Upper Washdemoak. William Pearson had two sisters and both married into the family of Scotsman Charles Murray, who was the principal tenant on the Studville (Studholm) estate at the mouth of the Millstream, belonging to Judge John Saunders of Fredericton. Several members of the Murray family later obtained land by grant or purchase at English Settlement. The settlement straddling the Kings-Queens County Border, was renamed along parish lines in 1897, as Highfield, Queens and Pearsonville, Kings. This was due to the opening of a post office in both areas. The post office in Pearsonville was in William Pearson's home on Lot #9. The post office in Highfield was in the home of a nephew, William Walter Pearson.

William Pearson spent his early life in Saint John as a clerk in the employ of his uncle Thomas Heaviside Esq. (1769-1833). Heaviside was a timber and dry goods merchant who had business connections in England, the West Indies and the Canadas. Thomas Heaviside had formerly been associated with the Royal Navy Yards at Halifax, where he made a considerable fortune, and he owned saw-mills at Sissaboo, N.S. Heaviside was a prominent member of Saint John society and held a number of commercial and public offices, including Provincial Auditor, Collector of Customs, Secretary of the Maritime Insurance Company, Cashier and Clerk of the Bank of New Brunswick and Secretary of the Marine Hospital. William Pearson was responsible for settling up his late uncle's affairs in 1834 after he died 29 July 1833. Thomas Heaviside is buried in the Old Loyalist Burial Ground in Saint John.

William Pearson had married Ann McGinn of McGinn Settlement in 1832. The McGinn family had emigrated from Ireland in 1828. They took up residence in English Settlement by 1834. William was one of the first general merchants in the district. By 1851 he had erected a grist mill on the Pearson Brook which was on the old "Pearson" Road to Highfield. This mill remained active until the 1870's. A grinding stone from the mill can be found on the Crealock farm in Pearsonville that

English Settlement 12th May 1837	
Michael Gallagher	to Sea 15/-
Thomas Gallagher	to Sea 3/-
Robert Smith	to Sea 3/-
James Smith	to Sea 3/-
John Smith	to Sea 3/-
George Holmes	to Sea 3/-
John Holmes	to Sea 3/-
James Holmes	to Sea 3/-
William Pearson	to Sea 3/-
William Murray	to Sea 3/-

The William Pearson Daybook

had been the home of William's son, Isaac Richard from 1870 to 1919. William Pearson filled a series of Parish offices, beginning in 1840 as the assessor for the newly formed parish of Studholm. In 1841 he was a surveyor of lumber and from 1842-1844 he was a surveyor of highways in Studholm Parish. In 1846 he accepted a position of an officer in the 2nd Battalion Kings County Militia and in 1858 received an appointment as a Justice of the Peace. His death in 1895 left a widow, two daughters and three sons. The sons were Thomas Heavside Pearson, a farmer at Highfield, a militia officer, one of the original troop captains of the 8th Princess Louise Hussars; Isaac Richard Pearson, farmer and miller at Pearsonville; and William Walter Pearson, farmer and Postmaster at Pearsonville. William Pearson continued to serve as a magistrate until his death in 1895.

Date: November 8, 1895 Sussex, Kings County
Newspaper: *Kings County Record*

Collina (Kings Co.) Nov. 4 - William PEARSON, Esq. an aged and respectable resident of English Settlement, died Wednesday, Oct. 30. He was 96 years of age. Deceased was the father of Thomas Heavside PEARSON, Isaac R. PEARSON and W. Walter PEARSON, all residents of English Settlement.

The William Pearson Daybook

William Pearson's daybook covers his commercial activities from 1836 until 1872. An examination of the accounts in the book indicate his dry goods business supplied early settlers and lumbermen from adjacent communities including **Irish Settlement, East Scotch Settlement, Collina, Keirstead Mountain** in Kings County, and **Goshen, Long Creek, Boyds' Settlement (Annidale), and Salmon Creek** in Queens County. There are also earlier accounts for his father Thomas Pearson as well as fragmentary early accounts belonging to previous owners of the daybook.

It appears that the William Pearson daybook had two previous owners, first **Robert Gibson** of Fredericton, Sussex Vale and Millstream, who used the book from 1824 to 1829, then **Charles Murray** of Studville (Studholm) used it from 1829 to 1834. Charles Murray was Robert Gibson's father in law. Partial accounts from these two owners

remain in the book. William Pearson's use of the book appears to begin when he closed the late Charles Murray's accounts.

William Pearson's ledger then begins "**English Settlement 26 December 1836**". At first a simple chronological running list of debits and credits was kept from that date until January 1839, when the ledger was reorganized into a series of separate accounts under each customer's name. The last ten pages of the daybook are not numbered and contain miscellaneous information. There are two series of accounts for the **Grist Mill**, one dated 18 October 1852 through April 1855, the other from 10 May 1859 through 26 September 1872.

There are also other accounts with timber supplier John Alexander and with Messrs. Alexander, William Bowie (carpenter and builder) and Jonathan Lunn (lumberman). Near the end of the book is an early entry dated 29 January 1829, containing Charles Murray's accounts in payment to John Saunders for the lease of the Studville (Studholm) property. The first account is "A list of Cattle turned off Studville farm on Judge Saunders" account from 1821-1827. The second is a "List of Cattle off the New Stock from Studville farm" on the account of Judge Saunders from 1824-1835. The 1835 account is followed by the note, "Mr. William Pearson set this writing hand." The third and final list is for grain, fleece, butter and hogs paid to "Honorable Judge Saunders from the Studville farm" in 1828 and 1829. (According to the Murray family history, Charles Murray, who had made his living as a cattle drover on the Scots border prior to coming to New Brunswick), paid his rent to Judge Saunders by annually driving cattle and sheep to Fredericton, a family story this ledger seems to support.

Judge Saunders farm was on Fox Hill which also was the training ground for the Kings County Militia 8th Hussars. The Pearson and the Murray families were regular participants. The final pages of the ledger include William Pearson's account with his father, Thomas Pearson from 1824 through June 1834. And lastly there is Michael Marley's account dated 1826-1831 for a variety of blacksmith work. Marley was an original settler at English Settlement, but sold his claim before paying off his grant.

The Daybook - William Pearson's Store Ledger - 1836-1852

1809	William Munay De	5	18	2
April 8 To Jeto Sea 10 ^p	May 4 Jeto Tobacco	11	6	
May 13 " Jeto Tobacco 10 ^p	June 6 Jeto Tobacco	1	9	
June 19 " 1 Day Eggs & Cash 10 ^p	" "	10	8	
July 3 " 7 Days Eggs & 15 ^p	Aug 8 Jeto Tobacco 10 ^p	1	42	
" 16 " 1 to Sea 3 ^p Sept 2 " 2 Jeto Tobacco	" "	4	12	
Oct 24 " 1 Hoe 3 ^p 1/4 to Tobacco 5 ^p	" "	3	58	
	D. Ramonad	1	14	7 1/2
	" "		2	6
	" "		1	5
1840	Alme 2-9 Darks M Liquorish 5 ^p	-	3	9
	1 Day bottom 7 ^p Pocket knife 1/2 S. Carman	1	7	0
	" "		9	0

James Gardner	Richard Smith	Thomas Routledge
John Bartlet	Richard Hedenngton	John Gamblin
John Holmes	Mrs. Murray	Thomas Murray
Thomas Leonard	Walter Murray	Paul Kingstone
Mary Smith	David Little	George Holmes
David Muir	David McKnight	William McFarland
Jonathan Lunn	William McKnight	John Holmes
Samuel Grimshaw	Jonathan Smith	John Pearson
Robert Sargeson	Michael Gallagher	John Kincaide
William Murray	Francis Gallagher	Margaret Lockhart
John Hall	Matthew Smith	

William and Ann (McGinn) Pearson settled in English Settlement, Kings Co. in 1835. There were more outbuildings when the store was in operation. The large barn was originally two. There are dates of 1866 and 1868 on the hand-hewn beams. The Pearsons carved their initials as well. Earlier barns were possibly of logs. The old house had a post office in the kitchen. There were apple trees in the front pasture. The last tree died in 1986. The KCR records celebrations held on the front yard.

The William Pearson Daybook

Items Sold in William Pearson's Store:

Dry Goods:

- tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses,
- salt, pepper, mustard, ginger, and spices
- tobacco, pipes and makings
- muskets, guns, powder, shot, and lead
- fish hooks
- pins, needles, buttons, thimbles and thread
- leather, muslin, wool, flannel, and calico, also cotton by the yard or in balls
- candles, soap, and shampoo ("champoe")
- milk pans, bake pans, jugs, and berry jars
- tea pots, cups, saucers, bowls, plates, fancy dishes, fine china and all sorts of crockery
- books including Almanacs, arithmetic and spelling books
- writing paper, sketch paper, pencils, and slates
- handkerchiefs, combs, razors and razor straps, basins and mirrors
- frock coats, jackets, breeches, stockings, trousers, shirts, socks, belts, braces, straw hats, fur hats, and mittens
- boots and shoes
- sheep and bear skins

- chamberpots
- indigo dye, Wheaton's ointment, saltpeter, sealing wax, oil, turpentine, and "essence of smoke"

Building Supplies:

- birch, spruce and tamarack timber
- shingles, spruce boards, sashes, and boxes
- panes of glass
- barrels of lime
- iron latches, hinges, ox-chains, rings and wedges
- nails and tacks
- spades, axes, saws, hammers, awls, sickles, scythes, shoe-pinchers, pike-poles and boat-hooks
- pocketknives, jackknives and shoe-knives
- whet stones
- barrels of fish by the quintal, geese, turkeys, lambs, pigs,
- potatoes, corn meal, buckwheat flour, eggs, and butter
- turnip and clover seeds
- bacon, mutton, beef, venison
- gin, wine, liquor and spirits

There were also some special items mentioned in the ledger, such as a clock and a watch. The ledger shows that Pearson also rented-out horses, e.g. a mare for Solomon Parlee "to go home to fix haystack" in September, 1850. In later years he also accounted for work done by his sons, e.g. Thomas H. Pearson driving logs and sawing. Customers paid with cash or traded goods and services. The most common items received in trade included: cattle, swine, sheep and lambs, turkeys, chicken and ducks; potatoes, turnips, butter, eggs, flour and maple sugar; hay, oats, ground or fine buckwheat by the bushel; turnip, grass seed; beef, pork, barrels of fish; leather, tanned hides and shoes; various timber and logs; oxen and horses.

Occasionally William took special or unusual items in trade, perhaps things he personally needed, or for whom he had arranged a buyer. These included a horsesled, wagon, saddles, a bridle and collar, stove piping and barrels of lime. In 1840 Robert McArthur paid his account with 46 pounds of tobacco and a spinning wheel, probably brought on consignment from Saint John. The items people sold or traded sometimes revealed a certain aspect of their work or personality. Richard Pearson, a noted bear hunter, once sold a number of muskets and guns, and John Pearson provided

rum from his tavern. Thomas Murray Esq. sent boards from his mill, and Alexander McFarlane twice paid in apples from his orchard.

Often bills were balanced against a day's work on Pearson's farm, including hoeing, haying, hauling, piling and planting, reaping, sawing, chopping, shaving shingles, and cutting firewood, as well as parish road work and bridge work. George, William, and Dan Watson did a lot of this work. Sometimes work was done for William's father; Michael Owen did work for Mr. Thomas Pearson at the Stone House, including haying, threshing, picking potatoes, and banking the cellar. Francis Carroll did "one year's work" in 1841 for L5, which was sufficient credit to cover his purchases until 1844. Some men brought freight by sled, or brought goods by wagon to Saint John.

Some provided services in their respective trades and professions. Dr. Beavan was credited for "attendance and physic" while several teachers were credited for "schooling", including Samuel Grimshaw, Francis Gallagher, and George Smith, the later mentioned as a teacher in 1857-58. The ledger mentions various types of blacksmith work by James Tamlyn: sharpening, joining a cart and making "door banns and crooks". Abel Lawson also did blacksmith work on credit, shoeing horses and

The William Pearson Daybook

making staples for a barn door. Walter McAllister was credited for shoeing the coach horse and making hand irons. James Gardner and John Hall were shoemakers and furnished the store with shoes. They also re-soled and repaired boots. William Wilcox did extensive chopping and procuring of timber for Pearson, also "getting the frame for a barn door". David Muir often balanced his account against carpenter work, making barrels, carts and harrows; laying a floor, framing a barn and a hog-house; roofing the kitchen, and framing a new house in 1857; also doing frequent work at the mill. Joseph Pearson Jun. did carpentry work too, framing a barn and also doing unspecified work at

the local graveyard, perhaps mending fences or making coffins.

Men were not alone in their labour. The family bills were often paid by wives and daughters; sewing, mending, spinning, weaving and making trousers, jackets, gowns, frocks, mittens, hats. They also made butter and kept hens for eggs to barter.

Much information can be gleaned about rural parish life during New Brunswick's "growing years" by leafing through the pages of William Pearson's Day Book. And yet much is missing! While the book records what was given and taken on credit, one must wonder about all those transactions that were never recorded: the ones that were paid in cash!

Mystery Wedding Picture

contributed by Andrew Gunter

This picture was found in the effects of Andrew's late sister Gertrude (Gunter) Vincent (1928 - 2015). It dates from probably the early 1930's and Gertrude could be one of the young flower girls in the picture. It may have been taken in Saint John at an Anglican wedding. Can anyone shed some light on the identities of people in the picture?



School References

contributed by Joan Pearce

These references or notes have been taken from index cards in a card file at The Saint John Regional Library Reference Section. The references refer to a filing system that the N.B. Museum had and are probably not found at the Saint John Library. All the references that say (C. Ward) had this full notation which I did not repeat each time: Information from An Index of Marriages and Deaths kept by C. Ward. Original in common clerk's office Saint John, 1972 The references which appear under the solid line were ones that I needed for myself. (references collected in 1984)

R. Scott, minister of the Baptist Congregation in the city intends opening school on the first May-April 29, 1821 \$4.00 per quarter (C. Ward)

School opens at no. 131 Charlotte Street by John Sinnott. See: *Royal St. John's Gazette and Nova Scotia Intelligencer*, St. John, July 8, 1784 p 1. col. 1

Miss Lamb commencing school on April 9, 1825 in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sinnott on Germain Street (C. Ward)

J. Wilson school house near Church May 6, 1818 (C. Ward)

Legislative Library Ref. # A53.12 Demaerk, Mary A. "Some Early N.B. Schools For Girls" *New Jersey Historical Proceedings* 53 (1935) pp.163-185

also Legislative Library Ref.#A53.40 William O. Raymond "New Brunswick Schools Of Olden Times"

Arthur Slader opens a classical and Commercial Academy in Mr. Jones house Germain Street opposite m. Scoullar brick building Sept. 30, 1826 (C. Ward)

John O. Sullivan commencing a school on Aug. 2, June 26, 1824 (C. Ward)

John O'Sullivan gives notice he will be opening a school in Saint John. Within the ad is the list of subjects he plans to teach See: *New Brunswick Courier* Sept. 24, 1824.

P. Tait advertises Commercial Academy head of King Street near Masonic Hall Sept. 28, 1823 (C. Ward)

Wm. Till opens an elementary school at his residence Princess Jan. 5, 1824 (C. Ward)

Richard J. Townsend opens school King Street in house occupied by Mr. Ford Aug. 27, 1825 (C. Ward)

A. R. Truro informs the inhabitants he has opened school in the adjoining Post Office June 30, 1821. (C. Ward)

Mr. Tweedale opened school June 24, 1820 (C. Ward)

Varley School founded by Mark Varley on the corner of Leinster and Wentworth Streets see: *St. John Globe* Dec. 14, 1901, section 2, p. 4 col. 2

Early Schools in New Brunswick SB 23 *St. John Globe* Dec. 14, 1901 section 2 p. 4

History of public schools of New Brunswick 1802-1872 SB 39 *Telegraph Journal* Sept.12-Oct. 1, 1932

Schools *St. John Globe* Dec.13 1886, p. 6 col.7

Private Day and Boarding Schools *St. John Globe* Dec. 14, 1901 Sec. 2 p. 4 col. 3

School opened by Thos and Robert K. Addison Aug. 9, 1834 in Rev. French's building on Horsefield Street.

David Dennison Leggett opens Albion Academy at York Point Nov. 4, 1826 (C. Ward)

Mr. Phillips opens early morning school for the fair sex *St. John Gazette* Mar. 30, 1807 p. 3

St. John Presbyterian Church Graduate School 1866. advertisement, see C19

Ragged School 1866, 136 children in the register See: *The Morning Freeman*, Feb. 3, 1866 p. 2 (Microfilm) See also *Morning Freeman* Aug. 7, 1870 p. 3

School References

Saint John Grammar School newspaper item on rules and regulations 1812 *Royal Gazette* May 18, 1812 (microfilm) See: *St. John Globe* list of gold medalists Aug. 25, 1888 History of C27 See: SB no. 15 examinations and prizes C58

H.G. Howard opens school in house of Mr. Sty-mest Jan. 25, 1817 (C. Ward)

Carlyle, J. opens school in Charlotte Street opposite the post office Nov. 15, 1823 (C. Ward)

The schools under the charge of the Christian Brothers came under the control of the Trustees in the city and in Portland arrangements as to teachers etc., 1877 *Weekly Telegraph* April 11, 1877 p. 3 col. 3

Davenport School "A Collegiate School for the sons of Gentlemen" at Portland Manor Saint John ca. 1895 *Saint John Globe* Aug. 24, 1895 p.1 Also N.B. Historical society #17 p. 90 reference: Saint John Regional Library RA 971.51 COL

Humberfield Academy See; Old Times Saint John 1836 by Clarence Ward vol. 2 p. 68

Mark Anthony Joyes opens school in house formerly owned by Mr. I. Lochart , York Point at the lower end of Union Street June 4, 1825

Evening School opened by Bernard Kiernan to accommodate, among others, seafaring gentlemen *Gazette and N.B. Advertiser* Nov. 2, 1815

L.O. Flanagan opens school in Church street in house occupied by McKiernan Nov. 8, 1823 (C. Ward)

Abdiel Kirk advertises Dancing and Day School Dec. 9, 1820 (C. Ward)

P. Koheo opens school in Germain street public writing executed accounts posted and violin Sept. 2, 1820 (C. Ward)

Thos. Lannan opens school Church street house of Widow Fowler Mar. 21, 1818 (C. Ward)

John G. McGregor-McGregor's School p. 477 Ward Index papers found to have obtained distinction in respective classes Dec. 22, 1870 (C. Ward)

M. McRoberts from Dumfries house of widow Harbell near head of Princess street May 31, 1817 (C. Ward)

Miss Martin conducted a school on Garden Street in Saint John in 1841 See: C11 p. 9. col.2

Mercantile Academy Germain Street G.Taylor April 20, 1816 (C. Ward)

NATIONAL SCHOOL Tender for building asked July 8, 1820 (C. Ward)

also Tender for completely brick 35'x80'x14' high April 1819 (C. Ward)

also Organized by Mr. West in the building at York point formerly known as "City Theatre" July 11, 1818 (C. Ward)

also National School Building King Square 1819 C19

Mr. Finn announces that he will open his school on Prince William Street and that he will teach the English Latin and French language See: *Royal Gazette*, July 16, 1799

School opened corner of Princess and Grmain St. by B.F. Foster *N.B. Courier* Aug. 30, 1823 p. 3

The Misses Gibson commenced teaching in a house formerly owned by Mr. Burns, Smyth Street May 28, 1825 (C. Ward)

Schools St. John, 1802 Michael Barry opens school *St. John Gazette* Sept. 11

Mrs. Bell opens a seminary for young ladies at her residence Prince William Street May 10, 1827 (C. Ward)

Saint John British School 1845 See: C11

Gibb Campbell removed his school to the commodious room in Mr. Foughts house, north side of The English church Germain street April 28, 1821 also Gibb Campbell opened an evening school Oct. 11, 1823

Miss Feath's School North End of City ca. 1845 Taught needlework of all kinds including petit point etc. taught three Hilyard girls samples of their work in the museum one Miss Hilyard became Mrs. Leonard, (Dorothy Purdy's grandmother) one Miss Hilyard, Frances became Mrs.

School References

Smith one Miss Hilyard, Margaret became Mrs. Shaw

J. Grisworld opens Feneton Academy in Mill Street from 6 a.m.-6 p.m. Also a Sunday School same place-Sunday mornings 5 a.m. May 3, 1827 (C. Ward)

(Note: E.T.G. refers to *Evening Times-Globe*)

Opening of Denis Morris Memorial School in Randolph N.B. Sept. 1948 E.T.G. Sept. 4, 1948 p. 11

Dufferin School - picture of building which was constructed of Hammer Brand Hard Wall Plaster newspaper *Albert Journal* Dec. 18, 1907

St. Patrick's Industrial School demolished E.T.G. Feb. 20, 1981 p. 15

Forest Hill's construction started E.T.G. Feb. 12, 1973 p. 33

M.Gerald Teed School at Millidgeville officially opened See: N.B. S.B. #3 p. 42

New Albert SB 93

La Tour School building found unsafe new location for Cerebral Palsy School sought newspaper clipping *Times-Globe* Mar. 5, 1970

King Edward School See: Schools SB no. 93

St. Patrick's Industrial School demolished E.T.G. Feb. 20, 1981 p. 15

St. Peter's Boys School - plans for new school for boys of St. Peter's parish completed by the architect F. Neil Brodie, and tenders being received. This school to be built at the corner of Military and Elm streets on the site of the old wooden school. *Daily Telegraph*, St. John Aug. 8, 1921

St. Pius opening Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1955 See: E.T.G. Oct. 25, 1955 p. 13 c. 7

St. Rose School Lancaster N.B. destroyed by fire Mar. 6, 1961 (?) an old landmark at Union Point

Simonds Regional High School - construction started and architect's drawing Sept. 1948 See: E.T.G. Sept. 9, 1948 p. 17

Princess Ann School corner of Duke and Sydney to be closed at end of school year E.T.G. 14 April 1978 p. 21

River School located in basement of the Church of St. John and St. Stephen when 20 pre-school children attend E.T.G. 13 Dec. 1976 p. 6

Glen Falls The Glen Falls School in East Saint John will be demolished. See: *Telegraph Journal* July 10, 1975 See also Schools SB no. 93

Holy Trinity on Burpee Ave. - purchase of property and plans for building an 8 room school 1921 *Telegraph Journal* Dec. 13, 1921 p. 3 also SB no. 93

Centennial School in St. John article re: the new building on Brussels Street. *Daily Sun* Mar. 12, 1885 p. 3 c. 3 ; April 9, 1885 p. 3 c. 3; C58; *Times Globe* Nov. 4, 1967

Crescent Valley School Wed. Oct 26, 1955 E.T.G. Oct. 24, 1955 p. 13 c. 7

Schools SB 23 Academy at Sussex Vale 1793

Victoria School SB 93

Vocational School cornerstone laid Wed. June 24 1925 S. J. *Times Globe* June 25, 1925 p. 5

Winter Street School closes E.T.G. April 25, 1974 p. 33

NBGS and Branch Members Books for Sale

This will be in the Fall issue - please send updates to the Editor.

Book Announcement - Calhoun Family Genealogy

contributed by Owen Calhoun

My father, Orval Calhoun, published four volumes of Calhoun Family History in hard cover, before passing away in 1993. Each volume is over 760 pages and includes names, birth & death dates and historic memoirs of the family members and their descendants, along with many family photos. Volume 3 is now sold out but there are many copies left of volumes 1, 2 and 4.

The Calhoun Family originated in Scotland as Colquhoun of Loch Lomond and the spelling of the name changed several times with the migration to other lands and became spelled as Colhoun; Colhoon; Cohoon; Calhoun; Calhoon; and Cahoon.

The first members of the Colquhoun Family to set foot on North America were William Cahoone B. 1633-1675 and his brother John who were captured prisoners in the war between Scotland and England and were sent to North America as indentured servants to work off their debt.

Price for the copyrighted volumes 1, 2 & 4 of 'Our Calhoun Family' is \$120.00 each plus \$12.00

each for shipping but for libraries and genealogical societies, I am reducing the price to \$100.00 plus shipping. Please advise if any of your Genealogical Societies or Libraries would be interested in purchasing any of the copies of the books for their branch.

I am also a genealogist and help members of the Calhoun family to trace their family tree back to the 11th century. I offer a free search for anyone wanting to know if their family information is in any of the books. All I require is their e-mail address and the name and birth date of their great-grandfather or the earliest ancestor that they can find.

Owen Calhoun
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Aberdeen High School - 1912

contributed by David Fraser

This is (probably) a picture of the 1912 graduating class from Aberdeen High School in Moncton NB. The name "S. M. Steeves" is on the back, and the photographer was Lister's Studio in Moncton. Can anyone identify the people in the picture? (larger version is on the cover). This picture was found at an auction house.



Some Ancient Raymonds in America

By Rev. William O. Raymond

Contributed by George H. Hayward

For Richard Raymond, the first generation in America, see "The First Home of the Raymonds in the New World", on page 7 of the Spring 2009 issue of Generations.

This article was transcribed from Rev. Raymond's lengthy handwritten family history document which he compiled in 1920 shortly before his death in Toronto in 1923.

John Raymond, 2nd Generation in America.

The date of birth of John Raymond, the oldest son of Richard, is not exactly known, but it was most probably about the year 1635; and that he was the oldest of the family may be considered to be settled. He must have been in his early manhood (about 23 years of age) when his father and brothers left Salem in 1658, and find themselves at various places on the Long Island Sound. The father and John went to Norwalk, Joshua, another son, to New London, and Daniel to Lyme.

We learn from Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the first settlers in New England that John Raymond married Mary Betts, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Betts, on the 10th of December, 1664. She was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1646. Her father was born in England in 1618 and came to America in 1639. John Raymond, after his marriage, lived upon the land purchased by his father in Norwalk from Ralph Keeler.

In 1667 Richard Raymond empowered his "well beloved brother, Thomas Betts of Norwalk" to record all his lands; and in 1676 gave by Will all his lands in Norwalk "unto those children which my son John Raymond already has, or may have, by Mary Raymond, his present wife."

John Raymond added considerably to the property received from his father. The Town Records of Norwalk show that on December 4, 1668, he drew Lot No. 21 in a division of "the winter wheat field", also that about the year 1684 he drew Lot No. 20 in another division of lands, as well as a lot across the river. His taxable property was valued at £200 about this time, an amount that was considered respectable amongst the pioneer settlers of his day. John Raymond lived and died on his "home lot" in Norwalk. The date of his death is not known. He was a leading citizen as defined by the

patent of the Governor (Robert Treat) and the Company of Connecticut, the bounds of Norwalk were: the sea on the south, thence to run towards the North twelve miles, abutting on the wilderness on the North, on Fairfield bounds on the East, and on Stamford bounds on the West. The name of the town is written "Norwalke" on the earliest town records, the letter w probably silent as in Warwick. In Hall's History of Norwalk it is stated "our aged people retain the ancient pronunciation Norruck." The old Town Records of this period were often very quaint, witness the following:

"Making a Fence for a Winter Wheat Field, Anno 1668. Dec. 4, 1668, It was agreed and concluded that a fence shall be made and sett up for ye taking in of a winter wheat field, which sayd fence is to begin at the gate by Goodman Nash his house, and to run along by the highway that goes to stony hill, and to and at the creek that comes in between Matthew Camfield his island and Nathaniel Richard's out-meadow, which fence is to be made good sufficient fence; either posts and rayls, or stones or logs, but not [Nerge?]; and this to be laid out and divided by Mr. Fitch, Daniel Kellogg, and Christopher Comstock. And also it was concluded that the first lot should begin at the gate, which first lot was drawn by Matthew Marvin, Sr. [Thirty-one names follow in order, of which No. 21 is that of John Raymond.]

A list of the children of Norwalk, made in 1672, shows that they belonged to thirty-one families and were in number one hundred and thirteen. John Raymond at that time had but one.

Norwalk, as the home of our branch of the Raymond family for more than a century, is a spot that possesses for us a peculiar interest. Norwalk is today a quiet little Connecticut town. Passing through its streets one cannot but be struck with the familiar names displayed on sign boards, showing even yet how sadly families and relatives were divided by the event of the American Revolution. Beautiful drooping willows, that seem still to mourn the banished Loyalists, are much in evidence. The meadow lands and immense marshes abundantly productive of hay and requiring so little exertion in their cultivation, enable one in some measure to appreciate the contrast with which our ancestors were confronted when first they began their new life amid the forest depths of New Brunswick.

Some Ancient Raymonds in America

The children of John and Mary (Betts) Raymond were:

- 1 John, born September 9, 1665, died April 12, 1737.
- 2 Samuel, born July 7, 1673, died October 24, 1738.
- 3 Thomas, born in 1678.
- 4 Hannah, birth date unknown.

Of the above children the oldest, Capt John Raymond, was a leading man in the early history of Norwalk. His name, and that of his brother Samuel, occur in the records of the town. See the following:

"December 4, 1694: it was ordered that all persons who are members of town meetings, having a vote and suffrage in town affairs, who shall not attend town meetings when legally warned, and within one hour after the time, shall pay a fine of two shillings."

The names of John Raymond, Sr., John Raymond, Jr., and Samuel Raymond occur in the list of 83 voters.

The last mention that is made of John Raymond, Sr., in the old Norwalk records shows him to have then been about sixty years of age. How long he lived after that is uncertain as the date of his death is not known. Our family descent is carried on through his second son Samuel.

It is interesting to find that our descent from Thomas Betts through his daughter Mary, wife of John Raymond, comprises the same number of generations and covers practically the same period (1630-1920) as we have in the Raymond line.

Samuel Raymond, 3rd Generation in America

As already mentioned, Samuel Raymond was born at Norwalk on July 7, 1673. He was probably named for his uncle Samuel of New London the fourth son of Richard Raymond. This uncle was living, with his wife Mary (Smith) Raymond, at New London, in 1700. He died there, leaving considerable property, but no children.

Samuel Raymond, our ancestor, married, April 1, 1696, Judith Palmer, daughter of Ephraim Palmer of Greenwich. The following are their children:

- 1 Samuel, born May 7, 1697.
- 2 John, born February 12, 1699.
- 3 Ephraim, born Sept. 9, 1701.
- 4 Joshua, born about 1702.
- 5 Mary, born about 1705.
- 6 Simeon, born about 1711.

After the death of his first wife, Judith Palmer, her husband was again married, in 1719, to Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of John Hoyt.

Samuel Raymond died October 24, 1738, aged 65 years. His only daughter, Mary, married on May 6, 1729, a man with the not unfamiliar name of John Brown.

Our descent is through the oldest son of this family.

Samuel Raymond, Jr., 4th Generation in America

He was the oldest child of Samuel Raymond, Sr., of Norwalk, and was born May 7, 1697. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hoyt of Norwalk, about 1719, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. After the death of his first wife, he married, about 1731, Mary Gitto, who was, it is said, an English woman and evidently a member of the Church of England. She was certainly extremely loyal, both to her native country and to the church in which she was reared.

The children of the first marriage were all small when Samuel married again, and as they grew up were naturally influenced by their step-mother, who was in many ways a remarkable woman.

By his two marriages Samuel Raymond, Jr., had ten children, whose names are here given.

1 Eliakim, b. Feb. 20, 1720, married Hannah [?] Nov. 27, 1740, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters.

2 Rebecca, b. April 27, 1722.

3 Samuel, b. Dec. 11, 1724, married Abigail Bates, Feb. 21, 1761, by whom he had nine children. He died July 29, 1779.

4 Ann, b. ?. Was of Salem, Mass., and made a will Mar. 7, 1779.

5 Elizabeth, b. July 9, 1728.

6 Sands, b. in 1730, married Sarah [] and had six children.

By the second wife, Mary Gitto, were born those who follow:

7 Ruth, b. about 1732, married at Norwalk, Nathaniel Sears, in 1751.

8 Mary, b. about 1744, married Jesse Hoyt of Norwalk, Oct. 1, 1764.

9 Mercy, b. about 1746, married Israel Hoyt (brother of Jesse) about 1767.

10 Silas, b. June 26, 1748.

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The father of this family, Samuel, died in 1763, before there was any prospect of the Revolution in America, but the widow, Mary, lived through the war to come to New Brunswick with the Loyalists, and after living ten years in Kingston she passed to her rest in 1793 at the age of more than 96 years. She rests beside her youngest child, Silas, under the shade of the old Kingston parish church.

The first and second families of Samuel Raymond were not entirely united in their politics at the time of the Revolution. Eliakim, the oldest of the sons, was a prominent man in Norwalk and left numerous descendants. He in all probability sided with the colonies in the Revolution though he was not seemingly very active. He was then considerably past middle life. Cousin John Raymond, of Hampton, N.B., once told me he much regretted the loss of a letter received by Silas from Eliakim, which was in existence at Kingston a few years before he (cousin John) removed from Kingston to Hampton. The letter did not indicate the existence of any ill-will between the brothers consequent upon the war. Several of Eliakim's sons, however, took an active part against the mother country in the contest. The widow, Mary Raymond, was a staunch Loyalist and member of the Church of England, and she seems to have influenced her and some of her step-children in regard to their politics and their religion.

Samuel, the second son of the first marriage, was a Loyalist and an Episcopalian. His wife, Abigail Peters, belonged to a family which furnished a notable contingent to the band of Loyal Exiles who abandoned the old colonies in 1783 and came to New Brunswick in order to live under the old flag. The children of Samuel were five sons and two daughters, who were mostly Loyalists. Several members of this family are buried in Old Trinity Churchyard in the City of New York.

Sands, the youngest son of the first marriage was, however, in arms against the British during the war, and was twice taken prisoner. He removed from Norwalk to Westchester County, NY, before the war began.

The children of the second family were all of them Loyalists in the war.

Ruth married Nathaniel Sears, of Norwalk, in 1751. Their son Thatcher Sears had a daughter, Nancy, who had the distinction of being the first child born at Parrrtown after the landing of the Loyalists. Edward Sears, present postmaster at

Saint John (1920) and a former Mayor of the city, is a great grandson of Nathaniel and Ruth (Raymond) Sears.

Mary, born about 1744, married Jesse Hoyt of Norwalk on October 1, 1764. She went with her husband to Annapolis, N.S. to live at the peace in 1783, and died there in 1828.

Mercy, born about 1746, married Israel Hoyt, brother of Jesse Hoyt, and came with her husband and six children to Kingston in May 1783. Their eldest child was born at Norwalk on Christmas Day, 1768. Israel Hoyt was a useful man in the community, a shoemaker by occupation and for some ten years the vestry clerk at Kingston. He died May 3, 1803, in the 61st year of his age. A quaint old tombstone close beside the parish church is erected in his memory.

The aged widow, Mary Raymond, lived near her daughter Mercy, who had a large family of children, but her own home was with her son Silas.

Silas, the youngest of Samuel Raymond's family, will be more fully mentioned in the pages that follow, but something more may here be said concerning the widow Mary Raymond. She certainly displayed rare spirit and courage during the Revolution. She was a woman of a vigorous constitution. Grandfather Charles Raymond told me that he remembered, when a child in Kingston, walking with his old grandmother from their house in the village to Picketts Lake, a distance of a mile and a half, over a very hilly road. They returned home the same day in the evening. He was then five years of age and she was ninety-six. The good old lady died not very long afterwards, and her ashes rest beside those of her son Silas in the old Kingston churchyard. Her headstone records: "Mary, widow of Samuel Raymond of Norwalk, Connecticut, died December, 1793, aged 96 years".

With the information available, it is a little uncertain whether Samuel Raymond, the husband of Mary Gitto, was a member of the Church of England or not. The writer inclines to the opinion that the Raymonds in our line of descent, down to Samuel Raymond, Jr., were members of the Congregational Church, but that by the influence of the second wife, Mary Gitto, her children and some of her step-children, were baptized in the Church of England.

Eliakim was but 11 years old at the time his father died; the other children, ranging from eleven years down to infancy. Naturally the influence of

Some Ancient Raymonds in America

the step-mother would be great. After her husband's death, in 1763, his widow lived with her son Silas in the old home in Norwalk. Silas inherited most of his father's property, reserving to his mother her "thirds" as was allowed by the Statutes of Connecticut. The youngest daughter, Mercy, lived near them at Norwalk and came with her husband and family to Kingston in 1783. Israel Hoyt and his descendants were always zealous workers in the old Parish Church in Kingston.

Silas Raymond, 5th Generation in America

Silas Raymond, youngest child of Samuel and Mary Raymond, was born in Norwalk June 26, 1748. At the age of twenty-one he married, December 21, 1769, Sarah Barlow who was born January 18, 1746 and is said to have been a native of Stamford, though I have never been able to trace her ancestry. The table below contains the names of the children with dates of birth, ages, etc.

Silas Raymond, born June 26, 1748 in Norwalk, died June 5, 1824, age 76 yrs.

Sarah Barlow, born Jan. 18, 1746, in Stamford?, died Feb. 9, 1821, age 75 yrs.

Children:

1 Grace Raymond, born March 30, 1771 in Norwalk, died Sep. 26, 1847, age 76½ yrs.

2 Samuel Raymond, born Feb. 4, 1773 in Norwalk, died Jan. 22, 1867, age 94 yrs.

3 Jesse Raymond, born Dec. 23, 1774 in Norwalk, died Jan. 3, 1859, age 84 yrs.

4 Hannah Raymond, b. Apr. 30, 1780 in Lloyds Neck, Long Island, died May 28 1867, age 87.

5 Sarah Raymond, born Aug. 8, 1783, in Kingston, New Brunswick, died 6 Feb. 1853, age 70 yrs.

6 Achsah Raymond, born Jan. 2, 1786, in Kingston, died Dec. 19, 1869, age 84 yrs.

7 Charles Raymond, born May 21, 1788, in Kingston, died May 17, 1878, age 90 yrs.

8 George Raymond, born May 21, 1790, in Kingston, died April 20, 1870, age 80 yrs.

9 Mary Ann Raymond, born Nov. 22, 1793 in Kingston, died Mar. 26, 1876, age 82 yrs.

The longevity of the family is certainly unusual, an average age of 83 years. When the three oldest children of Silas Raymond were born, the disputes between the colonies and the mother country had begun to wax warm, and in 1776 they are minated? in civil war and armed rebellion. The Declaration of Independence followed on the 4th of July, 1776.

In those exciting days few were able to remain neutral even if they wished to do so. Silas Raymond was known to be a Loyalist, and in consequence he endured much persecution at the hands of his "deluded countrymen", and became at length so obnoxious to the "selectmen" and "sons of liberty" in Norwalk that his life was no longer safe.

One day in the autumn of 1776, as Silas was engaged in reaping wheat, along with his hired man, his attention was attracted by an ominous "click". Glancing around he could see nothing. A few moments later the sound was repeated and glancing quickly in the direction from whence the sound proceeded, he detected a man pointing his musket directly at him. The gun had evidently missed fire, and thus, in all probability his life had been preserved. It was clear that his life was sought by his enemies and, after consultation with his family, he left home in Nov. 1776 and sought protection within the British lines at Eaton's (or Lloyd's) Neck on Long Island, distant from Norwalk some fifteen miles across the Sound. His enemies, not satisfied with his departure, proceeded to seize his property. This we learn from the following paper, recorded in the Archives of Connecticut:

"Order of Forfeiture and Sale of Goods and Effects of one Silas Raymond: Fairfield adjourned County Court, 2nd Tuesday in December, 1777.

"On information of the Selectmen of the Town of Norwalk in Fairfield County showing to Thaddeous Betts, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the said County, that there is Goods and Effects in said Norwalk belonging to Silas Raymond of said Norwalk, who has put and continued to hold and screen himself under the protection of the Ministerial Army, etc., said Justice issued out a writ, dated Feb'y 17, 1777, to seize and to hold s^d estate, and to be dealt with according to law.

"The said Raymond was called at this Court, made default of appearance.

"The Court having considered the evidence relative to the said Raymond screening himself as aforesaid do order and direct that the Goods and Effects of the said Raymond, according to the officer's return on said writ, be forfeited to the use and benefit of this State, and that they be sold according to law, and that Exec'n be granted, &c.

"Exc'n granted, Dec. 25, 1777."

This was not a very acceptable Christmas missive for the unfortunate Silas, or his family.

Within the memory of those yet living there were many _aditions? of the Revolution among the older

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members of the Raymond families. My grandfather Raymond's youngest sister, Mary Ann, had many of these which she had received from her oldest sister Grace (Mrs. John Marvin) who was twelve years old when she came to Kingston, we know this youngest of Silas Raymond's children as "Aunt Crawford." She once told her daughter Susan (Mrs. Eli Northrup) that her brother Jesse (the ancestor of the Norton Raymonds) was an infant less than two years old when his father, Silas, left home, and when they met again, three years later, the little chap had entirely forgotten his parent. During this period the family spoke of their father as "having gone away to the war."

Silas Raymond was one of the party of refugees who were settled at or near the British post at Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island, about the close of the year 1776. A fort was built here for their protection, and they were employed in cutting wood for the King's troops in New York. The post was at one time commanded by Major Joshua Upham, and at another by a Major Hubble. Among the wood cutters were Silas Raymond, his brother-in-law Israel Hoyt, and their Stamford neighbor David Pickett. It is stated by Judge Jones, in his Loyalist History of New York, that the Connecticut Loyalists at first took part at Eaton's Neck without any permission, but soon afterwards obtained an order to hold and keep possession from His Excellency James Robertson, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York. The Refugees under this order cut down and carried to New York and sold for their own benefit large quantities of wood. The former owners, who had sided with the American "rebels" applied to have the Refugees restrained from cutting down, destroying and selling the wood. This was refused, Robertson publicly declaring the Refugees should not be turned off the Neck to please any persons whatever, adding that if the poor fellows had not the privilege of selling wood, how were they to subsist? There were at this time about twenty of the Refugees living on Eaton's Neck.

They had their troubles too from those who should have been their protectors and friends. This we learn from their memorial addressed to Governor Robertson, dated Jan'y 8th, 1782, signed by John Fowler, Israel Hoyt and David Pickett, in which the petitioners state: "That having left their properties in the County and come within the Royal lines for protection they obtained, with oth-

ers, a grant of Eaton's Neck, the property of John Sloss Hobart in rebellion to the King.

"That being settled upon the place and endeavoring to support their families by honest industry, they found themselves prevented from enjoying the fruits of their labours by the crews of the armed vessels stationed in Huntington Bay for their protection, who have appropriated their property without any pay or satisfaction. They therefore apply to His Excellency, as Governor of the Province, the patron and director of all Loyal Subjects driven from their habitations, to represent their distressed case to Admiral Digby and to interpose in their favour, so that they with others in a similar situation may have effectual redress and a stop may be put to such ravages for the future.

But we have somewhat anticipated our story. We have first to tell how the families of the Connecticut Refugees got to Long Island.

In July, 1779, the English General Tryon left New York on an expedition up the Sound, with about 2000 troops, of which part belonged to the Loyalist regiments recently organized in America. The troops as they sailed up the Sound were convoyed by several war vessels of the English navy. They landed first at New Haven.

"This town," says Judge Jones, "they completely plundered. Even bedding and wearing apparel did not escape the licentious hands of this marauding party. From New Haven they went to Fairfield, about twenty miles to the west. This town they took and plundered and then burnt. From Fairfield they went to Norwalk about ten miles west of the former. Here they again landed on the 11th of July, plundered the inhabitants and burnt the town with every building appropriate to the worship of God. From thence they crossed the Sound, and anchored at Huntinhton upon the Long Island shore. In a few days they returned to New York.

In the course of this Expedition all the small privations in the harbours and creeks along the Connecticut shore were destroyed by the navy. This was an essential piece of service, but to rob, plunder and burn defenseless, unfortified towns, could answer no purpose.

"Whether the General exceeded his orders or not, or whether some other motive occasioned it, he was on his return to New York received at Headquarters with great coolness. From the well-known humanity, charity, and generosity of General Tryon, no man in his senses can imagine that the troops under his command were with his consent suffered to plunder peaceable inhabitants, towns to be burnt, holy buildings destroyed, and thousands of innocent people of both

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sexes and all ages, and the greater part Loyalists, divested of all the comforts of life and turned into the open fields with no habitation to protect them, exposed to the inclemency of the weather and covered by the canopy of heaven only.

New Haven, Fairfield and Norwalk, were during the war regarded with a jealous eye by the New England rebels; were called Tory towns, in short at a moderate computation at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of these towns were Episcopalians, and the greater part of that profession favours the royal cause during the whole rebellion.

Some further account of the destruction of Norwalk is to be found in the Annual Register for 1779, which I here quote:

“At Norwalk the American Militia were more numerous than at New Haven or Fairfield, and the resistance being greater than in the former places, both the town of Norwalk and the small one of Greenfield were totally destroyed. The loss sustained by the Americans in this last act of the expedition was very great. Besides that of their homes and effects, a considerable number of ships, either finished or on the stocks, were destroyed, as were also a great number of whale-boats and small craft. The loss sustained by the Royal Forces was very trifling, considering the opposition they met with. The whole number of slain, wounded and missing during the expedition being less than one-hundred and fifty. The fires and destruction which marked this expedition were attributed to different causes; partly to the resentment excited by the rebels firing from the tops and windows of their houses; partly to the zeal of the Loyal American Refugees, who were implacable in the resentment which they bore their countrymen on the opposite side, and who from that spirit along with their intimate knowledge of the country were particularly necessary in these enterprises; and, as it was said, in some instances owing to necessity, the burning houses serving to mask the retreat of the troops.”

There is a pretty full account of the burning of Norwalk in “Hall’s Norwalk” and further reference in Rev. Dr. Beardsley’s History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut. The venerable Rector of Norwalk, Rev. Dr. Leaming, wrote at New York, on July 29, 1779:

“On the 11th inst by the unavoidable event of the operations of His Majesty’s troops under the command of General Tryon, my Church and a great part of my parish was laid in ashes, by which I have lost everything I have there, my furniture, books and all my papers, even all my apparel except what was on my back. My loss on that fatal day was not less than twelve or thirteen hundred pounds sterling. Although in great danger, my life has been preserved, and I

hope I shall never forget the kind providence of God in that trying hour.

The experience of Dr. Leaming was the experience of most of his parishioners, including the Raymonds. They were fortunate in receiving warning of the impending danger.

According to the account given by Samuel Raymond, the oldest son of Silas, to his daughter, Mrs. Elijah Perkins of Kingston, his father, Silas, ventured to return to Norwalk on the eve of the invasion to look after the safety of his family. The three oldest children of the family had a distinct recollection of many incidents of the Revolution, and cousin Isaac Raymond of Norton (father of Robert W. Raymond) told me in August, 1891, that in his younger days he had enjoyed frequent conversations with his aunt and her brothers respecting their early recollections of the stirring events of their childhood in Norwalk and on Long Island. The following circumstances related to me by cousin Isaac are of interest.

On the eve of Tryon’s attack on Norwalk the Loyalists received a hint to take refuge in their cellars if cannon shots were fired by the British. Silas Raymond, it seems, came over from Eaton’s Neck with his brother-in-law Jesse Hoyt in the sloop owned by the latter, with the intention of removing his family and other relatives within the British lines. It was now nearly three years since he had himself left Norwalk in November, 1776. His infant son Jesse was less than two years old at that time, and had lost all recollection of his father during his absence. In the family council of war it was soon agreed that they would be safer henceforth within the British lines than they would be in Connecticut.

A rebel sentinel refused to allow them to carry anything from their dwelling, and tradition says that Silas on finding that the enemy would not permit the removal of their effects, piled some combustibles against a wooden partition of the house and before abandoning it applied the torch saying, as he locked the door, “that the miserable rebels should not enjoy his property. The house was undoubtedly consumed in the general conflagration and Silas lost all his papers and effects. He was obliged to return surreptitiously to the sloop, and he advised the family, who were to follow him, to avoid the highway and to go through the fields so as not to be molested. Early on the fatal day, the 11th July 1779, the family set forth. The

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old grandmother Mary, then 82 years of age, carried the little boy Jesse in her arms. She declined her son's advice to go through the fields and avoid the road, but proudly raised her head saying, "It is the King's highway, and I will walk in it!" She had two linen sheets, home made and valuable, beneath her skirts, and carried the chief family valuables tied up in a pillow case, and put the silver spoons in her pocket. On the way she was stopped by the American officers, who rudely accosted her and, it is said, picked off her bonnet with their swords, cut the ribbons and trampled upon it.

At a certain point they found a man who was evidently awaiting them. He assisted them over a

fence and guided them to Captain Hoyt's vessel. The man had been sent by Silas for the purpose. When they reached the sloop the old grandmother transferred the little child Jesse to the care of his father, but the child regarded him as a stranger. To use his own language in after years, "I was as much afraid of him as if he had been a bear."

Before the little vessel hoisted her anchor Norwalk was in possession of the British troops and the flames burst forth. The sloop crossed the Sound to Eaton's Neck.*

Moncton Permanent Settlers Association

250th Anniversary celebration

contributed by Peggy Vasseur

The Permanent Settlers Association honors eight families: 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.



Bookmark their website monctonpermanentsettlers1766.ca and check for updates on events planned to celebrate this anniversary.

July 30 to August 1, 2016 - Homecoming Festival, Riverfront and Centennial Parks

See website for specific details and special events. (Everyone welcome.)

Andrew Gailey, early colleague of Rev. Alexander Clarke

Eldon Hay

Some time ago, I gave a talk about the Covenanters or Reformed Presbyterians [RPs] in Port Elgin, NB, mentioning Andrew R. Gailey. After the talk, a well known woman of that community said the talk had solved one mystery in her family tree: in that record she had not known where the name 'Gailey' came from, though she knew approximately when it appeared. The solution - a baby son in the family had been named after the well-loved pastor of Shemogue/Murray Corner - Rev. Andrew R. Gailey. Once in the family tree, the name Gailey kept on re-appearing through the generations - a not unusual circumstance.

Andrew R. Gailey was born in the village of Killybeg, near Letterkenny, County Donegal in 1822. He was one of six children, of whom one died in infancy. His parents, Andrew and Esther Gailey, were devoted members of an RP congregation. The father died when Andrew was entering his teens. The young Gailey early decided on the ministry and, for several years, studied under his own pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Henry, gaining a thorough knowledge of the classics, philosophy and other elements of a liberal education. On 1 June 1847, he sailed to the United States, being accompanied by a cousin. Carrying letters of introduction from Rev. Henry, Andrew Gailey became a member of First RP church in Philadelphia. In the fall of 1848, he entered the RP Seminary in Philadelphia.

In the Chignecto region of NB and NS, Rev. Alexander Clarke was hoping that he would have ministerial assistants coming to him from his newly established relationship (in 1849) with the American Synod. Two men came to NB/NS in the spring of 1850 - Andrew Gailey and William Darragh. But these two were not the first helpers. Henry Gordon (1826-1897) was the initial recruit to come to Clarke's aid. (*Generations*, Summer 2006, 22-25). But Gordon was a disappointment, as Clarke made clear: 'Gordon was sent by the Northern Presbytery to the aid of the mission [in NB/NS]. But had that gentleman been sent for the special purpose of effecting a change of denominational relationship, he would not have wrought more thoroughly to effect that end ... Mr. Gordon left in September 1849.'

In 1849, Andrew Gailey and fellow student, William Darragh were studying at the RP seminary in Pennsylvania, and were members of the Philadelphia Presbytery, somewhat removed from the

Northern Presbytery, to which Clarke and his NB/NS congregations belonged. Just before Gailey came, it was reported that in Clarke's region 'seven stations have already been established, at four of which there are church edifices.' The four with church buildings were probably Shemogue/Murray Corner) and Jolicure in NB, and Goose River/Linden and Amherst in NS.

For his part, Clarke was left alone, in Chignecto, in late 1849 and early 1850: 'By the removal of Mr. Gordon, the stations and congregations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were again left to the sole care of their former pastor, Rev. Alexander Clarke.' In this emergency, application was made to the RP Board of Missions. Help was coming. Messrs. William Stavely Darragh and Andrew R. Gailey, in the Presbytery of Philadelphia, students of theology of the third year, having offered themselves for the work, were dismissed into the bounds of the Northern Presbytery. 'On the 30th day of April, 1850, they were duly licensed to preach the gospel, and repaired immediately to their field of labour' in NB/NS (Synod Minutes, May 1850). 'Messrs. Darragh and Gailey, at much personal inconvenience and sacrifice, proffered their services, and were accordingly sent out. We are glad to be able to announce their safe arrival at their destination, and that they have entered on their labours with great diligence and acceptance.'

So Clarke's isolation was overcome, in May/June, 1850. 'We have been much pleased to find that Clarke's own health has been measureably restored, while both of the younger brethren [Darragh and Gailey] continue strong for work. The prospects of this mission are of the most encouraging character - large and attentive audiences, and interesting accessions to the number of the communicants, leading to the belief of the presence and blessing of the Spirit of God.'

For reasons unclear - it may well have been largely Clarke's decision - Gailey's work and witness focussed on Shemogue/Murray Corner in NB; while Darragh laboured in Goose River/Linden in NS. At a meeting of the Northern Presbytery 'a call was presented to Mr. William Stavely Darragh, from the congregation of Goose River/Linden], Nova Scotia; and another from the congregation of Shemogue/Murray Corner, New Brunswick, on Mr. Andrew R. Gailey.' Mr. Darragh was soon to become Rev. Darragh - he was ordained in New York

City, November 12, 1851. 'It is understood that Mr. Gailey will accept the call from Shemogue/Murray Corner, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Darragh as a commission of Presbytery can attend to his ordination and installation.'

Mr. Gailey became Rev. Gailey a few months later - he was ordained - not in New York, but in New Brunswick - and it was reported in the *Guardian*, a Canadian news outlet:

On the 5th [February] ult., Mr. A.R. Gailey was ordained to the pastoral charge of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Shemogue/Murray Corner, N.B. by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. Sermon by the Rev. Wm. S. Darragh, Goose River, from 2 Cor. v. 20. The questions to the candidate, the ordination prayer and the address to the minister, by the Rev. A. Clarke, Amherst. The address to the congregation by the Rev. Mr. Darragh and the Benediction by the Rev. A.R. Gailey (*Guardian* [Halifax, NS], 7 Mar 1851, 283).

One of the reasons for the ultimate failure of the RP movement in NB and NS was its isolation from its American counterparts - it was seen as 'on the edge'. Normally, for instance, ordinations were not held in NB/NS, but in the USA, usually in New York. Gailey's ordination is virtually the sole event of its kind in the NB/NS RP story. And significantly, the news was not carried in the RP paper; it was published in the *Guardian*, a Canadian newspaper.

Gailey ministered well in Shemogue, though little news of his service survives. (This was partially due to a much more extroverted and controversial colleague William Darragh in Goose River/Linden - but that is a different story). We know Gailey's work pleased Alexander Clarke, who was sometimes critical of his RP colleagues. Clarke was judgmental about his first helper, Henry Gordon; and the complaining Clarke generalized: 'Henry Gordon is a specimen of the aid which [my] mission and the writer have more than once received.'

Gailey, however, earned praise from Rev. Clarke. The applause was neither loud nor prolonged, but it was nonetheless sincere: 'Mr. Gailey, an honest honourable man, stayed three years pastor of Shemogue/Murray Corner congregation, and withdrew in an orderly manner from the scene.' This praise is particularly noteworthy for, as noted, Clarke was hostile to many assistants who did not stay with the mission in NB/NS. With Gailey, there is nothing but praise. One other commentator on Gailey's work in NB/NS notes: 'Gailey laboured chiefly

within the bounds of the Shemogue/Murray Corner congregation. His services were very acceptable in that region, where the fragrance of his memory is still highly cherished by those who enjoyed the privilege of waiting upon his ministrations. He remained in this field for nearly three years.'

And why did he leave? 'Finding the severity of the climate too much for his constitution, Gailey returned to the States in 1853.' That conclusion, too, became commonplace for many departing Covenanter clergy - Canada was cold - a not unusual circumstance.

In the United States, Gailey was minister in the eastern USA for three years. In 1856, he went west and served successively in two RP congregations in Illinois. He married Catherine Stevenson in 1861, the couple had four children, three of them living into adulthood. In 1871, Gailey returned to Ulster for a visit, where he was a delegate from the American RP synod to the RP synod of Ireland. A year later, Gailey received a call from the RP congregation of Letterkenny, under the care of the Presbytery of Derry, Ireland. 'This being the former home of our respected brother, and the congregation in which he was baptized, naturally possessed many attractions for him.' Further, 'the salary promised was much larger than Mr. Gailey now receives.' Yet notwithstanding all these inducements, 'he considered it his duty to decline the call. The Washington [Illinois] congregation is dear to him.'

Irish born Andrew R. Gailey, whom Clarke described as an honest honourable man, was in NB for only three years. Yet his name was serendipitously uncovered in the tree of at least one Port Elgin, NB, family - a not unusual circumstance.

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Q5391 - ALLEN: In 1861 Census, Westmoreland, Botsford, lived my husbands ancestors (ALLEN [Benjamin 1835-1823] They had started maybe in the States then Botsford, down to Illinois and back to Botsford) George Allen was b. 1827-1912 m. twice and had way too many children. On page 1 of Botsford census George is listed in middle above his wife Ellis (Alice), he is age 34, race "native".

Also in Family Search when you check print out it lists Georg Allen as 46 b. abt 1815 Race-Native film #C-1006. Is native as it shows on the 1861 Census mean Native as in Race or Native as in living in Botsford? Wouldn't "Indian" have been used back in 1861?

In my mil immediate family on the Allen side there were many children, half were white and the other half were definitely Native in color.

Elizabeth Andrews
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Q5392 - BARTER: I'm researching my two-times great grandfather, Thomas F. (or G.) Barter. Thomas Barter says in US Census records that he

was born in Saint John, NB, on March 19, 1843. He also indicates in US Census records that he came to the US in 1848. He may have lived in New York state, and did live in Louisiana and Mississippi, where he married Christian McMillan (Reynolds?), and they had two sons - Duncan (1879) and Daniel (1882 - my great grandfather.) Thomas died in Mississippi on March 17, 1915.

James Barter
james.barter@comcast.net

Q5393 - BELYEA: I am seeking documentation connecting my grandfather Eldon LeClair BELYEA to his father James Alexander Belyea. Eldon Born Jan 28, 1882 died Feb 12, 1951. James A born about 1845 in NB, died in Boston MA Feb 14, 1918, buried in Bangor, ME. James A's wife was Sarah Cecilia Watson. Both men ere always Canadian citizens as far as I know even though Eldon was born in Bangor, ME.

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Q5394 - BOWEN: I am looking for any information on a James BOWEN (thought to be born in Vermont around 1800) and Sarah UHLMAN (thought to be born in NB around the same time). They may have had ten children between 1823 and 1844, in St. John, NB. We had solid evidence of three of these children: John Thomas BOWEN (b. 23 Nov 1825, St John, NB), William BOWEN (b. 26 Nov 1837, St John, NB) and Charles Frederick BOWEN (b. about 1839, St. John, N.B.). These three sons all were in the Boston area by 1850.

Nick Bowen
228 Blackberry Hill Drive
Wakefield, RI. 02879
richardbowenproject@gmail.com

Q5395 - BRENNAN: Herbert John Brennan was born on 4 February 1876 in Blackville. His social security application listed his father as John Brennan. So, I'm assuming that Herbert was born out of wedlock. Upon further review of Catherine's life, it appears that she married a James Carroll in 1877, while John married an Annie Agnes Murdock in 1887.

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When I was looking through census records, it appears that Herbert lived with his father in Blackville, as no matches were associated with Catherine. Herbert's surnames in the census records are never "Brennan," however, but always a different name. For Herbert's first marriage, he didn't list his parents' names.

Are there any custody papers associated with the guardianship of Herbert, and is there an obituary for John Brennan, who died in Blackville on 28 February 1922. I found his death certificate, but maybe an obituary might be able to tie in him with Herbert.

Matt Herzog
Orlando, Florida
matthewherzog85@gmail.com

Q5396 - BRUCE: My name is Cheryl Clarke and I live in Lancashire, England. I am helping a friend to research his family tree and we are trying to trace relatives who travelled to NB in the early 1950's. We know some of the family moved back to the UK but can't find some of the siblings so we are wondering if they stayed in Canada.

Please could you advise where I may find marriage / birth or death records for 1950 onwards? I have been searching the internet but can't seem to find anything for this time frame.

The family we are looking for is the Bruce family and they moved to Canada from Barrow-In-Furness, England. There were 4 children (Doris Edwina, John Geoffrey, Edward and Anne Y) and their mother Emily. Emily and John Geoffrey both died in the UK but we are searching for the other siblings and for Doris Edwina in particular.

Cheryl Clarke
cheryl.clarke41@btinternet.com

Q5397 - COCHRAN: We have recently learnt through family documents that our 3 x great grandfather Denis Cochran came to Miramichi in the 1820's. He was married to Isabella and they had two or three children, who may have been born in Miramichi. Isabella went back to Ireland, we think after the fire and then returned a year later. On the return journey it is rumoured that she may have died.

Denis we believed applied for a land grant of 200 acres but after the loss of his wife he left and came to New Zealand (circ 1830).

Where would you suggest we try and find any information of Denis and Isabella's time in NB?

Carolyn & David Denton
david.denton.motors@xtra.co.nz

Q5398 - DEMPSTER: I am looking to discover my roots in NB. My grandfather was a Mr. John Carson Dempster who married one Mary Deroche (maybe DeRoehs) on November 13, 1937.

Philip Wilkin
wilkinphilip@yahoo.ca

Q5399 - GIBSON: I am looking for information on John Gibson, b. 1850 in NB. He married Catherine Cain, daughter of Dennis and Catherine Cain, in 1879. They had three children - Anne, Thomas, and John Frederick. They left Canada in the 1880s and lived and died in Montana. I've found John and Catherine in the 1881 census. He said in Montana census records that his parents were both born in Ireland, but I don't know who they were. Any information that could be found on John would be fantastic.

Brandt Gibson
ironhide781@hotmail.com

Q5400 - HAYES: I am trying to find out information about my maternal great-grandfather, Thomas Hayes. I know little of him, and as he died while my grandmother was still an infant there is no oral history. My grandmother was born in 1889 in Winn, ME and her mother, who had been widowed, remarried there in 1892. What I know of him comes from my grandmother's marriage's license and the U.S. 1870 census. He was 18 in 1870 and lived in Old Town, ME. He was born in Saint John, NB in 1852. He died circa 1890. I don't know if he kept in touch with relatives in NB, although a cousin told me that one of his sons used to visit there.

Charles Bihun
1242 Summerswood Drive
Saint Thomas PA 17252
csintala79@yahoo.com

Q5401 - KIDDER: Looking for any information on Calvin KIDDER, b1765 NH, who arrived in St. Stephen ~1784. He didn't marry until 1798 and married Miss or Mrs. Mercy GREENLAW. They

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had a child in Jan. 1799, but Calvin was killed in a boating accident one week later.

Their son, Joseph "Calvin" KIDDER, only known as Calvin, grew up in St. Stephen. His mother remarried to Ambrose BATES and had more children. Calvin (1799-1891) and his mother moved over to Calais ~1830. Calvin married Mary WILKINS from Amity, ME. They lived in Calais and had 6, surviving children. Looking for all descendants of this couple.

Only 3 of their sons lived long enough to provide grandchildren, John lived in Calais, then Joseph and J. Calvin, lived in Princeton, ME. One daughter died young; the other daughter married but had no children.

Betty Fredericks
288 Littleton Rd. (Unit 203)
Chelmsford, MA 01824
bbffrpp@yahoo.com

Q5402 - LEWIS: Thomas LEWIS Born about 1740 in Dutchess County, NY; married at least twice: first time to Rachel (Van Benschoten?) and the second time to Esther Lilly. Second marriage said to have occurred in NB. First wife was said to have travelled with him when they were relocated from New York to NB in 1783/4.

Thomas' son, also Thomas LEWIS, married a woman named (Elizabeth?) SECORD, who is said to have been the daughter of Elias SECORD. I am aware that her father may have been a Loyalist too.

Michael Lewis
Michael.Lewis@dayco.com

Q5403 - MACKINTOSH : Seeking information about the parents and siblings of Capt. Donald Bain Mackintosh (1840-1910).

Parents, Alexander McIntosh/Mackintosh and Marjory/Margary McDonald, arrived in NB from Scotland in 1836 per 1851 census. The ship may have been the Royal Adelaide sailing out of Greenock, Scotland and arriving in Saint John, NB in October 1836.

Alexander and Marjory married 1 Jan 1839, witnessed by Donald McDonald and Donald Hossack. Children were Donald 1840, Elizabeth 1842, Janet 1847, Susan 1849, Margary/Marjory 1851 and Maggie (Margaret?) 1854.

Alexander died about 1856. Marjory may have died around 1868, possibly in Eastport, ME.

Donald received his Master's Certificate from the British Board of Trade in Liverpool, England in 1865. He also held a 1st Class Certificate from the American Shipmaster's Assoc., obtained in 1863.

Donald married Amelia Clark, daughter of Daniel Wetmore Clark in 1870. Daniel Clark was a ship owner and wharf builder in Saint John. Children were Ella Marjory 1872, Daniel Thomas Alexander 1873, and Willeam Aeneas 1875 who died young in 1878 and is buried in the Clark area of the Greenwood Cemetery in Saint John, NB.

Maggie is believed to have moved to Massachusetts and married Martin G. Wright. We have no information on any other siblings of Capt. Mackintosh.

Donald B. Mackintosh
1674 Hoolaulea Street
Pearl City, HI USA 96782
dbain@hawaii.rr.com

Q5404 - MATTHEWS: I am in search of the early life of my relatives, before they moved to Upper Canada know the Long Point Settlement Area? The Revolutionary War U.S. was a factor of the people arriving to NB.

1. Did James Matthews marry Margaret Force (Philip Force' daughter) in NB?

2. Did James Matthews & Margaret give birth to children in NB? (Living or Deceased-Buried) 3. When did each INDIVIDUAL come to an area or/to any area you would be able to find?

4. Did they come by boat and or land? Was there a manifest or list of name per ship? The James & Margaret Matthews are my 4th great grandparents. Philip Force my 5th great grandfather.

Barbara A. Seitz
hatsonheads@kwic.com

Q545 - MALLORY: Requesting assistance verifying birth/marriage/death (with name of parents) for the following: Harriet Mallory b. 21 Feb 1831, Wakefield Parish, Carleton, NB, married 28 Jan 1852 Thomas Endicott (Everitt/Everett) in Wakefield, Carleton NB. She died 25 Aug 1904 Jackson-town NB.

Parents: Jane Snow b. 4 Sep 1801, Granville, N S
William N. Mallory b. 11 Jul 1795, Wellfleet, Massachusetts

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Married: 12 Nov 1818, Wakefield Parish, Carleton, NB.

Am searching for documentation of Harriet's birth with her parents name on birth/christening certificate. This documentation will verify that Harriet is the daughter of the above, and information will be sent with my paperwork for consideration of the Mayflower Society.

Kathleen Fisher
fisherktom@embarqmail.com

Q5406 - MARSHALL: Catherine Marshall, born 1826 in Annapolis Royal, parents Levi and Catherine (White) Marshall; she married James P. Pierce, born 1826 in NB.

The parents of James P. were William and Mary M. Pierce, residence in 1852 Kent, Carleton, NB. In 1864, Minot n , Albert , Carleton, St. John.

James and Catherine moved to the US with their son William C. Pierce, born Aug 7, 1866, in Annapolis (among other children).

William Cromwell Pierce is my great grandfather. Looking for information on this family

Pierce W. Hance
phance@strategicadvisorygroup.com

Q5407 - McCORMICK: Looking for genealogy search prior to Bernard McCormick born 1863 Married Christena born 1871 son of Hugh McCormick (1835) and Elizabeth Brophy (1836) who are my great-great grandparents. Wondering if you can you assist with earlier ancestry or any information on my family. Appreciate any leads or information that can be provided

Cathie Dempsey
Catdem22@gmail.com

Q5408-MCKIM: I have found that my family lived in Johnville NB in the latter half of the 1800's. Our family name is McKim (McKimm). My ancestor Bridget McKimm (1866 - 1941 and wife of Daniel McKimm) is buried in Johnville Cemetery New Section. In August 2015 I submitted a photo request to have this grave photographed, but to this date I have not had a response. I am hoping that you may know of someone who could take this photograph for me.

Keith Rice
2228 Blackwood Drive

Mulberry, Florida USA 33860
krice0123@yahoo.com

Q5409 - MCKNIGHT: I'm looking for some information on my great-grandmother using the following information: McKnight - Harris: Mary Agnes McKnight married Irvine (also spelled Irvin, Ervin, Ervine,) George Harris of Boom Road, NB on 5 Jul 1902. I am interested in the names of her siblings and parents. Her info is: Birthdate: 28 Feb 1885, Death date: 12 Jul 1962, Buried: Boom Road Pentecostal Cemetery.

Todd Horton
North Bay, ON
toddahorton@hotmail.com

Q5410 - McLEAN/THOMPSON: Looking for the families of my great(x3)-grandparents John McLean and Esther Thompson of Bathurst, NB. John McLean was born about 1823 in PEI and married Esther Thompson about 1844 probably in NB. Esther Thompson was born about 1819 in Bathurst.

In 1851, John & Esther McLean were living in Colborne, Restigouche County, NB. There were other Thompsons living near them in the census: Stephen Thompson/Ann Druggan, Laurance Thompson/Mary Gullette, Oliver Thompson and James Thompson/Helen Smith. I've assumed that Esther is related to these Thompsons, but I have not discovered how. The Thompsons are listed as Irish but all born in NB and John McLean Scottish but born in Canada.

In the 1861 Census, John & Hester McLean were in Bathurst, Gloucester, NB with children Margaret, John, Allen, William and Alexander.

In the 1881 Census, John & Esther were living in Bathurst with children Allen, William, Alex, Teresa and a second son also by the name of John. John McLean was a carpenter/shipwright.

I descend from daughter Margaret McLean who married James Strachan in Bathurst on 29 Dec 1864. They later moved to the US in the early 1880s, first to Wisconsin and eventually to Los Angeles. James was also a shipwright/carpenter.

Matthew Bowdish
9317 Rock Pond Way,
Colorado Springs, CO 80924 USA
matthewsbowdish@gmail.com

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Q5411 - MILLER: I am doing some research for a friend and so far I have traced her family to John Miller b. 1755 in New York, USA and d. 12 March 1819 in Cumberland Bay NB. He married Hannah Allen (1756-1820) and had children Martha, Lydia, Hannah, Conrad and Sarah. I am trying to find the relatives from the U.S. as well as any documents of when he arrived and where he might have lived in New York.

Cindy Timmons
cindy.timmons@rogers.com

Q5412 - NEVERS: My family is submitting Mayflower descendant information, and have been told that Lucy Nevers 1766, daughter of Samuel Nevers and Anna Burrill, was no longer accepted without more proof. Are there any birth records of the family born in Mauderville, NB. I have found a will of Samuel Nevers, (listing his daughters names, along with wife Anna) and that may be enough. But I am checking to find any information linking Lucy Nevers to the Mayflower families.

Bonnie Bartlett
bbebesroots@hotmail.com

Q5413 - O'BRIEN: I am looking for any information on Mary Anna O'Brien. A Captain O'Brien was known to travel from Saint John, NB to Minudie. Perhaps there is a connection.

1871 Census, Minudie-River Hebert NS: Phillipe LeBlanc stonecutter 30 yrs) Anna 28, Irish b. NB, children Mary Lavina LeBlanc and James Albert LeBlanc.

1881 Census Moncton Parish district #30: Phillipe LeBlanc h 42 b. NS Anna F 39 b. NB Vina 13 b. NB James 11 b. NB

Mrs. Philip White was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Moncton, June 14, 1889. The son, James Albert LeBlanc of Moncton, used the surname of White.

1891 Census Moncton parish 263-1: Philip White 46 b. NS Vina 39 b. NB Vina 7/12 b. NB James M 21 b. NB

We know that Phillipe LeBlanc married twice, first to Mary Anna O'Brien and next to Josephine Gauvin likely in 1889.

Betsy W Innes
39 Alexander Ave.
Moncton, NB E1E 1T3

bwinnes@nbnet.nb.ca

Q5414 - POKEMOUCHE NB: I am working on my family genealogy and I have hit a bit of a roadblock. Do you know where I would be able to locate birth/family information for families living in Pokemouche during the late 1800's? Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Heather Reed
nuwanda300@msn.com

Q5415 - STUART: Looking for relatives of Charles STUART (1806 Scotland - 1878 Glenelg-Chatham-Lower Napan area, Northumberland) and Helen/Ellen LOGGIE (1820 probably Loggieville, Northumberland - 1881 Chatham) (m. 1837 St. Andrew's Church, Chatham) who might be able to provide information on this couple, especially the STUART Scottish connection. Their married children were: Margaret (1839-1881) m. James Morrison; Mary or May (1840-1868) m. James Bremner; Elizabeth Bremner Stuart (1848-1915) m. William G. Dickson; and Charles Jr. (1852-1944) m. Mary Anna Walton. Would love to connect with living relatives in NB, Maine or elsewhere.

Susan Cox
susan.cox16@gmail.com

Q5416 - STRACHAN: Looking for information on the parentage of my great(x2)-grandfather James Strachan. James was born about 1842-1845 in Bathurst, NB. James' mother may have been Jane Strachan listed as a widow in the 1861 Census in Bathurst, NB. Jane may have been born in 1783 in Scotland. I would love information on parents, vital dates, emigration dates, etc.

James married Margaret McLean on 29 Dec 1864 in Bathurst. They later moved to the US in the 1880s, first to Milwaukee, Wisconsin and eventually to Los Angeles, California. James died in Los Angeles in 1917. He was a shipwright/carpenter and he and Margaret ran a boarding house.

Matthew Bowdish
(see Q5410)

Q5417 - WILCOX: My great grandfather was **Charles Verner Wilcox**, who began Wilcox's clothing store, which is now the Mercantile Building at the corner of Prince William and King Street, Saint John, NB. He was a Sea Captain at an early

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age, and I was told by my Grandmother, Mary Kathleen Wilcox, that there was five previous generations of sea captains.

Charles Verner Wilcox was born in Nova Scotia, and his mother was Sarah Peach.

There is confusion on Charles Verner Wilcox's wife - Margaret Connelly and Margaret O' Neil. I am not sure if one died, and he married again. Just not able to find enough records.

Another interesting part of my history is my grandmother; Mary Kathleen Wilkins was married to someone, and then had it annulled. She had a son; Charles Donald Wilcox (my father), and remarried to John Burton Wilkins, which shows as a record, I believe in 1947. I cannot find who she was previously married to.

On my mother's side - Violet Mae Shaw, and her father was Harold Shaw, and mother was Myrtle Melvin. Apparently George Bernard Shaw (the poet) is related, and at one time was in contact with Harold

John Wilcox
Rothesay NB
biglouwilcox@icloud.com

Q5418 - Free Will Baptist Church Records I am wondering if you can tell me where I might find information about the Minister of the Free Will Baptist Church in Saint John in 1892? I am trying to sort out a marriage certificate with the Minister's name stated as J. Wesley Clarke. I want to know whether he was located in Saint John or in Lepreau, Charlotte County.

Heather Brenneman
habrenneman@sasktel.net
Saskatoon, SK

Answers to Queries

Answer to **Q5354** from John Noble: I could not find William Clarke's name on the list of the 1146 grantees in Parrrtown (Carleton) made in 1783.

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/RS686/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&Key=2427>.

However there is a William Clark listed among 325 grantees in Carleton Township in 1785 see <http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/RS686/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&Key=4759>.

The on-line federated database search at the Public Archives of NB is a great place to find lists of land petitions and grants, death notices in Vital Statistics from N.B. newspapers.

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/FEDS/Default.aspx?culture=en-CA>

I did find a death record for him which provides some information about him:

Daniel F Johnson's *NB Newspaper Vital Statistics*; Volume 1; Number 565; April 14 1804 Saint John *NB Chronicle*

d. Sunday morn., apoplexy, William CLARKE, Esq., late Alderman of this city, formerly Capt. in Col. WHITEMAN's Regt. Loyal New Englanders, native of North Kingston, R.I.

There are also several other records for William Clarke in Vital Statistics from N.B. newspapers that relate to William Clarke.

Service NB (<http://www.snb.ca/>) sells a CD with all the land grant maps on it. They are not very detailed with respect to Saint John.

Answer to **Q5384** (Spring 2016 issue) from Cheryl Holmes: Regarding your query about Aaron Smith - He was my Great-Great Grandfather. He had a son Nathaniel who had a daughter Nettie May Smith who is my Grandmother (My Dad's Mother).

(The following is an answer to a query plus subsequent discussion that shows how genealogists collaborate effectively, in this case establishing they are from different White lines)

Answer to **Q5390** (Spring 2016 issue) from Sharon (Stockton) Ciccarelli: I believe my gt-gt grandfather was the Robert White who came over on the Perseus in 1834 from Londonderry to Saint John NB (as far as I can figure out). He was 20 yrs old and single, came from Donegal where he was a labourer. Originally he was born in Tyrone but then the boundaries between Donegal and Tyrone have changed. There are many Robert Whites in that part of Ireland. My Robert White fits the dates and write-up in his obituary on the Daniel Johnson site:

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/NewspaperVitalStats/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&guid=62308321-2beb-4efb-8dd9-b2ca8d9f0100&r=1&ni=302008>

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/NewspaperVitalStats/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&guid=189f2273-0a4b-4d98-b88c-e095ec630f2d&r=1&ni=302008>

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He was a farmer, married to Esther Jane Helms and is in the Kings Co census for 1851, etc and died in 1879. Over the years most of his family moved to the USA except for my gr-grandmother Margaret who married Samuel Stockton.

You might find the White names listed here of interest.

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Search/NewspaperVitalStats/Details.aspx?culture=en-CA&guid=02861f78-92ea-47f7-abc4-5489e804b838&r=1&ni=302008>

The names of Robert White's children are similar to those of the White's in Fredericton so they may have been related, maybe cousins. Robert and Esther are buried in Kings Co near Whites Mountain and the land registry shows his land deeded in the early 1840's. I have no information about where he was between 1834 and 1840. If you do I would appreciate seeing it.

Irish records are few and there are so many Robert Whites so it is very confusing to trace the roots of the families in Ireland.

Response from Victoria Vasser:

Here's my Charles' movements - he's been a brick wall for me since all I know is that he came out of NB...

His birth date, according to his obituary, was March 8, 1852. He initially immigrated to Boston (haven't necessarily dug him up there yet; I have found some Charles Whites in the area there which may fit, but the name is so broad) then, according to his granddaughter Mary (still alive in Michigan) he "rode in on the rails" to Florence, Wisconsin. He met Sarah ("Sadie") Kinnear there, and they ran off to Menominee, Michigan, to be married on Oct 29, 1885. (Sadie was apparently engaged to someone else, which is why they eloped out of state.) His immigration year on the 1910 census is cited as 1876.

In both the 1900 Federal, 1905 Wisconsin, and 1910 Federal censuses, Charles says his parents were born in Canada. Maybe he didn't know.

They returned to Florence, made their home, and had several children. They stayed in Florence through their lives. He was a carpenter.

Their children:

Edith Blanche White 1887-1935

Warren David White 1891-1960

Iona Catherine White 1894-1904

Clarence Leonard White 1896-1957

Clara Lillian White 1898-1949

Grace Edna White 1903-1982

George Edwin White 1903-1982

Leona Jeanette White 1906-1969

Gertrude M White 1909-1975

I sure hope your White's are my White's. Have you done Ancestry DNA, or know anyone from this line who has? My father has tested and if we can see if your testers match my father, we might be on the right track!

Further reply from Sharon Ciccarelli:

I thought I came close to solving the brick wall but then things sort of fell apart as I researched further.

Robert White and his wife Esther had a son Charles b. near Saint John NB in Havelock, Kings Co. on March 12 1854 or thereabouts. (In one place I found 1852.) In the 1871 census for NB they were both 17. He was a twin to Samuel Hart who went to and stayed in Hartland NB. Charles whose middle name is apparently Wesley, went to the States. He married Mary Manning in NB but she died young. Then he went out to Butte Montana remarried and died in 1941 at Silver Bow Montana. He had several children there but did not live in the area of your Charles. He was a tanner and worked in mining.

No one in my family has done the DNA test. As you know children's names tend to run in families but only two of the children's names are similar to my family tree, Warren and George.

Sorry but all in all it looks like a dead end however I will keep you in mind as I do my own research. There are just so many Charles Whites from NB who moved to the States about this time.

As to your query the 1851 census is good but the 1861 census was not done everywhere but just copied as far as I can see. I have noticed this on 1861 NB censuses before. Furthermore some 1851 censuses are incomplete or lost and some family trees on various sites have been copied from other sites, mistakes and all, so one needs to take due diligence. It can be very confusing but who knows I may come across a 'cousin' connection yet! BTW was Charles' father from Ireland or England perhaps.

Annual Reports

Capital Branch

The Capital Branch met five times in 2015 with all meetings at the Provincial Archives. The meeting space provided has excellent audio-video capabilities and there is wifi available for presenters which require Internet access.

We had no speaker for the January meeting but Brian Cassidy gave an overview, demonstration and recommendation for a sound system for our branch. The purchase of a sound system was subsequently approved and is now in regular use at Capital Branch and other genealogy events at the Provincial Archives.

Our March meeting and branch AGM featured a presentation by Mary Ellen Badeau on some of the New Brunswick records available on familysearch.org. At this meeting we elected our executive for 2015.

President – Stephanie Heenan-Orr

Vice President – Cliff Marks

Secretary – Shirley Graves

Treasurer – Ron Green

Membership – Ralph Graves

Program – Victor Badeau

Library – Carol Brander

Communications – Victor Badeau and Carol Brander

The May meeting had a presentation by Brian Cassidy titled "Making Sense of the Census". Brian tracked his Kings County family through the various census records from 1851 through 1921. He discovered new information from these records and also found mistakes in the records. It was interesting to note how the spelling of people's names plus other information such as occupation and religion changed through the various census records.

Victor Badeau did a presentation at our September meeting regarding Irish Websites for genealogy research. A list of websites was distributed to those present. Ruth Ker has undertaken a project to digitize some 200 pages of records of the Carleton-York regiment. Ruth informed the group that she is stepping down from hosting a genealogy table at the Highland Games, a task she has had for over 20 years. She indicated that this has been very successful over the years as people are always interested in family history.

Our November speaker was Mary Ellen Badeau who gave us an overview and tour of the research rooms at the Provincial Archives.

Respectfully submitted, Brian Cassidy

Charlotte Branch

(Note - see postscript at end with a better news update)

How time and technology change everything! Just 20 years ago in April 1996, our branch members numbered 82 and climbing - quite a feat for a very small group who started less than 10 years previous. Meetings were well attended and never cancelled unless due to inclement weather. Yet here we are having cancelled two scheduled meetings in year 2015, due to low attendance. Whatever the reasons, our groups are slowly dwindling into non-existence. Very disheartening! Must all good things come to an end?

Our annual March meeting brought forth 6 only, so was rescheduled for April 11. Both President and Secretary submitted their resignations. The office of Vice-President is also vacant. The position of secretary may be filled if someone offers to distribute them. Don Doherty agreed to send them out via NBGS web site email. The summer student grant application was submitted to and acknowledged by the province. The work is to be comprised of the indexing of the Saint Croix courier and hopefully an up-to-date listing of our library holdings to place on the website. Our newsletter, so well done by Cal & Barb Craig was quite an undertaking requiring research, dedication and time and will now discontinue. More support would have been welcome, I'm sure.

The regular June meeting was not held nor were there enough members/volunteers for participation in the September Charlotte Co. Fair.

December's regular meeting with Christmas pot luck lunch & auction was cancelled, however a meeting and light lunch only was held on Nov 21 to discuss our shrinking membership and unfilled executive positions. Concerning our SEED application, the volume of requests for summer employment exceeded the funding for the program.

To continue into 2016, our secretary who had "stepped down" has kindly offered her services, hopefully to year end, and various members will share the duties of President. It is planned by Au-

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gust to make a decision regarding the status of this branch.

Respectfully submitted, Marguerite Garnett
Acting President.

(Postscript - the group met in March 2016, and unanimously decide to continue operating the branch. A new President is now in place - Jason Gaudet, and Karen Northrup and Donna Walsh will continue as Secretary and Treasurer respectively)

President's Report

As I write this report I'm struck by the dichotomy between the halves of the year. The first six months were reasonably uneventful; the next six can be described as 'difficult'.

The Annual General Meeting, held at Trinity Anglican Church in Kingston, saw the election of the following persons to Provincial offices:

President - Don Doherty
1st Vice President - David Laskey
2nd Vice President - Vacant
Past President - David Fyffe
Secretary - Sherrill Carter
Treasurer - David Fraser
Generations Editor - David Fraser
Membership Secretary - Dianne Mullin

Don Doherty and I undertook a clean-up of the "First Families" section of the website. The first task was to ensure that the indices were in good order and this was accomplished quite quickly. The next step was to sort, re-order and re-format the family profiles. While we've made it clear that the material should only be used as a finding aid, it is clearly much more useful than previously.

Dave Fraser and I managed to get all past issues of *Generations* posted to the website and they're now accessible by all members. I have found this resource to be very valuable in my research and I'm confident that others share this view.

Of course, Dave Fraser has continued to produce 4 high-quality issues of *Generations* each year. The breadth of topics and the volume of information is really impressive.

One of the low spots of the year was the closing of Restigouche Branch. The writing had been on the wall for several years but it was still very sad to

see the branch close. Fortunately, many members of the branch have retained their memberships in the provincial organisation.

Meanwhile, Charlotte Branch, which had also been in danger of closing, managed to elect a new president and is still in operation. Let's hope that they thrive under new leadership.

Our membership appears to have remained stable with the result that our revenues have remained stable as well. This has allowed us to continue the operation without resorting to traumatic cuts in services.

Early in the autumn we became aware that Don Doherty had suffered a relapse in a long-standing illness and was unable to perform his duties as president and web manager. With assistance from Dave Fraser, Dianne Mullin and Stan Balch we were able to deal with the large backlogs of login problems, queries and PayPal payments. We have now re-distributed the workload and built in some redundancies to avoid a repetition.

I have been preaching the concept of customer value – a focus on delivering membership benefits that exceed the individual cost. Our website plus *Generations* seem to be key parts of our value proposition and should, in my view, receive the bulk of our attention in the coming year.

Finally, I would like to extend a sincere thank you to all members of the Provincial Executive. They have each stepped up when needed and, due to their efforts, we ended the year in better shape than when we started. Well done, my friends.

Respectfully submitted, David Laskey

Obituaries - NBGS Members

ARSENAULT, RHEAL - Rheal Joseph Arsenault passed away on Monday, January 25, 2016 at the Saint John Regional Hospital. He was born on March 29, 1941 in Saint John, NB. Rheal was the husband of Kay (McEachern) Arsenault and a son of the late Edgar and Alexina (Guimond) Arsenault. He had a passion for genealogy to both the Arsenault and the Guimond families.

(member of SJ branch)

McLeod Reunion 2016

Hear ye, hear ye, descendants of William McLeod I, soldier turned settler. You are called to a Gathering of your Clan on Saturday, July 23 anno Domini 2016.

Where: Penobsquis Community Centre, 138 Penobsquis Loop Road, Penobsquis, NB
When: 10:00 am until ??:00

Your cousins want to see you and they're coming from near and far. Excellent food. Awesome displays. Lots to see and do for all ages:

- Snacks from 12:00 until 2:00 ... water - tea - coffee all day
- Pig roast with all the fixin's, catered, starting at 4:00 and...*Strawberry shortcake!*
- Now what's this "*Hay Drink*" Barb is giving *your* youngsters and do you dare try some?
- Pick up your Clan MacLeod/McLeod History - 2016 edition; *don't forget to pre-order the printed binder, digital version, or both!*
- Visit "*Ruth's Booth*" for answers to all your questions about our history, tartans, photos, and maps
- Find out about our pioneering men and women, statesmen, war heroes ... and maybe even a black sheep or two?
- Playground and ball hockey areas
- *Wheelchair accessible*
- Alcohol-free event
- Free WiFi hotspot - Air Conditioning
- Close to McLeod Brook Farm, the Brick House at Oak Lawn, Willow Grove Farm, Pioneer Cemetery, Cardwell Cemetery
- *Your registration fee even covers your meal.* You can't eat out for this!

Clan MacLeod/McLeod History, 2016 Edition

To all descendants of William McLeod I, soldier turned settler, our best ever edition of our History will be printed in time for our family reunion in Penobsquis, NB Saturday, July 23, 2016:

- A narrative of our genealogy including over 10,000 people; the size increases daily!
- Many B&W, sepia, and colour photos of our ancestors, their homesteads and farms
- Stories that bring these people to life - biographies, documents, wedding invitations, newspaper clippings, and more. Our family includes pioneers, statesmen, religious leaders, military heroes, inventors, artists, and maybe even a black sheep or two!
- digital version on a USB drive only

© *The printed and digital versions of our History are protected by law.*

McLEOD REUNION 2016 REGISTRATION & BOOK ORDER

___ Adults @ \$15 \$ _____
___ Youth (ages 10 to 17) @ \$10 \$ _____
___ Children (under 10) @ **FREE**
___ Digital copies on USB drive @ \$ 50 \$ _____
Total (shipping not included) \$ _____

Please print your name, address, phone number, and email:

Please mail your registration and cheque to Ella MacLeod, 12558 Rte. 114, Penobsquis, NB, E4G 2Y9.

Or you can send information and payment by email to dougmcquinn@gmail.com

Questions? Event: Call Donna Murray at (506) 433-3298. Book: Call Doug McQuinn at (506) 217-1217

Late registration available - please contact the above ASAP. Digital version of the history still available!

Abraham Wetmore Family Register

contributed by Daphne Wetmore

Several early Wetmore family records were sent to the contributor from someone in Ontario, who rescued them from being thrown out. The originals are now at PANB. Transcribed by Daphne Wetmore Jan 23, 2014.

raham W**re born Novbr 29 1747
*arah Kniffin born March 2 1746
Abraham Wetmore & Sarah Kniffin was married

May 16th 1768 The births of their children

Josiah Wetmore born July 28th 1770
William Wetmore born August 31 1772

Abraham Wetmore born Novbr 17th 1174

Rachel Sherwood born March 1st 1777
Josiah Wetmore & Rachel Sherwood was married

**ny 11th 1796 The birth of their children

William Wetmore born Feby 23 1797
Joseph Wetmore born October 14 1798

Sarah Wetmore born Decbr 4th 1799

Josiah Wetmore born July 1st 1802
Thomas Bashford Wetmore born Feby 16th 1804

Justus Wetmore born July 31st 1806

Rachel Ann Wetmore born August 3^d 1812

Thomas Bashford Wetmore died Jany 12 1815

Abraham Wetmore Senior died Octbr 18th 1798

Sarah Kniffin died December 18th 1818

Abraham Wetmore born Novbr 29 1747
Sarah Kniffin born March 2 1746
Abraham Wetmore & Sarah Kniffin was married
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